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**Residence and Kinship in a Clothing Community:
Stonehouse 1558-1804**

Janet Hudson

**A thesis submitted to the University of Bristol in accordance with the
requirements of the degree of PhD in the Faculty of Social Sciences
and the Department of Historical Studies.**

February 1998

Residence and Kinship in a Clothing Community: Stonehouse 1558-1804

Abstract

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, is in the Stroudwater cloth industry district, and any population sample taken in the early-modern period might be expected to show numerical and social domination by cloth workers. To test this expectation, a sample was constructed from manorial resiant lists, which offer unusual scope in this parish for identifying men and placing them in properties. The enquiry looked for the incidence of male and female kinship-links in the passage of property between residents, to see whether kinship gave property resources, and consequently social influence, to cloth industry workers rather than to other occupations.

Stonehouse shared in national population growth patterns, which produced by stages an overall rise in the period. The housing stock had been restrained by manorial controls, but after 1750 accommodated expansion. Housing density and household size rose, while agriculture was contracting as larger landed estates came into fewer hands, with more pasture. Prosperity from the cloth industry underlay much of the population rise among local people and attracted incomers.

Kinship-links were found to underlie about 40% of all observed changes of occupier, with women playing an important role in continuing family connections. Although this network only involved a minority of the population, it associated most property with the longer-established families who held most parish offices and therefore had local social and political influence. It outlasted changes in employment patterns and housing controls, there being no significant clustering of kinship-links in any occupation, area or time cohort.

The expected domination of property and society before 1800 by cloth industry workers in Stonehouse was found to be no more than proportional to their numerical presence, and the same applied to other occupations. Kinship networks had produced a mixed society which was cautious about change, a possible factor in the eventual decline of large-scale cloth production in Stroudwater.

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I would especially like to thank my husband for his professional help with setting up computer applications (although the use or misuse made of them is all my own), and my whole family for their tolerance and encouragement.

Janet Hudson

February 1998

Declaration

I declare that the research contained in this thesis is my own unaided work.

The views expressed in it are my own and not those of the University of Bristol.

Tanet Hudson

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¹ MBLR = married before last reference to husband as connected to Stonehouse parish.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, lies west of Stroud, where the Frome valley opens out into the Severn Vale (see map, fig 1). Until 1894 the parish included most of Ebley and Cainscross, and parts of Dudbridge and Westrip. It rose from the river north-eastwards up to the Cotswold scarp, within boundaries which followed watercourses except at the highest point, and enclosed some outlying pieces of the parishes of Stroud, Randwick and Eastington.² Stonehouse parish commanded important routes down to the Vale and towards one of the few crossing points on the tidal Severn.

The river Frome and its tributaries define the upper Stroudwater district, part of an area in Gloucestershire which produced wool textiles.³ Cloth was the dominant manufacturing industry in the early-modern economy, and by 1600 had largely moved out of towns such as Gloucester into the countryside. While other regions began to produce lighter fabrics, Stroudwater continued to specialise in woollen broadcloth. During the seventeenth century the whole district developed an expertise in producing coloured cloth, the basis of its prosperity for two hundred years. By 1850, however, the local industry was declining in the face of competition from Yorkshire.⁴

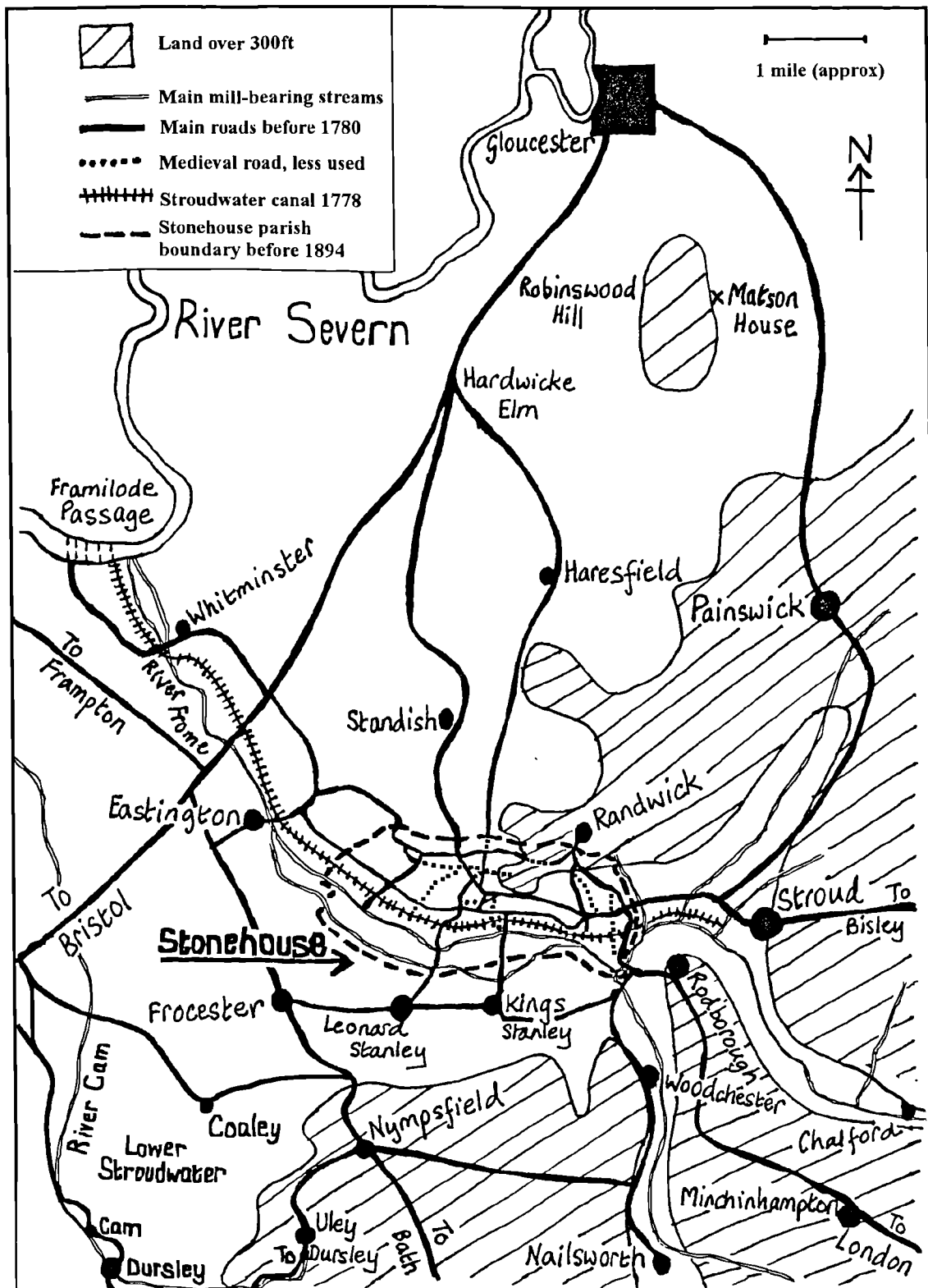
Good record survival at Stonehouse makes it possible to study a microcosm of the cloth industry and the society surrounding and operating it. The old parish virtually coincided with the manor, which increases the value of all the available records. They can be used to pursue the following aims:

- a) To establish the sequence of actual residents at given properties.
- b) To see how many of these people were in residence because of family connections.
- c) To see whether the proportion of such residents with family connections involved in cloth was greater than the proportion of cloth workers in the whole population.
- d) To consider the relationship between these social structures, the physical evolution of the parish, technological change, and the decline of the local cloth industry.

² *Victoria County History of Gloucestershire*, vol X (Oxford, 1980), 267-8. See figs 2 and 4.

³ Lower Stroudwater lay around the river Cam, the next tributary of the Severn to the south.

⁴ See chapter 5, the Cloth Industry.

Fig 1: the upper Stroudwater district c1780.⁵

⁵ Based on Isaac Taylor, Map of Gloucestershire, 1777, in *A Gloucestershire and Bristol Atlas*, printed for BGAS (Gloucester, 1961), and Ordnance Survey maps.

Investigating such questions in a cloth industry region might be expected to demonstrate that those people involved in cloth had a correspondingly dominant position in society. However, the evidence will suggest that social importance depended less on source of livelihood than on residence and kinship links.

This evidence has been drawn from a single parish. Such an approach might be thought akin to the antiquarianism which dominated local studies in England from the seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries. This produced works such as the Gloucestershire county histories by Atkyns (1712), Rudder (1779) and Fosbrooke (1807), which are of enduring interest, but which took an anecdotal approach rather than analysing the context.⁶ Some economic works, such as Marshall on agriculture (1789), came closer to the lives of the ordinary majority, but were descriptive rather than analytical.⁷ National historians envisaged events as being directed from the top and experienced from below, while local accounts, such as Corbet on the siege of Gloucester in 1643, hardly looked beyond the immediate scene to the national one.⁸

The establishment of record offices has made possible the replacement of antiquarianism by the study of historical trends from locally produced archives. The parish was the basic unit of political and social organisation in the early-modern period, and most documents were produced to operate within its boundaries. The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, founded by Laslett in 1964, has concentrated on the reconstruction of the past through the statistical analysis of parish records. One result has been the population work of Wrigley and Schofield which has become a fundamental resource for all English

⁶ Sir Robert Atkyns, *Ancient History of Gloucestershire*, 1712 (Wakefield, reprinted 1974); S. Rudder, *A New History of Gloucestershire*, 1779 (Gloucester, reprinted 1977); T. D. Fosbrooke, *Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts Respecting the County of Gloucester, formed into a History, correcting the very erroneous accounts, and supplying numerous deficiencies in Sir Rob Atkins, and subsequent writers*, 2 vols (Gloucester, 1807).

⁷ William Marshall, *The Rural Economy of Gloucestershire* (Gloucester, 1789).

⁸ John Corbet, 'A Historicall Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester', in J. Washbourn (ed), *Bibliotheca Gloucestriensis* (Gloucester, 1825).

historical demography.⁹ Another has been parish studies such as those on Terling, Highley and Whickham, which relate local changes to wider developments.¹⁰

The parish-centred viewpoint may, however, distort the relative importance of events or influences. One way to overcome this is to assess groups of parishes for similarities and differences, such as in the relationship of religious dissent to the local economy in Cambridgeshire, or the balance between the wool and worsted cloth industry areas of Yorkshire, but this approach still treats each parish individually.¹¹ A different point of view has also developed, that the region or neighbourhood, the community of a wider countryside, or of a town and its hinterland, is a more useful unit of research. It is proposed that local society should be allowed to define itself, implying that the structure of the social hinterland should take priority over the structure of the sources.¹² If the problems of patchy survival and variable coverage among the records of such an area can be overcome, this probably is a better way of getting close to the mental world of contemporaries. Certainly no 'community' in the early-modern period, whether defined by single place or by region, consisted of the inhabitants of a certain geographical area with their movements and social contacts confined within it. However, even if 'the ultimate subjects of local history are interacting groups of people', their practical world was defined by the parish, the basis of settlement rights, poor relief, tax assessments, franchise valuations and local public office, with all the co-operative behaviour they implied.¹³ Where a parish-wide source does exist, as it

⁹ E.A.Wrigley and R.S.Schofield, *The Population History of England, 1541-1871: A Reconstruction*, (Cambridge, 2nd edition 1989).

¹⁰ K.Wrightson and D.Levine, *Poverty and Piety in an English Village, Terling, 1525-1700* (London, 1979); G.Nair, *Highley: The Development of a Community, 1550-1800* (Oxford, 1988); D.Levine and K.Wrightson, *The Making of an Industrial Society, Whickham 1560-1765* (Oxford, 1991).

¹¹ M.Spufford, *Contrasting Communities* (Cambridge, 1974); P.Hudson, 'Landholding and the Organisation of Textile Manufacture in Yorkshire Rural Townships, c1660-1810', in M.Berg (ed), *Markets and Manufacture in Early Industrial Europe* (London, 1991).

¹² C.Phythian-Adams, *Re-thinking English Local History*, Leicester University Dept of English Local History Occasional Papers Series 4, no 1 (Leicester, 1987); C.Phythian-Adams (ed), *Societies, Cultures and Kinship, 1580-1850: Cultural Provinces and English Local History* (Leicester, 1993).

¹³ J.D.Marshall, *The Tyranny of the Discrete, A Discussion of the Problems of Local History in England* (Aldershot, 1997), 100.

does for Stonehouse, it can be a valuable means of getting close to this practical world. This study examines such a parish 'community', without implying that it was either exclusive or self-sufficient, in the light of several current debates.

Much work has been done, largely through *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, on the transition from medieval to early-modern agriculture and land tenure.¹⁴ Hoskins was among the pioneers of the use of archaeology and the sciences to study people in the landscape.¹⁵ Population structure and migration patterns have been analysed to reveal a far more dynamic situation in the sixteenth century than the static medieval underclass which was once thought to exist. Discussion now centres not so much on how the peasantry escaped from supposed serfdom as on how far the upper levels of rural society really controlled the lives of the lower orders. Ownership might not mean control of a property, and tenancy might not restrict the activities of the occupants. When the Poor Law worked as intended, poverty did not have to mean destitution, although there was apparently increasing social polarisation as the system came under pressure.¹⁶ Observations may be made in Stonehouse as to how a manor evolved into a parish operating under national laws.

Another debate concerns the effects of the Reformation and the Civil War on social attitudes, and what the idea of independence meant in the seventeenth century. Christopher Hill insisted that the statistical approach be extended by literary sources representing the life of the mind, although these mainly issued from the upper classes.¹⁷ The concept of a 'moral economy' among ordinary people which operated independently of their superiors, put forward by Thompson, has prompted much discussion about social relationships.¹⁸ This is an area where it is particularly easy to

¹⁴ P.J.Bowden (ed), *Economic Change - Wages, Profits and Rents, 1500-1750*; C.Clay (ed), *Rural Society - Landowners, Peasants and Labourers 1500-1750*, vols I and II of J.Thirsk (ed), *Chapters from the Agrarian History of England and Wales* (Cambridge, 1990).

¹⁵ W.G.Hoskins, *The Making of the English Landscape* (Leicester, 1955).

¹⁶ P.Slack, *Poverty and Policy in Tudor and Stuart England* (London, 1988).

¹⁷ C.Hill, *The Intellectual Origins of the English Revolution* (Oxford, 1965).

¹⁸ E.P.Thompson, *Customs in Common* (London, 1991).

impose modern thought patterns on the past. Rollison, for example, envisaged a far more confrontational society in early-modern Gloucestershire than the evidence appears to warrant.¹⁹ He maintained that a capitalist town-based industrial system intensified in Stroudwater, under which the workers, a landless proletariat, kept up their spirits by popular cultural activities such as the Randwick Wap, and practised forming weavers' clubs as preparation for real trade unionism. The emergence of the 'middling sort' seemed to him to foreshadow a national movement holding out against the enemies of religious independence, resulting in a secular modern state which embodies nonconformist solidarity. Study of the context may restrain such theories. If people are seen to be living and working alongside each other generation after generation, it is less easy to imagine them as defiant revolutionaries or harbingers of a new order.

Historians have sometimes suggested that the conditions of daily life reduced or removed the consequences of unusual events. The Reformation is being recognised as a process which did not inevitably end by establishing a state protestant church, but was directed by decisions here and there according to the immediate situation.²⁰ The impact of the Civil War has almost been argued away by stressing the common interest in order and market stability of all landholders.²¹ On the other hand, the birth of propaganda and the press showed that the ideas stirred up before 1660 were not to be put aside so easily. In local terms, a variable compromise between popular concerns and efforts at government control seems the most likely scenario.²² Local administrative records give the impression by default that most people went with the

¹⁹ D.Rollison, *The Local Origins of Modern Society: Gloucestershire 1500-1800* (London, 1992).

²⁰ C.Haigh (ed), *The English Reformation Revised* (Cambridge, 1987).

²¹ A.Fletcher and J.Stevenson (eds), *Order and Disorder in Early Modern England* (Cambridge, 1985); K.Wrightson, *English Society, 1580-1680* (London, 1982).

²² R.Hutton, *The British Republic, 1649-1660* (London, 1990); R.Hutton, *The Restoration, 1657-1667* (Oxford, 1985); R.Hutton, 'The Local Impact of the Tudor Reformations' in Haigh (ed), *English Reformation*.

flow, because they rarely report controversies, but it may be possible to see in Stonehouse who was determining what the flow was to be.

A major concern has been rural industry and the circumstances under which it became full factory industry in some areas but not in others. Since Mendels finalised his model in 1982 his concept of proto-industrialisation has been shown to be too rigid in its format and too limited to the textile industry to be generally valid, but it has contributed to the discussion of continuity and change during the Industrial Revolution.²³ Mendels saw proto-industry as a stage between cottage crafts and a fully centralised system, resulting in population expansion and workshop networks which might or might not progress into 'proper' factories. Marxist versions of his theory saw capitalism as imposing industry on the hapless countryside, with little control over events by the local population. The idea of an observable Industrial Revolution producing profound change in a short time, especially around a pivotal period in the late-eighteenth century, has been argued away and then reconsidered.²⁴ The nature of industrial relations and disputes has been revised in the process. Randall has found more co-operation than confrontation in Gloucestershire, an interwoven negotiating pattern with each group looking for the best deal for itself rather than necessarily representing a particular class.²⁵ A close look at what the population of Stonehouse was doing and how it was distributed may illuminate some of these arguments.

²³ D.C.Coleman, 'Proto - industrialisation, a Concept Too Many?', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XXXVI (1983), 435-448; L.A.Clarkson, *Proto-Industrialisation, the First Phase of Industrialisation?* (London, 1985).

²⁴ M. Berg and P.Hudson, 'Rehabilitating the Industrial Revolution', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XLV (1992), 24-50; M. Berg and P.Hudson, 'Growth and Change: a comment on the Crafts-Harley view of the Industrial Revolution', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XLVII (1994), 147-149; S.Horrell and J.Humphries, 'Women's labour force participation and the transition to the male breadwinner family, 1790-1865', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XLVIII (1995), 89-117.

²⁵ A.Randall, *Before the Luddites: Custom, community and machinery in the English woollen industry, 1776-1809* (Cambridge, 1991), chapters 3, 6.

All these areas of study have drawn on the family reconstruction work done by the Cambridge Group to re-examine social concepts, especially popular perceptions about landless wage workers and the poor before 1800. Laslett found that extended families dominated by a patriarchal male breadwinner, agricultural labourers driven into misery by exploitation and low wages, industrial workers at the mercy of heartless masters, and segregation and contempt for the poor, are concepts largely drawn from the urban situations described by philanthropic authors such as Dickens.²⁶ They did apply in some places at different times, but not everywhere and not very obviously in early-modern Stroudwater. Those especially concerned with women's history, such as Erickson and Bridget Hill, have revealed the work of women and the importance of the mixed family economy in the structure of communities.²⁷ Kussmaul and Ben-Amos identified the social practice of service, the contemporary equivalent of further education, which had a wider function than simply providing industrial or domestic labour.²⁸ These and many other historians have shown that it was perhaps the nineteenth century which represented the major change from a past which the twentieth century is only just rediscovering.

If evidence about one parish is presented as comprehensively, impartially and repeatably as possible it can contribute to such debates as these. It cannot very often provide a complete history of a single place, since few parishes enjoy both good administrative records and more personal ones such as Richard Gough's *History of Myddle*, or Ralph Josselin's diary.²⁹ However, greater understanding of one parish community may help to explain some of the choices people made among the options open to them.

²⁶ P.Laslett, *The World We Have Lost - further explored*, (London, 3rd edition 1992).

²⁷ A.L.Erickson, *Women and Property in Early Modern England* (London, 1993); B.Hill, *Women, Work and Sexual Politics in Eighteenth Century England* (London, 1994).

²⁸ A.Kussmaul, *Servants in Husbandry in Early Modern England* (Cambridge, 1981), and *A General View of the Rural Economy of England, 1538-1840* (Cambridge, 1990); I.K.Ben-Amos, *Adolescence and Youth in Early Modern England* (Yale, 1994).

²⁹ D.Hey (ed), *Richard Gough: The History of Myddle* (London, 1981); A.Macfarlane, *The Family Life of Ralph Josselin, a Seventeenth Century Clergyman: an Essay in Historical Anthropology* (Cambridge, 1970).

Chapter 2: Original Documentary Sources

Secondary research into English history is built on evidence from the archives cared for and made available for study in public record offices and some private establishments. The records of both government agencies and private families and businesses are recognised as a means of investigating versions of events handed down through various oral and literary traditions, some more fictional than others. Many owners acknowledge this by depositing their archives in record offices for public use. In the early-modern period private records, and many local public ones, were not generally valued in this way, but survived or not according to their practical usefulness and physical situation. Everyday documents were not compiled in order to leave a record for posterity. The least subjective insights into how a historical community worked are gained from such items, produced by routine administration and interaction between inhabitants for their own immediate purposes. Compiled news and propaganda, which had reached new heights during the Civil War, led by a different path to the foundation of the national and local press, such as the *Gloucestershire Journal* in 1722.

There are aspects of the sources available for the study of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, which recommend it as a subject in the search for better understanding of early-modern society. People are usually most easily located in their homes through detailed maps and their accompanying surveys, but even where these exist they only represent one moment, to which information from surrounding years is linked by deduction. Parish census listings, as opposed to the national census which began in 1801, are similarly single episodes, non-standard in form and content, and without a map they may not always be easy to relate to what was on the ground. A source series which could put people into houses over time, irrespective of whether they owned the property and without ignoring those of lower social status, would offer new views of how a community functioned. Such are the resiant lists available for Stonehouse in the early-modern period.

Resiant Lists

Since the later Anglo-Saxon period the royal authority in the country at large had been exercised through the shire and the hundred courts within it. The hundred in turn kept public control through tithingmen, representing small groups of householders in tithings, which operated a collective bail system. A manor might contain several tithings under the supervision of a petty constable, who was theoretically a royal official, although in practice often appointed at the manor court. The petty constables were required to submit 'resiant lists' to the hundred, containing the names of all those liable to attend each six-monthly court, to ensure that all were enrolled in a tithing. Lists survive for many of the parishes of the local hundred of Whitstone in its papers from 1780, but those for Stonehouse are not included.³⁰ This was because Stonehouse had a court leet, that is, its lord was entitled to exercise the hundred police authority through his own court, in a 'view of frankpledge'.³¹ Resiant lists were prepared, but they were kept with the manorial papers. As Postan writes, 'the responsibility was essentially extra-manorial. In places in which manorial lords had appropriated the rights and duties of the hundred, the actual views of frankpledge often took place in manorial courts and were enrolled on their records. But even in these cases the names of people appearing at court as members of the tithings invariably contained names of men who were not the lord's tenants'.³² The constable's lists are potentially a fuller record of residents than a schedule of manor tenants would provide. All males over the age of fealty, which was not the same as the legal majority at twenty-one, should have been included. In the middle ages boys were sworn to the crown at twelve, but by 1600 this had generally risen to sixteen. In cases where a manor coincides with a parish the lists might therefore produce full twice-yearly accounts of adolescent and adult male parishioners.

³⁰ Gloucestershire Record Office (henceforth GRO) D149/M7/3.

³¹ For this and the following two paragraphs, see A. Macfarlane, *Reconstructing Historical Communities* (Cambridge, 1977), 53-57.

³² M.M. Postan, *The Medieval Economy and Society* (London, 1975), 131.

Chapter 2: Original Documentary Sources

Stonehouse manor did virtually coincide with the parish before it was divided in 1894, and has good surviving manorial records for the period, including many draft court paper bundles in which the resiant lists were kept, since here at least they were not transcribed into the court books. Fifty-nine lists dated before 1800 exist: for 1622, 1632, 1657-1659 annually, 1661, 1663-1667 annually, 1675, 1676 (for one 'leete', or half the parish), 1683, 1685, 1691, 1709, 1714-1727 annually, 1729-1734 annually, 1736-1741 annually, 1743-1752 annually (one undated list attributed to 1745 or 1746), then 1772, 1784, 1788, 1793 and 1799.³³ The lack of material after 1752 is probably an accident of survival, as the five later eighteenth century lists imply a larger series. Three later lists of 1814, 1815 and 1818 also remain.

At the Stonehouse view of frankpledge, held in theory twice a year but in practice usually once a year in October, all male residents of fealty age were required to swear to keep the peace and abide by the customs of the manor. Oath breakers would be presented to the court leet, tried by a jury of twelve and fined according to manor custom. There was normally one tithingman for the whole manor, who acted as the constable's assistant, although the resiant list for 1676 suggests that a subdivision into two 'leets' existed. The list was used after the court to compile a default list of those fined for absence, which might be copied into the court book. Fines imposed or oaths sworn are often noted on the full list. Men over sixty were excused attendance, as they were also excused military service.³⁴ The upper age limit for inclusion could be flexible, however, and in most lists after 1700 at Stonehouse appears to be taken as seventy. Important residents were sometimes included up to the age of eighty or more, and in the lists after 1736 their advanced years would usually be noted in the list, either by number, or by some such phrase as 'out of age'. Residents did not have to be tenants, but had to have lived within the bounds of the manor for a year. Those

³³ GRO D445/M7-11.

³⁴ Macfarlane, *Historical Communities*, 117-8.

absent would sometimes be noted, again after 1736, as 'out of parish'. The simple word 'out' might mean either of these last two states.³⁵

The custom of making these lists continued as the parish, responsible to the Justices of the Peace, gradually took over the supervisory duties of the manor and hundred. Until 1730 the list is usually called the 'constable's return' to the court leet. From then on the lists are usually headed as being of the parishioners, although the concept of the geographical manor underlies them. The return of 1784 is headed 'A List of all the Male Inhabitants from the Age of Sixteen to Seventy To Pay Sute and Service To Thos White Esq Lord of this said Maner'.³⁶ There are also signs that the eighteenth-century returns were used to record poor relief receipt, a parochial responsibility.

Resiant lists are especially valuable if they can be linked to specific properties over time. The Stonehouse tithe map and apportionment of 1839 form the most comprehensive visual survey of the parish and the starting point for understanding the pattern of land ownership and the subdivision of houses. Early photographs and the memories of local people can help with architectural features and physical dating of buildings, many of which have been demolished or rebuilt. In 1803 John Elliott, a professional land surveyor and member of a local family, drew up a detailed map of the parish which is the end point of this study.³⁷ The schedule which relates to it is lost, but in 1804 Elliott prepared another full schedule on a different numbering scheme, giving owners, some occupiers, areas and field names.³⁸ These two documents, the map of 1803 and schedule of 1804, have been correlated by reference to the tithe map, making it possible to discount developments after 1804.

³⁵ See appendix 3. Those 'out of parish' are discussed in chapter 4 under Migration.

³⁶ GRO D445/M11.

³⁷ GRO D1347/accession 1347.

³⁸ GRO P263/MI9.

Maps and schedules drawn up for the construction of the Stroudwater canal in 1775-8 help with changes in roads and land in the south of the parish, and confirm some owners and occupiers.³⁹ There are some selective estate and deed plans, two being particularly useful. One was drawn in about 1730 for the lord of the manor to show his property in detail and the names of neighbouring landholders.⁴⁰ It is also informative by deduction about non-manorial lands at that date, but survives only as a blurred photograph. The other is of the Ebley Mill lands belonging to Gloucester City in 1628, recopied in 1731 and associated with an updated survey of 1744.⁴¹ The most comprehensive written descriptions before this are the manor survey of 1558,⁴² and the partition deed of 1567.⁴³

There is almost no indication of addresses in the resiant lists, but by correlating available evidence between 1558 and 1804 it has become clear that the underlying approach was to name people in the geographical order of the houses they occupied. The lists provide a potentially closer view of residence patterns through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than has generally been achievable in a rural parish, a tool with which to examine subtenancy and occupier turnover and how, if at all, these were related to ownership.⁴⁴

The particular value of this source for Stonehouse is more clearly seen when such series are looked for in neighbouring parishes. The 'Limitation of Stroud', as Stroud was properly called, was an area taken out of the control of the parish of Bisley by deed of endowment in 1304, and run outside any manor by its own feoffees.⁴⁵ Randwick, a chapelry of Standish, has no surviving manorial records before the resiant lists from 1780 preserved by the hundred court. Alkerton manor in Eastington

³⁹ GRO D1180/10/2, D1180/8/2, D1278/P/3, D873/T43.

⁴⁰ GRO PC 1850.

⁴¹ GRO Gloucester Borough Records (henceforth GBR) J4/1,4.

⁴² GRO D4289/M1.

⁴³ GRO D445/T12.

⁴⁴ Macfarlane, *Historical Communities*, 119-128.

⁴⁵ Information from I.Mackintosh, Stroud Textile Group.

did have a view of frankpledge, indicating a court leet, and has some court records and rentals between 1589 and 1648, and a few odd 18th century papers.⁴⁶ However, no court papers with resiant lists before 1780 survive, and in any case they would cover only part of the parish. At Kings Stanley, the portion called the Borough was a subsidiary manor with a court leet, for which deeds survive from 1691 to 1792, with a rental series from 1720.⁴⁷ The rentals are concerned with ownership rather than residence, and there is only one odd resiant list in some court papers for 1675-7.⁴⁸ None of these places offer any comprehensive survey or map which could act as a starting or ending key point before the tithe maps. At Leonard Stanley matters look more promising, with a detailed map of the Priory joined to part of the manor estate, prepared in 1770.⁴⁹ The manor had been sold in twenty lots in 1738, and in any case did not cover the whole parish, omitting the Priory, Townsend and Stanley Downton estates.⁵⁰ It had a court leet, for which deeds, rentals and papers exist between 1612 and 1769, including a survey of 1640, and resiant lists between 1675 and 1769.⁵¹ These become more like estate rentals as time goes on, and on average contain about 40 names each, representing the manorial tenancies of 1640, and only about a third of the total parish population at the time.⁵² Thus although sufficient material might be found to study Leonard Stanley manor as a unit, it would be difficult to relate it to those sources which deal with the whole parish as can be done for Stonehouse.

At first sight, therefore, the Stonehouse resiant lists offer comprehensive data, anchored to parish-wide surveys at both ends of the series, and amenable to comparison with records of all kinds dealing with the whole parish. Problems of compilation and content modify such expectations. Stonehouse manor certainly

⁴⁶ GRO D1228, D1229, D547a/M1-3, M13.

⁴⁷ GRO D873/T8, M1.

⁴⁸ GRO D149/M17.

⁴⁹ GRO D1159.

⁵⁰ *Victoria County History of Gloucestershire*, vol X (Oxford, 1980), 260-261.

⁵¹ GRO D225/M1-3, D45/M1,2,4.

⁵² If multiplied by 3.5, see chapter 4, table 5.

corresponded very closely with the pre-1894 parish, but this was fragmented in the east by a large tract of Randwick and small pieces of Stroud, which in the hamlets of Westrip, Ebley and Cainscross could mean that neighbouring houses were in different parishes. Oldends, on the western edge, was interrupted by a piece of Eastington.⁵³ The constables were very accurate in only including Stonehouse residents, but this does mean that some properties which in practice must have functioned in cooperation with their neighbours have to be omitted from this analysis.

The strict observance of the boundaries was evidently part of the mental world of the inhabitants, those whose lands straddled two parishes being described in the vicar's tithe book of 1709 as 'outdwellers' if their house was not in Stonehouse parish.⁵⁴ While the boundaries might be set, however, the way in which the constable described his neighbours was not. Whether the result of a physical walk or a mental imaging of the settlement pattern, few lists are in the same order for more than a few years together. They may start at east or west, at the manor house or a mill, may proceed up one side of a street and down the other, or zig zag across, or take the hamlets of Westrip, Ebley, Cainscross and Oldends in different orders. They are, however, consistent internally, so that once a particular approach has been identified, it can be assumed to help interpret unclear parts of the list.⁵⁵

The structure of the lists is also less straightforward than it may at first appear. The majority, 38 out of 59, begin by listing the chief inhabitants at the beginning, often with the title 'Gent' or 'Mr'. Most of these men, being the most historically visible, can

⁵³ There is some local debate on whether the name Oldends should have an 's' or not. The elements '-end' and '-ingas' are both present in several nearby names. In all the original documents looked at for this study the name does have an 's', often being spelt as Oldens or Oldings. It will therefore be given here as Oldends throughout. The 's' was probably first left off after 'arbitration' by the Ordnance Survey for the first edition one-inch series in 1830, in an attempt to standardise the name with nearby '-end' names. The form 'Oldend' has only been found in researched documents compiled after 1830. The 's' will be restored on all future OS maps as from 1996; reference file Stonehouse Town Council.

⁵⁴ GRO P316/IN3/1.

⁵⁵ See chapter 3, Geographical Reconstruction.

be connected fairly easily to their property through documents, but their separate listing, while socially interesting, creates two problems. Firstly, their absence from the body of the return confuses the placing of other names, who may either be neighbours or other occupants of a chief house. Secondly, being 'out of order', they are harder to cross check to make sure they were in fact living in the house they owned or leased. An example of this is Nathaniel Fowler, a clothier who owned a substantial house and lived in the parish for fifty years until 1781, when the *Gloucestershire Journal* reported his death 'at his seat in Stonehouse'.⁵⁶ He normally appears in the head group; only careful analysis has shown that the house he owned was sublet for the whole period, and 'his seat' was in fact one he rented from a fellow clothier. There are some lists which proceed round the whole parish without much social differentiation, and these provide valuable positioning data for the leading men.⁵⁷ In addition, the list for 1666, although rough, appears to be a straightforward format with groupings by households. Those for 1622, 1667 and 1714 also have no head list, but give a first division of leading inhabitants, with a repeat progress round the lesser men which can produce two reference sites for the same property. Other lists with both head lists and repeats can produce three reference sites. These structural features are complicated by the habit of copying the previous year's list and then amending it by deletions and insertions, or adding changed or new occupiers 'out of order' at the end. Between 1716 and 1719, for example, three such annual 'tails' were added to a recopied list which was only sorted out in 1720. Such problems have to be solved by cross-comparison, with no absolute assumptions made from the position of a name.

Despite the theoretical inclusion of all adult men, some of the earlier lists in particular are limited in scope, and the eighteenth century ones can show great variation of coverage in succeeding years. This probably reflects not so much on the ignorance or laziness of the constable, as on the habit of customary evidence. Listing a man's name

⁵⁶ *Gloucestershire Journal* 23 July 1781 (microfilm, Gloucester City Library).

⁵⁷ 1675-6, 1683, 1685, 1709, 1716-8, 1722, 1724, 1729, 1743-4, 1745/6, 1772, 1788, 1799.

conveyed to the court officials an inclusive image of all the men in that person's household, who they knew by repute to be there, so the labour of writing them all out more times than was required would have made no sense. The sudden absence of names in the series is therefore not evidence that the people have gone, unless they are missing in a list which is otherwise comprehensive. In the same way, having a single name to a house is not evidence that there was no shared occupation of it, if the list is generally limited. The upper age limit of 60, later 70, is fairly steadily observed where it can be checked, so a person living beyond that age may still have been in a house although unlisted. A lower age of 12 rising to 16 is also usual, so young members of a family are unrepresented.

Women are omitted, even when a widow or heiress is known to be the owner or tenant in her own right. This causes similar distortions to those resulting from the head groupings, with the added difficulty that her name does not appear at all. Other evidence can provide clues as to whether a woman occupier may be present, or whether she has male lodgers, servants or subtenants who may be listed if the return gives such detail, but on occasion her existence has to be assumed when exhaustive use of all other explanations for an anomaly have failed. The one exception is the list for 1799, giving 179 men, and 194 women who were then deleted. Useful information can be gained from identifying these women in relation to the known male tenants, but the list describes only 26% of the 1801 census population of 1412.

All the lists describe an apparently arbitrary proportion of the whole parish population. Atkyns gives the population of Stonehouse in 1712 as 500, occupying 110 houses, but the resiant list for 1709 gives 182 names.⁵⁸ Rudder gives a population of 759 in 1779, but the resiants listed in 1784 total 217.⁵⁹ The present analysis has identified 130 sites with buildings in use in 1804, many containing several

⁵⁸ Sir Robert Atkyns, *Ancient History of Gloucestershire*, 1712 (Wakefield, reprinted 1974), 694.

⁵⁹ S.Rudder, *A New History of Gloucestershire*, 1779 (Gloucester, reprinted 1977), 704.

households. The whole relationship of the list data to overall population figures and available housing will be examined in chapter 4.

The process of placing residents in properties, detailed in chapter 3, is one of constant revision. It will be clear that there is wide scope for false assumptions, and therefore that the resident lists cannot be used reliably in isolation. They are best regarded as a key to, or modifier of, other sources, which makes potential correlation with a whole parish even more important.

Other Manorial Records

In 1558 the manor of Stonehouse was sold by the Earl of Arundel to two Stroudwater clothiers, William Fowler and William Sandford. The written survey of that date details the copyholds and their grantees, the land in each and often its use, the demesne and some of the mills then existing; it also summarises the freeholds. A comparison of this with Elliott's survey of 1804 indicates where ancient blocks of land may be, where former holdings may have been amalgamated or split up, and areas where field strips have gradually been enclosed over the period. In 1567 the two owners divided the manor between them, each taking a number of copyholds and freeholds. William Fowler kept the manor house and demesne while William Sandford lived at one of the mills. The manor court appears to have stayed with the Fowlers, but, due to the court leet function described above, the Sandford tenants also attended, and were counted as still owing service to the lord as a result. This means that although William Sandford treated his lands far more commercially than his colleague, changing them to leaseholds or selling them, the surviving manorial records concern the maintenance of order in the whole former manor, in spite of the division. 'Order' included the running of common agricultural systems and, most crucially for surface water in a clay valley, the maintenance of drainage ditches and public watercourses for the benefit of all the inhabitants. The manor court records after 1558, running as books or papers from 1565 to 1752 with only minor gaps, are full of

topographical references to responsibility for ditches round fields or beside roads which do much to locate parishioners on their properties.⁶⁰

Loose court papers may also contain the default lists, the names of those to be fined for failing to attend court, or newly of age and called to swear to keep the peace. These were of necessity drawn up after the court, but before the record was written up. They can resemble a resiant list with large gaps, but tend to be more erratic as regards geographical order. Full ones survive for 1604 to 1636, with some years missing, and become more sketchy with time. They can help to confirm a person's existence or coming of age, clarify who was in service to whom, and sometimes confirm general property allocations when a block of names stays connected for a while in what has been called a 'surname set unit'.⁶¹ In theory, a good default list plus the names of those at the court ought to cover the male inhabitants, but the court names are not given in any geographical order, so it would be unwise to assume that artificial resiant lists can be easily generated.⁶² When a default list can be compared to a resiant list, such as in 1622, most names in default are on both. Those only in default appear to be younger sons or servants who should be resiants but were not always included as individuals by the constable, perhaps under the customary evidence habit already described. When such a list can be compared with the defaulters entered in the court record, the book version is much shorter, perhaps giving only those worth pursuing for a fine. Default lists are no substitute for resiant lists, but at this early date they can help to provide corroborative evidence.

The record for the transmission of copyholds in the court books is not as complete as might be expected, with only some surrenders and admissions written out. Entries in 1586 and 1587 refer to a separate court roll containing grants and surrenders, but this

⁶⁰ GRO D4289/M1, D340A/M23, D445/M3-11.

⁶¹ J.Hindson, 'The Marriage Duty Acts and the Social Topography of the Early Modern Town: Shrewsbury 1695-8', *Local Population Studies*, 31 (1983), 21-28.

⁶² Macfarlane, *Historical Communities*, 53.

is now lost.⁶³ Copies of some from 1589 to 1662 are kept with the manorial deeds.⁶⁴ Rentals of 1603 and 1621, and reviews of holders in 1675 and 1714, are helpful in filling the gaps.⁶⁵ Membership of juries can indicate social status. The offices of constable and tithingman are projected for several years in 1622 as following a rotation among certain properties,⁶⁶ and with a full list of these officers from 1605 to 1685 copied into the back of one court book,⁶⁷ some links between people and houses can be suggested or supported. Formal permission is sometimes asked of the court to sublet for several years, and presentments are made of those building or converting housing without court licence. In 1682 a campaign against illegal residents resulted in a list of relatively newly built cottages and those responsible for them.⁶⁸ These references contribute to an understanding of the manor's housing stock and property controls, although details about freeholds are lacking unless deeds happen to survive.

Deeds

The manor estate records include 20 bundles of deeds of freehold transactions and leases of converted copyholds over the period.⁶⁹ The lords of Stonehouse manor had little to do with the high aristocracy after the removal of the Earl of Arundel's interest, but land dealings at a lower social level continued unabated. There are many other deeds relating to the parish in the Gloucestershire Record Office. The Dutton family, who became the lords Sherborne, were active in county politics and had some small landholdings in Stonehouse.⁷⁰ Deeds of the Selwyn family of Matson reveal much of the history of Ebley mill, although the family were not clothiers themselves and sublet it.⁷¹ The Nash family of clothiers built up an estate round their freehold house and mill

⁶³ GRO D4289/M1.

⁶⁴ GRO D445/T25.

⁶⁵ GRO D445/M9, M13, T12.

⁶⁶ GRO D445/M7: this rotation was soon amended, especially among the tithingmen.

⁶⁷ GRO D445/M4.

⁶⁸ GRO D445/M8.

⁶⁹ GRO D445/T12-24, 26, 28-33.

⁷⁰ GRO Q/RE1 Whitstone Hundred Land Tax, Stonehouse 1776-1784.

⁷¹ GRO D2957.

at Bridgend. Other families collected estates in Ebley and around Bonds Mill.⁷² The Cliffords of Frampton gathered Stonehouse properties into their net.⁷³ The incomplete indexes to deed classes in the Public Record Office, both originals and enrolled copies, have been searched but contain no references to Stonehouse. However, the feet of fines (records of actions brought in the court of Common Pleas to establish title, usually as part of a collusive transfer of ownership) refer to Stonehouse in 1588 and 1591,⁷⁴ and copies of other feet of fines are to be found in local deed series.

Small transactions between parishioners themselves, often sales or leases to do with family settlements, are scattered throughout the period. Some houses and lands are described in great detail, with both male and female occupiers, but it is apparent that the names included are not always what they seem. 'Occupiers' may not be in the property at all, while the real subtenants are not named in the deed. What is more, the phrase 'now or late in the occupation of X' may be a repetition of a past situation, sometimes up to a century past. It seems that such wordings were not intended to give an accurate current description to the buyer or lessee, but to make sure that everyone knew which property was being discussed. The actual current occupier was known and did not need to be described. Occasionally a deed makes an update, in some such format as 'lately occupied by X but now in the occupation of Y'. Even these, however, may be several years at odds with the resiant lists, or tenants named in deeds may sublet for years and reappear in the property much later in their lives. Named owners and occupiers, therefore, are best regarded as being associated with the property, sometimes living in it, or perhaps having family links with tenants or retaining a controlling interest. To assume residence can be to misinterpret the lists if the person in the deed is living nearby, and the names are skewed to try to put him or

⁷² GRO D1815.

⁷³ GRO D149. No deeds or estate records for Stonehouse in this period have been found in neighbouring county record offices or the National Register of Archives lists, apart from the archives of M.P. Hayward of Stonehouse, now deposited in the GRO (D5869), and a few references to the disposal of Sandford family property in Bristol RO (accession 11178).

⁷⁴ Public Record Office (henceforth PRO) CP25(2)/144/1872/4, CP25(2)/145/1883/4.

her into the 'right' house. The main value of deeds is in establishing the line of ownership, its development from manorial holdings where appropriate, associations with families outside the parish, and possible reasons for granting tenancies.

Estate Accounts and Surveys

There are only a few manor estate rent accounts, for 1666-7, 1740-53 and 1766, and occasional additional documents such as the sale particulars of 1781, but these do help to identify some real occupiers.⁷⁵ One of the chief freeholders in the parish was the church. The glebe lands are detailed in terriers of 1584, 1677 and 1704 and were still considerable in 1803.⁷⁶ The terriers refer to neighbouring land holders, helping to fix the position of scattered portions of other properties. The church also collected tithes, and in order to do so accurately the new vicar in 1709, John Hilton, drew up a geographical census of his parishioners, indicating whether they had families and servants.⁷⁷ He did not name their houses, but he put them down in order, and went on to keep a detailed account of what they owed, often on each field, and the changing tenants responsible for paying. This account becomes more sketchy towards his death in 1722, but for a few years provides a cross check on all types of holdings, and the separate working of houses and their lands.

Parish Registers and Genealogical Sources

The parish registers for Stonehouse begin in 1558, although until 1598 they are a transcript of that date on parchment of the original paper register, now lost. There are gaps in the baptisms 1560-3, 1667-9, marriages 1560-5, 1658-9, 1665 and 1667-9, and burials 1561-3, 1665, 1667-9, some of which can be filled in from surviving bishop's transcripts. Otherwise they are in good condition apart from some fading in the 1620s and 1630s. The family relationships of buried wives and children are often given, and fathers of baptised infants are normally named. Mothers' first names are

⁷⁵ GRO D445/E4,5,7; D517/1766: the rentals of 1603 and 1621 give only summary entries.

⁷⁶ GRO Gloucester Diocesan Records (henceforth GDR) V5/289T.

⁷⁷ GRO P316/IN3/1.

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given from 1635, unusually early compared to surrounding parishes, and a great asset in identifying individuals.⁷⁸ Occupations occur with baptisms 1680-6 and 1710-20, marriages 1712-18, and burials 1680-93, 1708-26 and 1742-5. The vicars sometimes identify parish officials and people of the same name, or record unusually long lives. Notes of cause of death are more frequent after 1700, especially from smallpox.⁷⁹

Attempting to trace the descent of tenancies through families requires genealogical work, but this study is not intended to be an exercise in full family reconstruction. The aim is to achieve a sequence of some actual residents on the ground in a certain place. While no parish community lived in mental or physical isolation from its surroundings, its administrative parameters were set by parish boundaries, and contemporary sources were mostly designed to function within them. The time and labour involved in tracing all inhabitants and their relatives in this and surrounding parishes, or in more far flung places, through unindexed early parish registers, is more than the subject of the research, actual residence in Stonehouse, warrants. In spite of good record keeping, many marriages, baptisms and burials are unrecorded in the parish even where logic suggests that the associated events probably took place here or nearby. Clues to registrations elsewhere can sometimes be gleaned from the Phillimore series of transcribed Gloucestershire marriage registers and Eric Roe's additions and indexes to them, and from the Mormon church's International Genealogical Index, known as the IGI. The latter only contains such information as was submitted by contributors. It was compiled for religious rather than genealogical purposes, concentrates on baptisms and marriages rather than burials, and is by no means comprehensive. Both these sources can be inaccurate, especially the latter, and still do not confirm that a person of a given name is in fact the one being sought. To be certain of that the whole family context has to be researched. The attempt to

⁷⁸ In Kings Stanley mothers' names are not given until the late 18th century, and in Eastington and Leonard Stanley not until the late 17th century. There are only a few bishop's transcripts for Randwick before 1662.

⁷⁹ See chapter 4 table 4, parish register data.

reconstruct the origins and family circumstances of individuals has therefore been limited to those named in the resident lists and their wives, which has still involved many excursions out of the parish. Over the long timespan being studied it has also been found sufficient to record life-event dates as whole years only, converting those before 1752 into new style, although days and months have sometimes been important in database detail.⁸⁰

Marriage allegations, applications for licences to avoid the calling of banns, were often made by people of quite modest social status, especially those remarrying or wanting a ceremony away from home. At their best, they give the age, home parish and occupation of the parties, although experience has shown that the age given may be inaccurate, usually underestimated, by as much as ten years.⁸¹ Those for Gloucester diocese after 1700 are indexed by name, but not place, in the GRO, while those from 1637 to 1700 have been both published and name and place indexed by the Records Section of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.⁸² The same body has also produced an updated edition of Ralph Bigland's collected churchyard inscriptions.⁸³ Both these maintain a high standard of accuracy to the original documents, although Bigland himself sometimes made errors, detectable by comparing register entries. Other genealogical clues can be found in the Heralds' Visitations of Gloucestershire of 1623 and 1682-3, which, although concerned with those aspiring to gentry status, depict many families rising from the ranks of the clothiers and yeomanry.⁸⁴ The manuscript index to the Gloucester Diocesan Records, known as the Hockaday Abstracts, can also provide useful short cuts to court cases

⁸⁰ Before 1752 New Year's Day was March 25.

⁸¹ GRO GDR Q2-3.

⁸² B.Frith (ed), *Gloucestershire Marriage Allegations*, vols 1-2 (Gloucester, 1963, 1970).

⁸³ B.Frith (ed), *Historical, Monumental and Genealogical Collections Relative to the County of Gloucester, printed from the Original Papers of the late Ralph Bigland Esq, Garter Principal King of Arms, 1792*, vols 1-4 (Gloucester, 1989-1995) .

⁸⁴ *Visitation of Gloucestershire 1623*, Harleian Society, vol.XXI (London, 1985); *Visitation of Gloucestershire 1682-3* (Exeter, 1884).

and to the probate material described below.⁸⁵ All these, together with references gleaned from other sources, help to confirm relationships inferred from registers.

The registration evidence for Stonehouse is not greatly complicated by the presence of nonconformity. Before the Reformation there were people of the Lollard persuasion in the area, and both the new lords of the manor in 1558 came from families which favoured the new religion.⁸⁶ During the siege of Gloucester in 1643, the Frome valley contained a Parliamentary garrison at Eastington, the next manor to Stonehouse, which belonged to Nathaniel Stephens, a leading opponent of Charles I. The clothiers and their workers generally stood for protestant independence, but nevertheless the parish of Stonehouse seems to have been conformist towards the Elizabethan settlement in its religious observance. The Compton census of 1676, thought to include men and women aged over 16, lists four nonconformists and one Roman Catholic as against 379 conformists in the parish.⁸⁷ Whiteman has pointed out the possible, although unsubstantiated, political interest in keeping numbers of nonconformists in the census to a minimum, but even if each of those described as such in Stonehouse represented a family, it is still a small proportion of the whole parish population.⁸⁸ Some may have simply gone to worship at the nearest meeting place to Stonehouse, the Baptist congregation across the river in King's Stanley, said to have been founded in 1640 and to be 150 strong in 1676.⁸⁹ Another Presbyterian house there, and a barn in Stroud, were both licensed under the Toleration Act of 1689.⁹⁰ Dissenters would nevertheless normally register in their official parish. A survey of Catholic estates in 1717 shows the nearest to be in Arlingham on the Severn.⁹¹ The parish records of Stonehouse can therefore be regarded as generally

⁸⁵ *Hockaday Abstracts*, Gloucester City Library.

⁸⁶ See chapter 5, Religion.

⁸⁷ A. Whiteman (ed), *The Compton Census of 1676* (London, 1976), 543.

⁸⁸ *Ibid*, xxxviii-xli.

⁸⁹ *VCH Glos* X, 256.

⁹⁰ GRO Q/SC appendix.

⁹¹ GRO Q/RNc.

comprehensive until the foundation of Ebley Congregational Chapel in 1798 and the rise of the Methodist movement as a separate church after 1795.⁹²

Other Parish Records

The parish poor law records were removed from the church chest in the 1920s by H.E.Hawker, the local station master, a keen local historian and a bookbinder. His indexes to them are helpful, although they include occasional misreadings, and were bound with the documents into volumes with materials which sometimes obscure parts of the original text. His notes, now in the local library, suggest entry points to the Hockaday abstracts and printed sources. The records themselves contain settlement certificates by other parishes for people living in Stonehouse 1695-1810,⁹³ settlement examinations 1733-1830,⁹⁴ removal orders to and from the parish 1703-1831,⁹⁵ and apprenticeship indentures 1692-1816.⁹⁶ There are also a few warrants to arrest fathers of bastards 1808-1830, indemnity bonds 1679-1823, applications, notices and decisions in appeals to Quarter Sessions 1713-1830, distress warrants for 1820 and 1830, and a warrant to confine an insane person in 1819.⁹⁷ Unfortunately there are no surviving overseers' accounts before 1819, and none have been traced elsewhere. Without these it would be difficult to present a balanced picture of how the Old Poor Law operated here, occasional sparse annotations on the resiants lists and in the parish registers being almost the only indication of who might have received relief, and who might have paid for it. A few other references can be gleaned from Quarter Sessions records and parliamentary statistics.

The parish poor law documents are of great value to the later period of this study, however, especially the settlement examinations, since they provide biographical detail

⁹² *VCH Glos* X, 287. See chapter 5, Religion.

⁹³ GRO P316/OV3/1 and 7/2.

⁹⁴ GRO P316/OV3/4.

⁹⁵ GRO P316/OV3/2 and 3/3.

⁹⁶ GRO P316/OV4/1.

⁹⁷ GRO P316/OV7/2.

and may indicate how a person came to be a resident and by what right he or she remained in the parish. Poor law records can help to identify some apprentices or indentured servants through their life histories, since a full year's service conferred a settlement claim in a parish, and would therefore be carefully noted in an examination. Any description of a person as a pauper or receiving relief also suggests a lack of available economic resources, although not necessarily for life. People might need and receive relief at difficult times in their life cycle such as during child-rearing, widowhood or old age, but be able to maintain themselves when matters eased. Their situation might also be affected by the property they lived in and whether they had the use of any land. It might be possible to see from the resiant lists whether known paupers tended to occupy particular houses.

The poor law documents identify some later overseers of the poor. Churchwardens' accounts run only from 1757, but do include church rate accounts from 1758 to 1771, which are a guide to ownership patterns at the time.⁹⁸ Accounts for the surveyors of the highways are available from 1766 to 1786, with some from 1750 to 1766 recently discovered but unfit for consultation.⁹⁹ They include lists of ratepayers which, although not comprehensive or consistent enough to act as a cross check on the resiants lists, do help to clarify the timing of some movements in the gap between 1752 and 1772, as well as naming those acting as overseers. Parish clerks are sometimes identified in accounts and parish registers. All these parish officers would have been people of adequately comfortable circumstances, although not necessarily affluent.¹⁰⁰ The endowment of the school in 1774 provides a list of benefactors, the wealthy among the population.¹⁰¹

⁹⁸ GRO P316/CW.

⁹⁹ GRO P316/SO.

¹⁰⁰ J.Rule, *Albion's People: English Society 1715-1814* (London, 1992), 121-5.

¹⁰¹ GRO P316/SC.

Diocesan and other Probate Records

The diocese of Gloucester had been established in 1541 out of that of Worcester, with the former St Peter's Abbey in Gloucester becoming the new cathedral. Its authority, fully recorded in the documents sorted and indexed by Hockaday, affected parish life in many ways, but perhaps most practically in the management of property after death.¹⁰² Wills of Stonehouse residents proved in the diocese of Gloucester begin in 1543 and form a steady series of several per decade, increasing after 1700. Separate inventories survive from 1665 onwards, although inventory-type details are sometimes included in wills before this. Administrations for the intestate are included from 1686, with notes of some earlier ones being made in the probate court act books. Officially the will of anyone having moveable property worth £5 or more in more than one diocese was proved at provincial level, but this path was sometimes taken for larger estates regardless of location. The Public Record Office holds four wills and one administration of Stonehouse residents proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, three of which have accompanying inventories. The value of probate material for family and social history is well established.¹⁰³ It is less usual to be able to relate such documents to specific houses, except where estate archives and probates coexist in full enough detail to complement each other, as at Stoneleigh in Warwickshire.¹⁰⁴ At Stonehouse, 80 of the 133 properties under consideration can be related through the resiant lists and other sources to at least one will or inventory which gives some information, however small, on the ownership and/or internal character of the house. In some cases a series of several can be traced.

When the maker of a will is living in a house which he owns or formally leases, the will can show when a resiant is a legatee, trustee or relative of his predecessor, rather

¹⁰² The diocesan records are housed with Hockaday's catalogue in the GRO, but the *Hockaday Abstracts*, or MS index, are in Gloucester City Library.

¹⁰³ J.S.Moore (ed), *The Goods and Chattels of our Forefathers: Frampton Cotterell and District Probate Inventories, 1539-1804* (Chichester, 1976), 1.

¹⁰⁴ N.W.Alcock, *People at Home: Living in a Warwickshire Village, 1500-1800* (Chichester, 1993).

than simply a new tenant, or whether a widow may be present. It can clarify ownership of freeholds or leasehold terms. Copyholds of Stonehouse manor could not pass by will, but did normally descend by primogeniture through regrants made in the manor court during the lifetime of the father. Wills of copyholders such as John Ball, who died in 1669,¹⁰⁵ therefore make little mention of the eldest son or daughter, but concentrate on providing for other offspring. Inheritance customs here generally favoured doing so by buying extra lands or leaving cash bequests, so that the heir could receive the main holding intact, but the interpretation of common law and manorial custom was flexible.¹⁰⁶ Widows normally had a life interest and right of living in at least part of a house, but, for example, the innkeeper William Taylor felt bound in 1729 to provide for his son to give his widow money instead 'if they do not agree to live together'.¹⁰⁷ The resiant lists can show when younger siblings or other relatives also lived there, as tenants of the widow or of the next heir.

Probate documents are always confined to the more affluent and literate inhabitants, but, within those limits, may help to clarify the structure of the whole community. Where the resiants have no apparent legal ownership or agreement to occupy a house, their possible relationship to those who do, and to each other, can be investigated for signs of inheritance customs on an unwritten level, especially the continued tenancy of widows or other relatives. Stonehouse appears to have been fairly self-contained, in the sense that few owners of houses lived out of the parish before 1750, even though they might not occupy a house they owned. The thirteen 'outdwellers' named in the vicar's tithe accounts in 1709 almost all held lands, not houses.¹⁰⁸ Exceptions, usually where a branch of a family such as the Balls or Elliotts had moved away, can generally be traced through deed series which include copies of wills, with occasional references in 'distant' probate documents such as the inventory for John Sandford of Clifton,

¹⁰⁵ GRO GDR wills John Ball 1669/92.

¹⁰⁶ R.A.Houlbrooke, *The English Family 1450-1700* (London, 1984), 228-247.

¹⁰⁷ GRO GDR wills William Taylor 1729/228.

¹⁰⁸ GRO P316/IN3/1.

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Bristol, of 1723 which lists his Stonehouse rents.¹⁰⁹ The picture changed in the late 18th century, with more owners not living in the parish.¹¹⁰ Most, however, still lived in the local area, and any probate documents are easily traced.

Probate inventories were drawn up to ensure the proper disposal of moveable goods worth more than £5, which were not covered under the testamentary requirements of common law, and for which the executors or administrators were responsible to the diocesan probate court. They normally relate to the contents of the house, or part of a house, occupied in person by the testator, which might not be his or her property, whereas a will might describe property in which the testator did not live, or bequeath moveables in the care of another person. It should not be assumed, therefore, that a house mentioned in a will is the one described in an attached inventory, although the wording usually makes the situation clear. Inventories can enumerate rooms and their uses, illustrating the relationship of possessions to status and craft. Apart from invaluable data on wealth, they can also help to locate houses through the resident lists, as they were usually drawn up by at least one of the immediate neighbours of the deceased. They may, however, only give a total value, especially for small estates, since the compilers were under no obligation to work in detail room by room.¹¹¹ Other documents related to deaths, but produced until 1642 by Chancery rather than the church courts, were inquisitions post mortem, conducted through a local jury to establish rights of ownership in estates, especially where some royal revenue might be due. Nine of those in the Public Record Office relating to Stonehouse deal with property of the Fowler, Sandford, Selwyn, Bennett and Gibbes families between 1561 and 1638, giving useful family detail and some subtenants.

¹⁰⁹ J.S.Moore (ed), *Clifton and Westbury Probate Inventories 1609-1761* (Bristol, 1981), 233.

¹¹⁰ See chapter 5, Agriculture.

¹¹¹ J.S.Moore, 'Rural Housing in the North Bristol Region, 1600-1750', in M.Baulant, A.J.Schuurman and P.Servais (eds), *Inventaires Apres-Deces et Ventes de Meubles: Apports a une histoire de la vie economique et quotidienne (XIVe - XIXe siecle)*, (Louvain, 1988), 206.

Probate was not the only concern of the diocesan courts. They were involved in the rights and wrongs of the living, both matters brought to their attention by individuals, and those reported by churchwardens or detected on visitation. Penances and detection causes illustrate religious observance and morality; depositions and defamation cases provide personal information; probate causes and tithe disputes throw light on property ownership. A few of each are to be found in the Gloucester diocesan records for Stonehouse, giving small biographical details to add to other evidence. The witnesses to a tithe dispute in 1687-8, for example, are described by age, place of birth, and length of residence in the parish.¹¹² These are scattered anecdotes rather than a record series about a given place, but useful nevertheless.

Quarter Sessions and Land Tax

The role of the sheriff and hundreds in maintaining law and order within the county had been transferred in 1461 to Quarter Sessions. Members of the local gentry, and occasionally those aspiring to join them, sat as amateur magistrates four times a year, required by royal commission to hear cases brought by parish officers and individuals and to administer parliamentary statutes.¹¹³ The load of new work passed to them under the Elizabethan government, especially for the Poor Law, had made smaller, more frequent, Petty Sessions necessary, but no records survive of them for Gloucestershire in this period. The earliest record of Quarter Sessions is the indictment book of 1660-1668,¹¹⁴ followed by order books for 1672-1868,¹¹⁵ and sessions rolls and papers for 1728-1840.¹¹⁶ Other papers relate to the Land Tax,¹¹⁷

¹¹² GRO GDR B4/3/1133.

¹¹³ J.H. Gleason, *The Justices of the Peace in England 1558-1640* (Oxford, 1969), 47-67, 96-115, 251. Officially justices should have had property worth £20 pa, but this requirement was often disregarded. The list for 1609 included Jasper Selwyn, owner of part of Ebley Mill and other Stonehouse estates, through his wife Margaret Robbins (GRO D2957/289/47-65). The Selwyn family lived as gentlemen at Matson House (later Selwyn School), used by Charles I as his HQ during the siege of Gloucester in 1642-3.

¹¹⁴ GRO Q/Sib/1.

¹¹⁵ GRO Q/SO.

¹¹⁶ GRO Q/SR..

¹¹⁷ GRO Q/RE1.

nonconformity and the swearing of oaths.¹¹⁸ Quarter sessions also granted licences to friendly societies, such as that to the Clothworkers Society, licensed to meet at the Golden Cross Inn, Cainscross (in Randwick) in 1766 and 1795.¹¹⁹ This was a long-established group to which the lord of Stonehouse manor was subscribing in the 1740s.¹²⁰ All these contain references to events in Stonehouse which add detail to individual lives, such as John Dangerfield, a yeoman accused of making a false bond in 1661,¹²¹ or James Allen the blacksmith, claiming arson damages in 1744.¹²² Approximate numbers of nonconformists and recusants can be suggested by licences granted to places of worship. Poor relief is occasionally ordered for individuals, but there are no copies of poor rate assessments, which might have helped redress the lack of them in the parish records.

The justices organised the collection of the land tax, levied from 1692 and still arranged by parishes within hundreds. Early returns, along with many other official documents, tended to remain in the private papers of the justice concerned and survive, if at all, among family estate collections. An example of this is the Gloucestershire militia muster roll for 1608, a county document preserved for Lord Berkeley by John Smith of North Nibley, steward of Berkeley Hundred, and passed to Smith's own descendants.¹²³ From 1780 onwards duplicate copies of the assessments had to be kept by the Clerk of the Peace with the Quarter Sessions records, to validate claims to the property franchise, and from about this date they include names of occupiers as well as owners. Returns for Whitstone hundred, including Stonehouse, run (with occupiers) from 1776, that of 1780 giving a particularly full breakdown. Properties are not described, but it is possible to follow property ownership back from a fixed identification by keeping track of the tax paid, since the original valuation, and

¹¹⁸ GRO Q/RN, RO.

¹¹⁹ GRO Q/RSf/2.

¹²⁰ GRO D445/E5.

¹²¹ GRO Q/SIb/1 Easter 1661.

¹²² GRO Q/SR/term B 1744.

¹²³ J.Smith (ed), *Men and Armour for Gloucestershire 1608* (Gloucester, 1980), viii.

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consequently the charge per property, remained the same relative to the rate imposed per pound sterling, which could be changed and was reduced in 1798. Divisions or amalgamations resulting from sales are marked by corresponding changes in the distribution of the charge, which theoretically had to remain the same in total, as no new land could be created. These adjustments, therefore, can only be traced by analyzing the whole parish.¹²⁴ The tax was supposed to be levied on the owner, although sometimes the 'owner' listed is the tenant of a larger estate.¹²⁵ Some payments may be for land rather than houses, and small properties may be omitted. Nevertheless, in Stonehouse 120 of the 130 sites with buildings identified in Elliott's survey as inhabited in 1804, and the three which no longer had houses, can be followed back through the land tax returns, either individually or as part of larger estates. The 10 omitted are all small cottages which had become singly owned or had been recently built, and which it seems were not brought to the assessors' notice.¹²⁶

The ownership pattern and occupiers described by the land tax can be compared with the resiant list data to examine relationships to actual tenants. As has already been noted in connection with deeds, an 'occupier' in the land tax is often only so legally, taking an income from the property by subletting and subdividing. For example, analysis of the resiant list for 1784 against the land tax for the same date produces 95 of the 118 active residence sites with occupiers identified in the land tax. Of these 95, 37 have the same resiants, or their nuclear families, as the named land tax occupiers. Twenty one include those occupiers but have other names in addition, and 37 do not have the occupier or his nuclear family among their resiants. As will be seen, these last may be closely connected to those named in the land tax, either as occupiers or owners. Both records are giving information about the same properties, but from different points of view according to the reasons why they were compiled, in neither

¹²⁴ D.Iredale, *Discovering Your Old House* (Princes Risborough, 1968), 48, explains this process.

¹²⁵ C.Clay (ed), *Rural Society - Landlords, Peasants and Labourers 1500-1750*, vol II of J.Thirsk (ed), *Chapters from the Agrarian History of England and Wales* (Cambridge, 1990), 352: after 1760, leases began to include the obligation to pay the land tax due.

¹²⁶ See chapter 4, table 8.

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case for the benefit of future historians. The land tax was concerned with who bore the responsibility for payment, the resiant lists with who was in actual residence in the manor. Such comparisons can only be made when the whole series of both returns and resiant lists have been coordinated, one of either sort of document on its own being mined with hidden gaps and lacking anchor points.

Ownership and official tenancy in Stonehouse can be taken further back through the church rate accounts from 1758 to 1771, which share the character of land tax returns, except that the burden of payment fell on the main tenant rather than the owner.¹²⁷ There is a gap in the resiant lists between 1752 and 1772, but some real tenants have been deduced with help from isolated items such as a manor court record and rental of 1765/6, and by researching the family circumstances of those in residence on both sides of it.¹²⁸

Government Records

Exchequer tax records in the Public Record Office include subsidy assessments with names for Whitstone hundred for 1, 36, 40 and 42 Elizabeth, 1, 8 and 22 James I and 2, 4 and 17 Charles I.¹²⁹ That for 1 James I contains no entries for Stonehouse. A transcript of that for 29 Elizabeth is in the Bodleian Library.¹³⁰ These name those responsible for larger estates, and the value of the goods or lands on which they were assessed, although after 1558 these sums become more and more unrealistic. Although no addresses are given, they can help construct links between the manorial survey of 1558, the muster roll of 1608 and the first resiant list of 1622. There are also poll tax assessments for 12, 18 and 30 Charles II, but these give only summary totals for the parishes.¹³¹

¹²⁷ GRO P316/CW2/1; Clay (ed), *Rural Society*, 351-2.

¹²⁸ GRO D517.

¹²⁹ PRO E179/115, 116, 247.

¹³⁰ Bodleian Library (henceforth Bod) MS Philips-Robinson c210.

¹³¹ PRO E179/116/534, 540.

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The Hearth Tax returns for Gloucestershire survive for Michaelmas 1662, Lady Day 1664, and both halves of 1672, but all the returns are imperfect, that for 1662 existing only in abstract, and 1664 missing the relevant hundred of Whitstone. The return for Michaelmas 1672 is the most complete for Stonehouse, with only a few entries damaged.¹³² No discharges for poverty are recorded, and there are no separate exemption certificates for the parish, so the return might be thought to represent all households.¹³³ However, it has only 65 entries, including four women, listed to some extent in geographical order. After the resiants lists and probate evidence have been used to locate the names listed into known properties, it appears to represent 61 sites, four being shared. Twenty five of the 86 deduced to be operational at this date were omitted, ranging from the important, such as Ebley Mill, to small outlying cottages.¹³⁴ The reasons for omission are not at all clear. For those included, however, the list indicates their size, and their potential for physical subdivision at that time, since each separate household unit would need the use of a hearth.

It was the responsibility of the Exchequer to recover debts owing to the crown from the estates of the deceased or bankrupt, using a process of examination and extent. This was also used between the 16th and 18th centuries by other creditors, such as the heirs to estates, and could result in detailed inventories similar to those made for probate. However, they are unindexed and, like probate, deal only with moveables, and generally lack addresses or occupations. They also deal mainly with the wealthier in society, whose circumstances are more easily found from other sources than those of the lower orders. A sample search was made for 1722-1730,¹³⁵ around the death in 1726 of Thomas Turner, a Stonehouse clothier with interests in London who was owed large debts, and whose administration and probate inventory were made in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.¹³⁶ There was no reference in the extents to his heirs

¹³² PRO E179/247/14.

¹³³ PRO E179/116/544.

¹³⁴ See chapter 4, table 8.

¹³⁵ PRO E144/13.

¹³⁶ PRO PROB 6/102, PROB 3/25/67.

or debtors, or to the estates of any other possible local candidates in those years. It seemed unlikely that an examination of all the extents would produce results relevant enough to this study to be worth the investment of time.

A similar situation exists with regard to the records of the court of Chancery, apart from the inquisitions post mortem already mentioned. Although equity cases can produce rich evidence of property and family relationships, finding them is a long and tortuous matter, since indexing is mainly by name of plaintiff only, and each part of the proceedings is indexed separately. Horwitz points out that searches are routinely made by the compilers of the Victoria County History for each place under study,¹³⁷ but no cases are cited in the very thorough section on Stonehouse.¹³⁸ Horwitz also describes the reduction between 1600 and 1800 in the proportion of litigants from the provinces, at first mainly yeomen and gentry, but later more of the commercial classes. They declined from 85% to under 50%, with a total in 1627 of only 94 from the whole of south west England.¹³⁹ In these circumstances, cases concerning the cloth-working inhabitants of Stonehouse are likely to be rare, and any disputed wills, the main subject of such cases, would probably have been detected among the other evidence examined. Richard Fowler, a prosperous clothier, fought a claim against him to rights under a lease of Stonehouse manor at some time between 1543 and 1554. He insisted that the matter was determinable by common law and refused to incur the additional costs and charges involved in any approach to 'the King's most honourable court of Chancery'.¹⁴⁰ Most of his neighbours would have been less equipped to do so than he. Sample searches of different indexes have not produced any names obviously connected with Stonehouse, and a rare place-name index to pleadings in the reign of James I (document class C2) has as its nearest reference a case about the manor of

¹³⁷ H. Horwitz, *Chancery Equity Records and Proceedings 1600-1800: a Guide to Documents in the Public Record Office* (London, 1995), 73.

¹³⁸ *VCH Glos* X, 267-289.

¹³⁹ Horwitz, *Chancery Equity Records*, 42.

¹⁴⁰ GRO D445/T21.

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Standish. Chancery records have not therefore been fully searched on the possibility of finding material, and no other references to chancery cases have been found.

State papers also bear on regional affairs, such as Privy Council correspondence on the Stroudwater cloth trade in 1622,¹⁴¹ or lists of discharged recusants in Gloucestershire under James II.¹⁴² Most such references have been analysed by others in the course of their research, and can be treated in that form as secondary sources, but some need to have specific Stonehouse area material extracted, such as the reports to parliament on poor law expenditure for 1802-3,¹⁴³ and on the the woollen industry in 1802-6.¹⁴⁴

Conclusion

Original documentary research, carried out with some understanding of why the records were compiled and retained, and what they may or may not be able to convey, must be the foundation for valid local studies. In Stonehouse the locations of people in the resiant lists can be confirmed or adjusted by comparing all sources, and their personal circumstances and occupations approached. In the early-modern period, such information over a whole community and over time does not occur ready made, and a large part of the research period has to be dedicated to compiling it. Few rural parishes will even have the necessary sources available for such a study, but the difficulty of making cases for comparison should not mean that it is not to be attempted where it is possible.

¹⁴¹ Rev R.H.Clutterbuck (ed), 'State Papers relating to the Cloth Trade', transcript of PRO SP14/128/49, *BGAS*, V (1880-1), 154-162.

¹⁴² *Calendar of State Papers Domestic, James II, vol II* (1686-7), 488, 1252-3.

¹⁴³ *B.P.P.* 1803-4, XIII, 188-9.

¹⁴⁴ *B.P.P.* 1802-3, V, 243-266; 1805, III, 127-9; 1806, III, 571-583 .

Chapter 3: The Study Sample

The resiant lists have been used to generate a sample of the people of Stonehouse, developed through other sources to place these men in properties, and to include those of their wives who might have played a role in transmitting residence rights. This sample is only as complete as the sources allow and is partly based on deduction and assumption, but every effort has been made to keep it objective and to present what the documents say, rather than to fit their evidence to a predetermined model. The results should offer unusually wide scope for analysis over time.

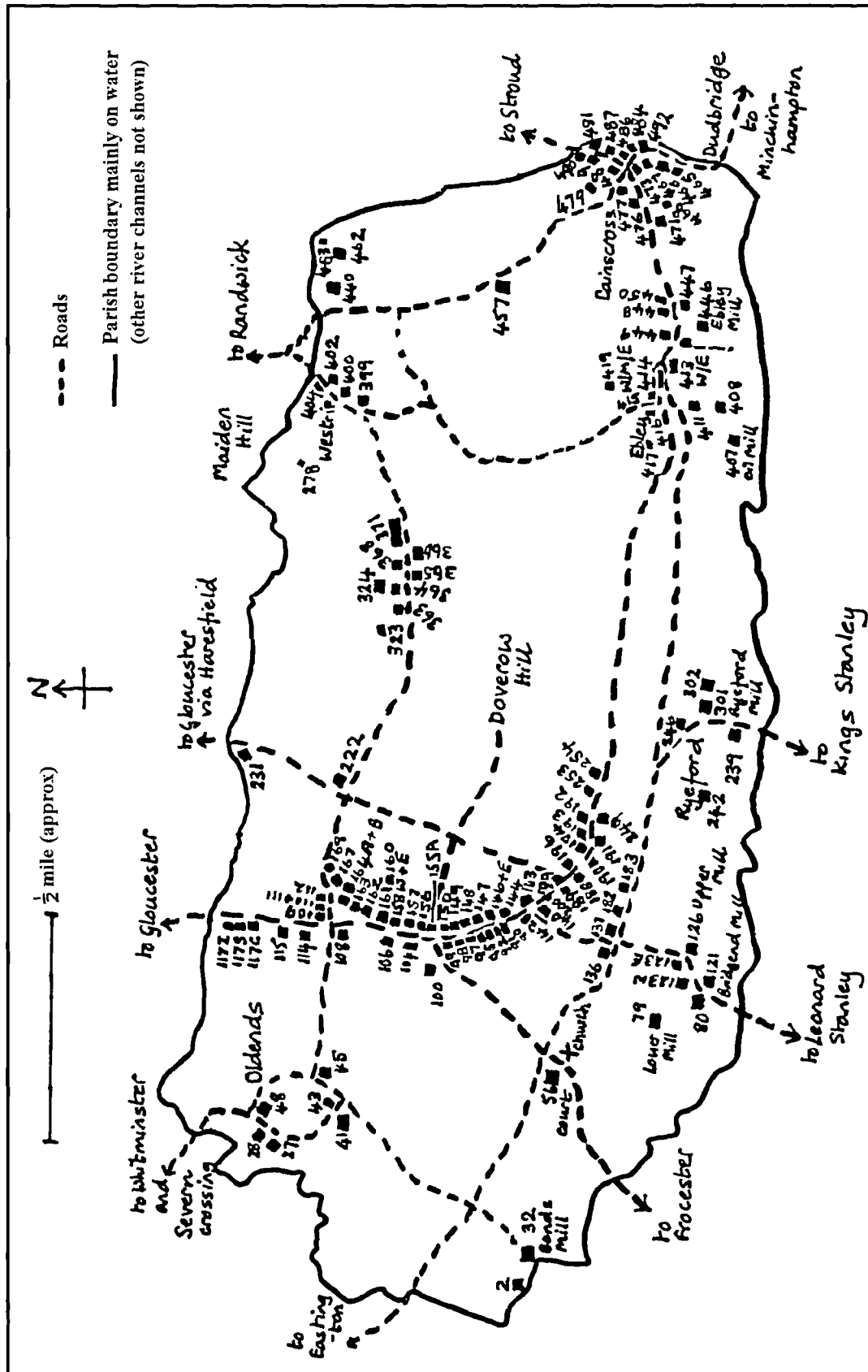
Study Limits and Framework

a) Map and Survey by John Elliott 1803-4

The first stage was to analyse all available sources about the parish with the aim of finding out about structures, rather than compiling a narrative. This is best done between firm end points which provide overall views of the area or subject under consideration. The tithe map, usually dated about 1840, is often used as a starting or finishing point for parish studies, being a comprehensive description of property patterns keyed to a map. In Stonehouse, the Elliott map and survey of 1803-4 provide a similar scheme, less detailed as to occupiers, but which shows the situation before the considerable building expansion of the 1820s.¹⁴⁵ The whole study could have been taken up to the tithe map date, but the great expansion of population and housing and the profound reorganisation of the cloth industry after 1800 require a depth of study in their own right which could form the subject of another thesis. It was therefore decided to take Elliott's work as the end point, and to concentrate on the situation in the eighteenth century and before. Since his surviving map and survey work on different numbering schemes, relating to a lost survey and map respectively, they have been reconciled by reference to the Stonehouse tithe map of 1839 and other evidence.

¹⁴⁵ GRO D1347/accession 1347, P263/MI9. Map is dated 1803, but both documents will be referred to as 1804.

Fig 2: Stonehouse, property locations. Source: Elliott survey and map 1804.¹⁴⁶



146 GRO P263/MI9; D1347/accession 1347.

All the property sites in the parish are numbered on the location map (fig 2) from John Elliott's map, and will in future be enclosed in the text with square brackets. He was one of many of that name, a member of a local family which retained Stonehouse property, although his grandfather had moved out to Westbury-on-Severn and he was not born in the parish. He lived at the charity school [97] from his marriage in 1789, when he was described as a writing master, and later also worked as a land surveyor.¹⁴⁷ He provided small maps used in local deeds and agreements,¹⁴⁸ as well as the Stonehouse map, and another map and survey of Randwick made in 1809.¹⁴⁹ The immediate reason for his mapmaking is not clear, although he must have had the co-operation, if not the patronage, of the lord of the manor and other landowners, who presumably thought it useful to have landholdings clarified. His local background made him familiar with complicated situations, although even he was puzzled by some boundaries with scattered pieces of Randwick and Stroud. There are three cases, such as at William Reade's house in Ebley [444], where pieces of land 'cannot be found'.¹⁵⁰ Overall, however, Elliott provides reliable information on land dispositions.

b) Manor Survey 1558 and Partition 1567

The main element of any document forming the starting point of the study needed to be full coverage of the parish or manor, in order to be able to compare Elliott's work with something of similar character. No other complete parish maps are known to exist, and the tithe accounts of 1709-1722, although detailed, did not always define acreages or give field positions clearly enough to identify them. The manorial survey of 1558, although it omitted detail on freehold lands, gave groupings which at first sight are very similar to those of 1804.¹⁵¹ Since the manor almost covered the parish, and 1558 was also the date of the earliest parish registers, it was a logical starting

¹⁴⁷ GRO GDR Q3/77. The school had been partly endowed in 1774 by its building's owner, another John Elliott and a distant cousin of the schoolmaster, GRO P316/SC3.

¹⁴⁸ Examples include GRO Q/Rh 1805, D445/M11 1810.

¹⁴⁹ GRO P263/VE1.

¹⁵⁰ GRO P263/MI9, 7 no 475, 20 no 146B, 21 nos 400-401.

¹⁵¹ GRO D4289/M1.

point, in spite of the fact that the resiant lists do not go back that far. The partition deed of 1567 largely repeated the 1558 survey, but also defined the Sandford estate, providing important information for tracing future ownership.¹⁵²

c) Links between Limits

Once the end points had been established, all the available records between them were searched for information on the form of properties. An outline structure of the manor and parish was established on this basis through time. Some associated names could be shown to be of owners or tenants directly from documents. Others were evidently of people responsible for maintaining that piece of land, who might be some kind of subtenant, as yet undefined. All such references were noted for future analysis. By following back the land tax, rates, deeds and copyhold transmissions, it became possible to identify the main holdings and their lands, to locate the houses on which they were centred, to see some of the named tenants in actual occupation, and to detect some of the changes which gave rise to the situation described by Elliott.

Even the simplest such search soon showed that in the former common fields, the names used by Elliott had often either been transferred from small areas to large, or applied to amalgamations of several small plots, all called the same, which in 1558 were shared among different holdings. The Riding Field, for example, lying in the north west corner of the parish between the Gloucester road and Oldends, was in ten pieces shared between seven copyholds in 1558, all called 'in the Ryding(field)'. In 1804 there were five pieces so called, and two then called Upper Orchard and Tynning, shared by three owners or lessees. Their progress into the hands of essentially two families happened after 1709. There were also three glebe plots which were not described in 1558. Thus any personal names linked to the Riding Field could not be assigned to a holding on the basis of that reference alone, but needed corroborative detail such as association with uniquely named fields, or copyhold transmissions.

¹⁵² GRO D445/T12.

Great and Little Doverow Fields, Haywardsfield and the Broad Hams were the largest areas where this situation arose. It also applied to duplicated field names such as 'Caudwell' and 'Wordens', both of which occur at Westrip and near the Haresfield road. Portable card indexing was the easiest way of noting these references and comparing them with other documents which could not be taken to a computer.

Geographical Reconstruction

When the manorial resiant lists were examined as part of this source survey, the other documents searched clearly indicated that the names of known manorial tenants in identifiable holdings were occurring in geographical order, such as might arise from walking along the road and checking off houses. For example, a section of the resiant list for 1676 gave the following names (spelling standardised).¹⁵³ The right hand column gives the properties with which some were associated through other documents, using Elliott's numbering, [93], [94] and [96] being land without houses.

Resiant List 1676	Other Property References
John Chapman senior	[99], assigns lease 1703. ¹⁵⁴
John Chapman junior	
John Palmer	
John Wells	[98], occupier 1705. ¹⁵⁵
John Hathaway	[98], mother part tenant 1669. ¹⁵⁶
Nathaniel Harmer	[97], owner and occupier 1683. ¹⁵⁷
Jonathan Harmer	
Thomas Aldridge senior	[95], late tenant 1710. ¹⁵⁸
Thomas Aldridge junior	
John Davis	
Richard Smith	
John Hall	
William Aldridge	
Richard Knight	[92], part tenant 1683. ¹⁵⁹
William Simons	
Thomas Collier	[92], owner and occupier 1683. ¹⁶⁰
John Nichols	
Richard King	[90], occupier 1684. ¹⁶¹

¹⁵³ GRO D445/M8.

¹⁵⁴ GRO D177/III/12.

¹⁵⁵ GRO D177/III/12.

¹⁵⁶ GRO GDR wills Roger Parslow 1669/150.

¹⁵⁷ GRO D127/730.

¹⁵⁸ GRO D678/STO/30.

¹⁵⁹ GRO D127/730.

¹⁶⁰ GRO D127/730.

The sequence indicated, along the south side of Stonehouse High Street, was reinforced by other references. John Chapman had married the widow of William Guy, who had leased part of the garden of [98] in 1665 from Roger Parslow in order to build a new cottage.¹⁶² Nathaniel Harmer's father built the stone part of [97] in 1606.¹⁶³ Charles Aldridge was an occupier at [95] in 1642,¹⁶⁴ grandfather to William Aldridge and probably father to William's uncle Thomas senior. The Collier family had been copyholders at [92] since 1558 and before. The names follow through in the same order in other resiant lists, and the same kind of situation has been observed in many other cases. Such evidence suggests that the names which have no independent location detail could with some confidence be assigned to the properties linked to their neighbours. In the example above, all the names from Thomas Aldridge senior down to William Aldridge have been assigned to [95].

A provisional assignment of property locations could then be made for all the men named in the resiant lists. This was best done by working with photocopies, since much evidence is contained in the handwriting, indicating where changes have been made or afterthoughts added, hurried summaries or careful surveys compiled. The Surname Set Unit technique was helpful in determining whether names on the end of an apparent group might belong to the next.¹⁶⁵ SSUs are groups of names which consistently appear together in a sequence of documents, in such a way that additions, subtractions or changes can be detected, but only by looking at the sequence as a whole. An apparent group of several names may in fact be composed of more than one set of one or more, which only become separately visible when they move or change. Whether the result of a physical walk or a mental imaging of the settlement pattern, few lists are in the same property order for more than a few years together.

¹⁶¹ GRO D846/III/19.

¹⁶² GRO D177/III/12.

¹⁶³ GRO D445/M3.

¹⁶⁴ PRO C142/698/45.

¹⁶⁵ J.Hindson, 'The Marriage Duty Acts and the Social Topography of the Early Modern Town: Shrewsbury 1695-8', *Local Population Studies*, 31 (1983), 21-28.

For example, in 1727 High Street properties were given in adjacent runs of no more than four, whereas in 1729 there was a run of seven. Similarly in 1727 the list jumped south from [249] to take in Ryeford before moving up to [253-4], whereas in 1729 the sequence stayed on one road.¹⁶⁶ Such small differences in grouping method in fact helped to identify and separate SSUs.

The order of names added in the tail section of a list may be rather more haphazard. These can often be better placed by reference back from a later list. For example, clothiers of the Turner family were firmly positioned in the resiant lists at Ebley Mill [446] for most of the eighteenth century, by references in deeds and probate documents. The Turners also developed a new grist, or corn, mill on the site at some time between 1711 and 1721.¹⁶⁷ Edmund Long occurred in the lists from 1723 and 1748, but was only clearly placed at Ebley Mill from 1729.¹⁶⁸ Before then he was listed in tail sections, but his later position, added to his occupation as a mealman, has led to his being deduced to be at the corn part of Ebley Mill from 1723 onwards.¹⁶⁹

A change in the position attributed to one name in a list during this process could mean revisions at many properties for many years forward and back, but had to be followed through to achieve the most logical results, aiming always for consistency and continuity. Those individuals who really did move premises frequently showed up as anomalies when all possible combinations had been tried. The assumption at this stage was that the fewer such anomalies, the more likely the scenario was to be accurate, since the resiant lists tended to identify longer term residents rather than short term transients.¹⁷⁰ Once coherent attributions had been achieved, the annotated lists were transcribed onto a computer database, which lost the visual detail from the

¹⁶⁶ See appendix 3, lists for 1727 and 1729.

¹⁶⁷ GRO D2957/289/65. Said to be new built on the end of the fulling mill 1744, GRO GBR J4/4.

¹⁶⁸ See appendix 3, lists for 1723-1748.

¹⁶⁹ GRO GDR wills Edmund Long 1752/42. Thomas Turner of Ebley Mill was described as a mealman in 1779: GRO D1180/8/2.

¹⁷⁰ Samuel Bennett was said in 1737 to have been in Stonehouse as a broadweaver for 6 years, but only appeared in the resiant lists from 1736, after he had 'gained a settlement': GRO P316/OV3/4/8.

documents but made comparison and adjustment easier to handle. The original varied spelling of names was retained in the transcript, but a table of standard forms with unique reference numbers was established to which the transcripts were linked. It was now possible to call up a list of all entries from different lists under a particular name, but the original spelling could still be referred to in cases of doubt, for example between Bird/Bard/Beard or Alday/Alder/Halliday. At the same time, query procedures were designed to interrogate the database on occupiers per property and to rearrange resiant lists in property groups, which made anomalies easier to detect.

Family Reconstruction

Such a set of attributions was only a beginning, since it took no account of personal circumstances. At the very least, men present but omitted from the list because they were over age, or widows in residence, had to be detected to avoid false positioning. For example, at property [110] there were apparently three households in 1729, two after 1730, one in the late 1740s, and then a complete gap in 1772 before one name reappeared in 1784, but two houses to be accounted for. The search for 'missing' candidates among adjoining names produced little consistency, and destroyed other promising sequences. Parish register work revealed that of the three main occupiers in 1729 one, Richard Wilkins, had died later in 1729, but his widow lived until 1761, perhaps taking lodgers after 1741. Thomas Preene had apparently added a house to the site by 1727. In the evaluation of households in 1739, this property is given as containing two male and one female households, Thomas Preene, Edward Hathaway and widow Wilkins.¹⁷¹ Preene died in 1741, leaving the lease of his house to his widow.¹⁷² She lived alone until 1748 when she married Daniel Rowles, whose name appeared in the list from then on. He was born in 1688, and was noted in the lists for 1751-2 as being 'out', that is over age, so would no doubt have been left off lists after this date if they had survived. He died in 1764, but his widow lived until 1777. The

¹⁷¹ See appendix 2.

¹⁷² GRO GDR wills Thomas Preene 1741/93.

gap in the sequence for 1772 is explained by her presence, and the omission of George Chapman, listed in 1752 and 1784, whose family occupied two houses.¹⁷³

Detecting such hidden occupiers was not the only reason to reconstruct the families of the resiants. In the 1676 example shown above, a family grouping between Thomas and William Aldridge has already been observed, and John Chapman's position reinforced by detail about his marriage.¹⁷⁴ It is also very likely, although not proven, that John Wells' wife Judith was Roger Parslow's daughter of that name, and brought him her share of [98].¹⁷⁵ Wells was described in 1675 as a freeholder in right of his wife.¹⁷⁶ Enough such associations began to emerge to suggest that family links might have been a main factor in deciding how the actual occupation, as opposed to the tenancy, of houses passed from person to person. With so much information available in the resiant lists, it seemed that it ought to be possible to quantify the kinship element in some way, not just collect a series of anecdotal cases. It was therefore decided to set up a standard form, or questionnaire, about each man named in the lists, to assemble data for statistical purposes.

The most immediate difficulty in conducting such an inquisition was the need to disentangle namesakes. One son was very often called after his father, and others after grandfathers, uncles or godfathers. Distinguishing them was evidently a problem for the constables, who used 'senior' and 'junior', once in desperation 'med' for middle,¹⁷⁷ and very occasionally occupations such as 'the weaver' or 'the labourer'. 'Junior' was by no means always the son of 'senior', but might just be younger than his namesake. He might also graduate to being 'senior' when the older man died, if there was another 'junior' waiting in the wings. It became clear that some family trees for the most common parish names had to be compiled, which entailed sweeps of Stonehouse and

¹⁷³ GRO Q/RE1, Whitstone Hundred Land Tax, Stonehouse 1796: one house became [111].

¹⁷⁴ GRO D177/III/12.

¹⁷⁵ GRO GDR wills Roger Parslow 1669/150.

¹⁷⁶ GRO manor court book D445/M5.

¹⁷⁷ See appendix 3, list for 1691, William Gabb.

neighbouring parish registers for particular surnames. The trawl produced over the period 10 x William Clark, 15 x John Gabb, 12 x John Elliott and 13 x William Dangerfield associated with Stonehouse, to name only a few. Not all of these occurred in the resiant lists, but identifying them was essential to clarify which individuals were under discussion. Standard genealogical methods were used, but outlying branches were not pursued unless it became important to do so. In all, 60 families were traced, and useful notes made about many others. New entries were made in the database table of persons, as individuals were separated, each with their quota of resiant list entries. Identity numbers were assigned to namesakes, the first being the earliest, which included some numbers used only in the family trees.¹⁷⁸

The list sequences already established could be correlated with life dates to help the separation process, and conversely genealogical information could confirm resiant sequences. To take one example, John Dangerfield III and John Dangerfield IV were virtual contemporaries. The sequence in the resiant lists, with allocated identity numbers and Elliott properties, runs as follows:

Resiant list	Name	Elliott
1709	John Dangerfeild IV	169
1714	John Dangerfeld III, senior	167
1714	John Dangerfeld IV, junior	169
1715	John Dangerfield III, senior	167
1715	John Daingerfield IV, junior	169
1716	John Dangerfeild III, senior	167
1716	John Dangerfeild IV, junior	169
1717	John Daingerfeild III, senior	167
1717	John Daingerfeild IV, junior	169
1718	John Daingerfeild III, senior	167
1718	John Daingerfeild IV, junior	169
1719	John Dangerfield III, senior	167
1719	John Dangerfield IV, junior	169
1720	John Dangerfield III, senior	167
1720	John Dangerfield IV, junior, deleted	169
1721-7	John Daingerfild III	167
1729-34	John Dangerfield III	167
1736-9	John Daingerfield III	167
1740	John Dangerfield III, sick	167

¹⁷⁸ Identity numbers were in arabic form for computer purposes, and in the database accompany the first name for analytical purposes. In the text, following normal genealogical usage, they are in roman numerals.

One, called 'the weaver', was married in 1708 at Kings Stanley, and the other, called 'the carter', in 1714 at Standish. Even the vicar needed help to distinguish them, entering the baptism of Mary Dangerfield in 1711 as 'daughter of John (son of Samuel) Dangerfield, weaver, and Sarah'.¹⁷⁹ John the weaver was still 'of Kings Stanley' at his second marriage in Stonehouse in 1714. He married three times, his last wife dying in Stonehouse in 1734. John the carter had no baptisms recorded in the Stonehouse parish registers after 1720. However, there were two John Dangerfields buried there, one in 1738, the other in 1741. The lists show John Dangerfield III, 'senior', at property [167] from 1714 until 1740, so he it seems was the resident weaver and died in 1741. John Dangerfield IV, called 'junior', who lived next door at [169] from 1709, was his second cousin, and, it seems, the carter. He was deleted from the 1720 resident list and did not recur, which confirms the register evidence, so he may have moved out of the parish, perhaps back to Standish, and been brought back for burial in 1738. John 'junior' was baptised in Stonehouse in 1675, the son of Thomas Dangerfield. John 'senior', son of Samuel, was baptised in Kings Stanley in 1673, which makes the use of 'senior' and 'junior' purely technical. On the departure of John Dangerfield IV in 1720 the senior/junior tag was dropped.

At the same time as family trees were being traced, a personal form was designed on the database. It displayed the unique table reference for each individual, and asked for the following information:

- 1 last name (standardised spelling)
- 2 first name (standardised spelling) and identity number
- 3 gender
- 4 date and place of baptism, and reference
- 5 date and place of burial, and reference
- 6 whether married or not, if so how many times
- 7 whether married before last reference in the parish or not

¹⁷⁹ GRO marriages Kings Stanley 1708, Standish 1714, baptisms Stonehouse 1710, 1711, 1715.

- 8 date and place of marriage(s), name of spouse(s), reference
- 9 age at first marriage if definitely known
- 10 ID links to spouse(s) if they are in the database
- 11 number of unidentified spouses not in the database
- 12 whether left a widow(er) or not, if so date of widowhood
- 13 whether any children or not
- 14 names of parents
- 15 ID links to parents if they are in the database
- 16 occupation
- 17 notes relating to identification or resiant location
- 18 reference of any will or inventory
- 19 whether at any time described as poor/pauper or not
- 20 change event type(s) in relation to owners or previous residents of house
- 21 time cohort(s) of typed change event(s)
- 22 area(s) of typed change events
- 23 whether in a landbased occupation or not
- 24 whether in a cloth industry occupation or not
- 25 subform displaying resiant list entries under this ID

The purpose of some of these questions will become clear in later chapters. Not all questions would be answered in every case, but it was necessary for statistical purposes to have a response to the 'or not' ones. A 'don't know' in these cases would therefore be treated as a negative. At this stage the only entries were of the men in the resiant lists, but the form made provision for the inclusion of women, on grounds which will be considered in the final sample section below.

While family tree research was mainly confined to neighbouring parishes, a wider search was made for the marriages of resiants, to try to determine whether or not local women were involved. A useful tool for this is the index to those

Gloucestershire marriage registers printed in the Phillimore series, compiled in the 1970s by Eric Roe.¹⁸⁰ It is only about 60% comprehensive over the county, and is based on transcripts which were not always accurately or fully done. However, it is by chance complete for almost all the parishes within a five mile radius of Stonehouse, and Roe compiled a separate volume covering Stroud, and indexed some additional unpublished transcripts in the area, mainly for Severnside parishes. The exception is Randwick, for which no registers survive in any case before 1662.¹⁸¹ Being originally a chapelry of Standish, many of Randwick's early marriages are registered there, and indexed by Roe. The Randwick registers themselves have been directly searched, and most of the other local entries also checked in the original. The IGI can also help to suggest marriage locations.

It is of course dangerous to assume that a namesake is a given person in the database without researching their whole genealogical background. Where the Stonehouse baptism record gives a wife's name and suggests a probable marriage date, however, local marriages can be attributed with reasonable confidence. In some cases the groom's home parish is given as Stonehouse. Marriages further afield present more of a problem, but the identities of the parties are sometimes substantiated by marriage allegations, settlement examinations or other evidence. Nevertheless, as table 1 shows, about 18% of all the wives of residents remain unidentified as to their maiden surnames, and about a further 2% even as to their first names. To trace them all would entail population reconstruction in an expanded area, and a great deal more time. Indeed, if a marriage was not readily found in local documents, it was perhaps less likely to involve a bride who was a transmitter of property in Stonehouse.¹⁸²

¹⁸⁰ GRO, typescript.

¹⁸¹ There are a few scattered bishop's transcripts for some years between 1607 and 1662.

¹⁸² Neither banns nor a licence were legally obligatory for a marriage before 1754, and some clergy became known as being willing to perform clandestine ceremonies. Two such 'marriage shops' are known locally, at Tetbury and at Yate near Bristol (information J.S.Moore). Both parishes are included in Roe's marriage index, but this has produced only one marriage at each place relevant to this sample, neither of which transmits property.

All the men so far included in the database, and their wives, had to have their origins identified as far as possible, especially their parentage, in order to trace kinship links. A sweep of the IGI for Gloucestershire was now made to search for the baptisms of those not found in the immediate locality. The same handicaps as limited the marriages search applied, the selective nature of the index and the perils of assuming a namesake to be the person in question. Other evidence, such as settlement examinations and certificates, marriage allegations, or simply a bride's place of marriage, could help to suggest places of birth. In some cases the most likely candidate of many was chosen as being in the nearest geographical position and of the age which best fitted the evidence. In others a very probable guess as to parentage was made from the individual's circumstances and residence sequence. For example, James Mayo appeared at Bridgend Mill [121] in 1632, where Edward Mayo and two of his sons had been established. James married in 1629, so was of appropriate age to be taken as another son of Edward, although his baptism has not been found. James Jeens, at [90] in 1793, was similarly with his presumed father and two brothers, and was the owner of the property in 1804 after his father's death. All such attributions are marked as conjectural in the database. Where many candidates existed with little positive reason to choose one above another, the person was left unidentified. A few people are known to come from outside the county, although with unknown parents. As with the marriages, the search had to be stopped short of full scale genealogy, but the fact that some baptisms were not readily discoverable may suggest that they took place further afield and would not be very important to local property patterns.

Family/Geographical Reconciliation

In the process of reconstructing personal backgrounds some amendments were indicated to the geographical attributions already made, such as probable house moves related to marriages or deaths. These had to be approached with great caution, to preserve the independent evidence of the lists. Family links were not to become the sole reason for changing a property attribution, although they might provide

confirmation of it. Both aspects can be illustrated by looking at one case in some detail. John Dangerfield III, the weaver at [167] mentioned above, had a daughter called Sarah, baptised in 1710. She married Thomas Hayward at Stonehouse in 1738. Hayward had been placed in property [112] by the geographical methods described, across the lane from [167]. It was tempting to suggest that he might have joined his future father-in-law at [167] during the years 1736-40 when they were both present near that position, since he was also a broadweaver, later taking parish apprentices in 1746-9,¹⁸³ and Mrs Sarah Hayward had the care of the stream at [167] as a widow in 1765.¹⁸⁴ However, although the names of Dangerfield and Hayward were adjacent in the lists for 1736 and 1738, in 1739-40 they could not be placed in the same house without bunching intervening names together or postulating a zig zag movement between two parts of [167].¹⁸⁵ Hayward was married in September 1738, before the date of the manor court in October that year, when he would probably have been living in the same house as in the list for 1739, separately from Dangerfield. It seemed that he was probably at [112] from 1736, and that the family evidence was not positive enough to amend the geographical.

On the other hand, if a change correlated with all the evidence, and perhaps also simplified the pattern in more than one property, it could be taken to be more likely to be correct. In 1744, according to the manor estate accounts, the rent for Thomas Hayward's tenement began to be paid by Caleb Hodges, also a broadweaver who took a parish apprentice in 1782.¹⁸⁶ Hodges duly appeared in the resiant lists in 1744. The fact that Hayward and Hodges were listed side by side in 1746 and from 1748B to 1752 suggested that they shared the property as landlord and tenant, and they were at first so positioned, but in 1747-1748A (a copy of 1747) their names were widely separated, and in 1744 they could only be placed together by bunching another

¹⁸³ GRO P316/OV4/1.

¹⁸⁴ GRO D517/1765.

¹⁸⁵ See appendix 3.

¹⁸⁶ GRO D445/E5, P316/OV4/1.

person, Philip Mosley, with them. Tying up these names made it difficult to establish sequences for neighbouring houses. Land tax analysis and the churchwardens' accounts put Hodges into [112], so it was Hayward who appeared to be misplaced.

John Dangerfield III had died a widower in 1741, and his son Samuel was absent from the lists after 1743 (he married, and apparently moved away, in 1744). Family evidence pointed to Hayward moving out of [112] and into [167] in 1744. Philip Mosley, present next to Hayward in the lists for 1744 and 1746, was probably a young cousin of Sarah Dangerfield through their mothers' mutual family at Cainscross. This relationship caused much confusion because the Cainscross surname was coincidentally Hayward, apparently not directly connected to Thomas Hayward's family in Eastington. Mosley was married in 1753 and was resident at [167] in 1772 and 1784, after Hayward and his wife were dead. There were references to Sarah Hayward, widow, and then Philip Mosley being responsible for the important waterways there, where two streams diverged.¹⁸⁷ The house is still called Stream Cottage. Moving Thomas Hayward into [167] in 1744, and the separation of Hodges and Hayward, made the surrounding distributions easier to interpret.

During further searches, the Roe marriage index showed that a Caleb Hodges married Abigail Dangerfield at Woodchester, three miles to the east, in 1743. Sarah, daughter of Caleb and Abigail Hodges, was baptised at Stonehouse in 1744. John Dangerfield had a daughter called Abigail, baptised in 1718, who is assumed to be the wife in question, perhaps married away in service. Her first child may have been named after the baby's aunt, a likely godmother. It seems therefore that Thomas Hayward moved into [112] in 1736, and in 1738 married Sarah, the daughter of his neighbour John Dangerfield. She probably had a life interest in her father's tenement, which the couple took up in 1744, perhaps wishing to provide their new brother and sister-in-law, Caleb and Abigail Hodges, with a home at [112], or perhaps staking a claim of

¹⁸⁷ GRO D445/M11 court papers 1788 and 1799.

seniority over them to [167]. Thomas and Sarah Hayward were apparently childless, and were succeeded in the property by their relative and longterm lodger Philip Mosley. In this case, family detail caused the initial geographical plan to be amended.

A number of such adjustments were made, but in many cases newly discovered family links reinforced the property attributions in the lists already made independently, which encouraged confidence in those which had to stand without corroborative evidence. Changes were only made with good reason, such as a revised sequence at [193] which resolved a long-term puzzle about the original 'Brown's House' on the site referred to in 1724.¹⁸⁸ This had been thought to be an older house on the site of [192], but Thomas Brown was occupying in 1577 land known to be part of Nicholas Gabb's copyhold, reinterpreted as [193] and supported by descent through several families.¹⁸⁹ The name survives in nearby Brown's Lane.

In a few cases, resiant positions helped to determine which baptism candidates to attribute to a name. For example, William and James Cratchley were listed together at Westrip [402] in 1772, so of several William Cratchleys of appropriate age and place, the one baptised in 1739 at Randwick was chosen, being the brother of James who was baptised there in 1733, both the sons of John and Anne Cratchley. James was married before 1770 and appears to have still been in [402] in 1804, but William was newly married at the time of the 1772 list, and only shared his brother's house temporarily, having moved out by 1784. In such ways the resiant lists and their context were brought as close together as possible, although errors and omissions could never be entirely ruled out.

¹⁸⁸ GRO D5869/9.

¹⁸⁹ GRO D4289/M1.

Final Sample

a) Men

All the men named in the resiant lists, once separated and identified, were individually entered on a personal form in the database. The possibility of adding other names found in deeds, tax lists and other documents was considered, but in practice it was not possible to be sure enough that these were actual or contemporary residents in any particular property. Their existence and connections were therefore noted and researched as part of the information on known resiants. Additional database entries and property attributions were made, however, for the names in the three further lists which have been compiled for 1558, 1608 and 1804.¹⁹⁰

The male sample, a total of 1931 over the period, is of people regarded in their time as residents, belonging to the manor or parish because of their birth or the time they had been present, not just because of what they might have owned. Where they lived was determined by many factors, of which family links have been seen to be one.

b) Women

How women were to be included in the study had now to be settled. Many apparently unmarried women were observed during genealogical research, but it proved virtually impossible to locate them in houses except by assuming that they lived with their parents, which was clearly unjustified given the body of knowledge about service and migration now available. A few references in the tithe census of 1709 and the resiant list for 1799 indicated where some female servants were, but these were at a transient stage of their lives and would not have affected property transmissions.

Where formal inheritance was concerned, the emphasis was likely to be on married women. Daughters usually received chattels or at most a life interest in real property, and the exceptions were unlikely to remain single. As has already been mentioned, ten

¹⁹⁰ See chapter 4, Population.

of the 214 wills of Stonehouse people examined leave real property, or at least rights under chattel leases, to females alongside male heirs.¹⁹¹ Of the eleven girls or women concerned, five are not known to have married locally. One of these died young, leaving her share to her brother, and one was aged about fifty at the time of the legacy and died a few years later, so three of the eleven (27%) might have chosen to live as single women of property.¹⁹² It is more likely that they married elsewhere and simply drew their rents, or died young, since the properties involved have other occupiers. Only two cases of a single woman occupier have been found to affect the resiant pattern. Sarah, daughter of Edward Keene of Ebley, was born in 1682, and apparently lived in part of [413(E)], rented from the new owner of her father's property, during an otherwise unexplained reduction in occupiers from 1721 to 1752.¹⁹³ Sarah, daughter of Richard Pegler of More Hall [440], is listed there in 1799 and 1804, and continued her father's lease until she died a single woman in 1830.¹⁹⁴ Eleven other Stonehouse wills show twenty women as real property heirs with no male heirs evident, and all of these were married, some before the date of the legacy.¹⁹⁵

Given the tendency of formal heiresses to marry, and the marriage connections between resiants already observed, it seemed justifiable to concentrate on wives in searching for informal property transmissions. The personal form was designed to apply equally well to them, although it would not show any resiant list entries. Information about all known wives had been recorded on their husbands' forms, but criteria were needed to decide which wives should be included as separate persons in the database and so be part of the analysis.

¹⁹¹ See chapter 4, Inheritance.

¹⁹² GRO GDR wills 1598/191, 1622/21, 1644/92, 1693/139, 1710/3, 1712/263a, 1712/391, 1745/122, 1757/24, 1764/148.

¹⁹³ GRO D1815/uncatalogued: Eycott-Martin 1738; D1347/T35. Lands marked as 'Madam Keene's' on the map of 1730 appear to be the property of Mrs Robert Keene of Bristol, daughter of John Sandford of Clifton: GRO PC 1850, D1086/E164; Bristol RO accession 11178 (16-18, 21).

¹⁹⁴ E. Carruthers Little, *Our Family History* (Gloucester, 1892), appendix III.

¹⁹⁵ GRO GDR wills 1621/87, 1681/182, 1687/302, 1712/166, 1717/151, 1726/156, 1758/15, 1763/178, 1764/37, 1783/174, 1794/27.

The 1931 men in the database were next reviewed to select those married before the last reference to that man in the parish, called in future men MBLR. Such a reference might be the marriage itself, if it was in Stonehouse and he had lived there in the years leading up to it, or it might be his burial, or that of a wife or child, or any other mention of him as having an interest in the parish, even if he was no longer a resiant. This filtered out all single men and those who married in Stonehouse some years after they had left but moved away with their brides, or who married elsewhere and apparently did not return.

The total of men MBLR in the database was 1223, and they were involved in 1460 marriages. This offered a maximum group of 1460 wives with possible residence rights in Stonehouse, who could be connected to specific properties. Thirty-seven of the marriages involved women who were married to more than one of these men, but each marriage was to be treated as a separate case, as shown in table 1. These wives were then selected if they fulfilled one or more of five criteria, being:

- 1) the mother of a resiant or of another selected wife
i.e. having children who could be located in a property.
- 2) left the widow of a resiant
i.e. having residence rights from him, or occupying in her own right under 4-5.
- 3) the wife of more than one resiant in succession
i.e. able to pass on a widow's life interest, or her own property under 4-5.¹⁹⁶
- 4) the daughter/other relative of a previous occupant of her husband's home, or his wife, i.e. likely to be the reason why her husband lived there, unless he had rights.

¹⁹⁶ A widow's interest was occasionally limited if she remarried, eg. Thomas Gibbes in 1581 left a house to his wife for 21 years, but if remarried she was only to have the rent, the right of occupation going to his son, GRO GDR wills Thomas Gibbes 1581/108.

5) the daughter/other relative of the owner/tenant/lessee of her husband's home, or his wife, i.e. likely to be the reason why her husband lived there, unless he had rights.

Wives so selected would be regarded as 'significant' in the following analysis. The aim was to identify those who might have been able to pass on property interests gained from their marriages (1-3), or might have had rights in person from their own families (1, 4-5), concerning a house in which they lived. The criteria were designed to discount those who were the daughters of residents but did not have any obvious link, because of that, with the house(s) in which they lived as wives. They may well have had financial or legal interests in other properties, but this study is concerned with the passage of physical residence through kinship.¹⁹⁷ Being selected as 'significant' does not mean that these wives did pass on any rights or claims, only that they could have done so. A wife who died before her husband would pass any personal rights to him, and they would then be at his disposal unless he was limited to a life interest by deeds or wills setting formal reversions. He would often vest any such rights in her children, but if the marriage was childless he would become her heir absolutely. A wife could only make a will in her husband's lifetime under a pre-marital agreement, which was more often made on her second marriage. However, this did not mean that she abandoned all interest in her 'own' property on marriage, or did not try to influence its disposal by informal measures.¹⁹⁸

Classifying women on the grounds of the last two criteria involved researching the genealogical background of them all, within the limits already described. Unlike the men, wives were not named in the lists. Candidates for most identities had emerged in the course of the marriages search described above, but there were twelve wives, listed below in probable order of marriage, whose identities were suggested by

¹⁹⁷ M.Finn, 'Women, consumption and coverture in England, c1760-1860', *Historical Journal*, 39 part 3 (1996), 706-7.

¹⁹⁸ A.L.Erickson, *Women and Property in Early Modern England* (London, 1993), 139-143, 150-1.

surrounding evidence, although all but one were known only by their first names. Marriage dates were indicated by baptisms or other references, but the marriage records themselves have not been found. In eight of these cases, family links with certain properties have been allowed to project a woman's marriage. This approach was avoided while making property attributions, to avoid arguing back from the case which was under scrutiny. It is only justified with regard to these marriages by the confidence in such links previously built up from the geographical reconstruction. In every case the positioning of the men comes from evidence other than the marriage.

The three latest cases arise from the practice sometimes observed in Stonehouse baptisms, mainly after 1780, of giving the mother's maiden surname as a second name to at least one child. In 1799, for example, the baptism of Selina Beard Niblett helped to identify her mother, Elizabeth Beard, married to Thomas Niblett at Stroud in 1788.¹⁹⁹ These twelve wives have been included as identified in the database, although not all of them proved to be 'significant' under the criteria outlined.

1) c1595, (anon) Harmer, to William White. He was called the son in law of William Harmer in his will 1618, and was resiant in 1622 at the Harmer copyhold [254].²⁰⁰

2) c1595, Alice ?Mill, to John Collier. She was baptised in 1559, and her father Walter Mill was of [157] in 1572. John Collier was at [157] in the muster of 1608 and resiant list 1622. Alice Collier was buried in 1605.²⁰¹

3) c1600, Joan ?Bence, to Francis Jenner. She had lands called Burrowes as a widow in 1633, and her late lands were kept separate from the Jenner reversion in 1657. The copyhold at Westrip [371] was called Burrowes and was held by Isabel Bence in 1558, by a grant of 1527 to her and her son George. In 1579 George Bence ?junior, possibly the grandson of Isabel, was given the care of his mother Elizabeth, and he was possibly the father of Joan.²⁰² The records of this family would probably have been at Randwick, for which parish there are no registers before 1662.

¹⁹⁹ GRO P316, Stonehouse parish registers, Roe index to Stroud parish registers.

²⁰⁰ GRO wills William Harmer 1618/258.

²⁰¹ GRO court book 1572 D4289/M1.

²⁰² GRO D445/T20, T25, court book 1579 D4289/M1.

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4) c1604, Katherine ?Collier, to William Russell. She was baptised in 1578, the daughter of Thomas Collier, the copyholder at [90/92]. Thomas Collier was buried in 1602, and William Russell was apparently at [90] in the muster list of 1608. Russell was buried in 1645, and Katherine Russell in 1661. Property [90] was said in 1684 to be lately held by William Russell, and then his widow Katherine.²⁰³

5) c1610, Katherine ?Dangerfield, to Humphrey Niblett. She was baptised in 1585, the daughter of William Dangerfield, and niece of Richard Dangerfield, who married Alice Norris. The copyhold at [196] was held by Richard Norris in 1558, possibly the father of Alice, who was buried in 1594, leaving Richard Dangerfield a widower. Humphrey Niblett was tenant of [196] in 1622 after Richard Gaye,²⁰⁴ and resiant there in 1622 and 1632. He was buried in 1646, and Katherine Niblett in 1649.

6) c1642, Ursula ?King to Thomas Jelliman. She was baptised in 1623, the daughter of William King, who was resiant at [147] in 1622 and 1632.²⁰⁵ Thomas Jelliman was resiant at [147] in 1657-63. Ursula wife of Thomas Jelliman was buried in 1662.

7) c1670, Anne ?Collier, to Richard Knight. She was baptised in 1641, the daughter of Richard Collier of the copyhold at [90/92]. Richard Knight was resiant at [92] in 1676-1691, and his wife Anne was buried in 1692.

8) c1673, Judith ?Parslow, to John Wells. She was the daughter and part heir of Roger Parslow of [98] in his will proved in 1669. John Wells was a freeholder in right of his wife (Judith, from baptisms) in 1675, and resiant at [98] after Roger Parslow.²⁰⁶

9) c1675, Elizabeth ?Kerry, to Edward Harmer. She was baptised in 1647, the daughter of Giles Kerry. Edward Harmer was resiant at [117C] in 1676-1683 after Giles Kerry, and his wife Elizabeth was buried in 1683.

10) c1750, Anne ?Sunderland, to John Trueman, name given to their child 1763.

11) c1775, Mary ?Onslow, to Thomas Lewis, name given to their child 1788.

12) c1780, Mary ?Freame, to Henry Window, name given to their child 1784.

²⁰³ GRO D846/III/19.

²⁰⁴ GRO D445/M3.

²⁰⁵ IPM William Gibbes, owner of 147, 1642 refers to his tenant William King: PRO C142/698/45.

²⁰⁶ GRO wills Roger Parslow 1669/150, court book 1675 D445/M5.

Applying these criteria gave the following breakdown (% to nearest whole number):

Table 1: distribution of wives MBLR. Source: genealogical database.

M = marriages, W = wives. % to nearest whole number.

Category	W who M x 2 MBLR	Total M	Total W (col 2 -1)	% of W
W of men MBLR, significant and fully ID	29	737	708	50%
W of men MBLR, significant but not ID by maiden surname	8	172	164	12%
W of men MBLR, significant but not ID at all		13	13	1%
Total for significant wives	37	922	885	62%
W of men MBLR, non-significant but fully ID		440	440	31%
W of men MBLR, non-significant and not ID by maiden surname		86	86	6%
W of men MBLR, non-significant and not ID at all		12	12	1%
Total for non-significant wives		538	538	38%
Total for all wives		1460	1423	100%
Proportion of W not ID by maiden surname			250	18%
Proportion of W not ID at all			25	2%
Total			275	20%

Some wives remained unidentified after the various searches were completed, which meant that criteria 4 and 5 could not be applied to them. Those with unknown surnames could be judged by criteria 1-3, which mainly measure the possibility of passing on a husband's rights. They were not easily traceable among local marriages and baptisms, which suggests that they came from further afield, and therefore that not many of the non-significant would turn out to be significant under criteria 4 and 5 even if they were identified. All but two of those completely unidentified were married before 1700, when many parish registers did not name mothers or identify widows. These could only be judged by the first criterion, but the proportion involved is small.

The total of significant wives of male residents included as individuals in the database is therefore 885. To them are added five early widows whose husbands are not in the

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database, two widowed before the survey of 1558 (married names Isabel Bence and Margery Dangerfield), and three listed as widows in the muster of 1608 (Margaret Mill *nee* Dangerfield, Joan Watts *nee* Venn and Edith Bennett *nee* Higgs).²⁰⁷ There are also five wives of former residents who did not live in Stonehouse during their marriages, but who were mothers or possible transmitters of property.

1) Mary Chapman married John Wilkins in 1639 at Kings Stanley. He had possibly worked at Upper Mill [126] as a single man. Their children were baptised in Kings Stanley, and their son John returned to Stonehouse in 1657, aged 17, lodging at [239], but did not settle there.

2) George Wilkins, possibly a servant at More Hall [440] in 1658-9, married an unnamed wife in about 1660. Their son Thomas, baptised in Kings Stanley in 1662, was in Ebley [448] in 1685, so his mother is included under the criteria set out.

3) Sarah Brown was of Randwick according to her marriage allegation of 1690. She married Edward Watkins, who was possibly a clothworker and worked at Ryeford Mill as a single man. The couple spent their married life in Randwick, but their son John returned to Stonehouse on his marriage in 1725 and lived there for 60 years.

4) Joan Whithorne married Roger Parslow at Dursley in 1690. He had spent his youth at his family home [98], then moved away after 1685. Their son Giles, baptised in 1697 at Frocester, was working at Bonds Mill [32] in 1720.

5) Mary Poole was the daughter of a gentleman clothier living at Bridgend House [80], and married in 1745 at Eastington Richard Lockey, also a gentleman, who had lodged with her father in 1743. She was a widow by 1756 when her son was buried at Stonehouse, and is described as of Leonard Stanley at her own burial at Stonehouse in 1761. It is not clear where she lived, but she is included as probably having property rights in the parish.

If the five early widows and the five other women are added to the significant wives of men MBLR as defined above, the final female sample of 895 should include those wives of the male sample who might have passed on some personal rights in the property they occupied, or at least produced an heir to their husbands' rights.

²⁰⁷ See appendix 3, lists for 1558 and 1608.

Conclusion

The final sample is of 1931 men living at known addresses in Stonehouse parish between 1558 and 1804, reconstructed from the resiant and compiled lists, 890 of their wives who may have transmitted connections with those properties, and 5 widows of men not in the database but in a similar position. These 1931 men are people who were regarded as having a right to be in the manor or parish, and some attachment to a given property, although often of humble status.

The search for parentage, and if possible place of origin, already described, produced the distribution in table 2. This represents an overall proportion of 72% who can be placed in, or eliminated from, local kinship groups.

Table 2: distribution of found origins. Source: genealogical database.

DB = database. % to nearest whole number.

Category	Men	% of DB	Women	% of DB	Total in DB	Total as % of DB
Known/probable origins	1522	54%	520	18%	2042	72%
Unknown origins	409	14%	375	13%	784	28%
Total in database	1931	68%	895	32%	2826	100%

Of those 784 people without identified origins, 179 of the women are the unnamed significant wives and two 1558 widows, and another 14 women were born before 1558, when few parish registers survive. Twenty-nine of the men were born before 1558. Table 3 shows the proportion of those found to those with theoretically findable origins, after these groups have been subtracted as untraceable.

Table 3: proportion of found to findable origins. Source: genealogical database.

DB = database. % to nearest whole number.

	Total in DB	Untraceable	Findable	Found	% Found of Findable
Men	1931	29	1902	1522	80%
Women	895	193	702	520	74%
Total	2826	222	2604	2042	78%

Of the 784 whose origins are not known, 565 (72%) were born before 1700, when records are less full and less available. There are probably some among them who would show family links if their parents could be found, but many of their surnames occur only once and are not locally frequent. The proportion of origins established is high enough to make worthwhile analysis possible, although the ideal would be to have full identification and origins for the whole sample.

How many more names there might have been in the lists for the missing years is open to conjecture, but the sample is reasonably evenly spread over the period between 1608 and 1804, with the main gaps in the lists at about 50 year intervals (around 1600, 1650, 1700 and 1750). The sample will be examined in chapters 6-7 in four sub-period groups, or cohorts, of those listed between these gaps, to obtain as much continuous information as possible.

Cohort 1	1608-1632
Cohort 2	1657-1691
Cohort 3	1709-1752
Cohort 4	1772-1804

The aim will be to see how often these men and women did apparently transmit residence, and how this may have been related to the way in which they made their living. First, however, the sample must be set in context against the whole population of the parish, the available housing, and the economic and social background, which will be the subject of the next two chapters.

Chapter 4: Population and Housing

Population

The economic structure of a parish and its function within its region are determined partly by physical resources in the landscape, and partly by the population, and how they interact with each other. By the early modern period trade and travel had made it rare for any but the most remote parish to contain simply those who could live off its land. Wrigley and Schofield have detected a slow but steady rise in the English population of about 280% between 1550 and 1820, rising slowly up to the 1650s, staying fairly static up to the 1680s and then rising again more quickly, due mainly to a lower average age at first marriage and consequently higher birth rate. The annual mortality rate declined over the period from about 30 per 1000 in 1550 to about 25 per 1000 in 1800.²⁰⁸ Further work on family reconstitution has broadly confirmed these trends, but also indicated that rising birth rates owed something to improved fertility among older women, and that the improvement in mortality rates in the eighteenth century was chiefly confined to adults, child mortality remaining high.²⁰⁹

Averages for births, marriages and deaths can be estimated for a parish from the annual totals of baptisms, marriages and burials in the church registers, although these will always be distorted by migration. The data for Stonehouse is given in table 4.

Table 4: Stonehouse parish registers: five and ten year averages 1561-1800, and eleven year moving averages 1558-1804.

C = christenings, M = marriages, B = burials, MA = moving average
All years calculated as New Style (January to December) ²¹⁰

Year	Total C	5 yr avC	10 yr avC	11 yr MA/C	Total M	5 yr avM	10 yr avM	11 yr MA/M	Total B	5 yr avB	10 yr avB	11 yr MA/B
1558	5				4				7			
1559	5				4				6			
1560	gap				gap				1			

²⁰⁸ E.A.Wrigley and R.S.Schofield, *The Population History of England, 1541-1871: A Reconstruction*, (Cambridge, 2nd edition 1989), 161-2, 181-2, 208, 255.

²⁰⁹ E.A.Wrigley, R.S.Davies, J.E.Oeppen and R.S.Schofield, *English population history from family reconstitution, 1580-1837* (Cambridge, 1997), 194-7, 348-353, 507-511. New work by M.J.Dobson in *Contours of death and disease in early modern England* (Cambridge, 1997), was available too late for inclusion in this study.

²¹⁰ Register to 1598 is parchment copy of paper original, made 1598, with possible transcription errors. 1560 one baptism entered, then gap to 1564.

Table 4 (cont): Stonehouse parish registers: five and ten year averages 1561-1800, and eleven year moving averages 1558-1804.

C = christenings, M = marriages, B = burials, MA = moving average

All years calculated as New Style (January to December) ²¹¹

Year	Total C	5 yr avC	10 yr avC	11 yr MA/C	Total M	5 yr avM	10 yr avM	11 yr MA/M	Total B	5 yr avB	10 yr avB	11 yr MA/B
1561	gap				gap				gap			
1562	gap				gap				gap			
1563	gap			10.0	gap			3.3	gap			3.5
1564	5			10.3	0			3.0	1			3.9
1565	10	7.5		11.0	0	0.0		2.6	3	2.0		4.3
1566	17			10.0	8			3.1	2			4.4
1567	11			10.8	3			3.1	3			4.3
1568	17			10.8	4			3.0	5			4.9
1569	7			11.0	2			2.9	10			4.8
1570	10	12.4	11	11.9	1	3.6	2.6	3.4	9	5.8	4.7	5.5
1571	3			12.1	7			3.7	2			5.3
1572	17			11.4	3			3.5	4			5.6
1573	11			11.8	2			3.5	10			5.9
1574	13			11.7	2			3.3	4			6.1
1575	15	11.8		11.7	5	3.8		3.9	8	5.6		5.5
1576	12			12.3	4			4.1	1			5.9
1577	9			13.5	6			3.7	6			6.7
1578	16			13.4	3			4.0	6			7.0
1579	16			14.0	1			4.3	7			7.2
1580	7	12	11.9	13.8	9	4.6	4.2	4.4	4	4.8	5.2	7.7
1581	16			13.5	3			4.2	13			7.5
1582	17			13.5	3			3.9	11			8.3
1583	15			13.8	6			3.8	7			8.5
1584	18			14.2	5			3.9	12			8.7
1585	11	15.4		13.9	3	4		4.3	10	10.6		8.7
1586	12			14.2	3			3.8	5			8.9
1587	12			14.5	1			3.9	10			8.5
1588	12			13.7	5			3.9	8			8.5
1589	20			14.1	4			3.5	9			8.4
1590	13	13.8	14.6	13.2	5	3.6	3.8	3.5	7	7.8	9.2	7.9
1591	10			13.4	4			3.5	6			7.7
1592	19			13.8	4			3.2	8			9.0
1593	9			13.8	3			3.1	12			8.9
1594	19			13.8	1			2.8	5			8.4
1595	8	13		13.1	5	3.4		2.5	7	7.6		7.8
1596	13			13.2	3			2.5	8			7.8
1597	17			13.9	0			2.4	19			7.6
1598	12			13.5	0			2.1	9			7.5
1599	12			14.5	2			2.0	2			7.4
1600	12	13.2	13.1	14.0	0	1	2.2	2.3	3	8.2	7.9	7.5
1601	14			14.7	6			2.4	7			7.7
1602	18			15.1	2			2.4	4			7.8
1603	15			15.3	1			2.5	7			6.6
1604	19			15.5	2			2.6	10			6.8
1605	14	16		15.5	4	3		2.5	7	7		7.1
1606	16			15.4	6			2.9	9			7.3
1607	17			15.1	3			2.6	9			6.9
1608	19			14.5	1			3.0	6			7.5
1609	15			13.9	2			3.3	11			7.8
1610	12	15.8	15.9	13.4	0	2.4	2.7	3.5	5	8	7.5	7.4
1611	10			13.6	5			3.3	5			7.3
1612	11			13.5	3			2.7	3			7.6
1613	12			13.4	6			2.7	10			7.5
1614	8			12.5	4			2.7	11			7.3
1615	13	10.8		12.4	5	4.6		2.6	5	6.8		6.5
1616	17			12.7	1			3.2	6			7.3

²¹¹ 1582 four undated baptisms. 1586 C gap from Mar 25, 5 registered Jan-Mar, 1587 C gap to Mar 25, 9 registered Mar-Dec, estimated totals for year. 1608 one burial undated.

Table 4 (cont): Stonehouse parish registers: five and ten year averages 1561-1800, and eleven year moving averages 1558-1804.

C = christenings, M = marriages, B = burials, MA = moving average

All years calculated as New Style (January to December) ²¹²

Year	Total C	5 yr avC	10 yr avC	11 yr MA/C	Total M	5 yr avM	10 yr avM	11 yr MA/M	Total B	5 yr avB	10 yr avB	11 yr MA/B
1617	14			13.2	0			2.8	13			8.0
1618	16			13.7	3			3.0	7			8.5
1619	9			13.5	1			2.7	4			8.0
1620	14	14	12.4	14.5	1	1.2	2.9	2.5	3	6.6	6.7	8.2
1621	16			14.5	6			2.5	13			8.7
1622	15			14.3	1			2.5	13			8.5
1623	17			14.4	5			3.2	8			7.9
1624	10			14.5	3			3.3	5			7.9
1625	18	15.2		15.2	2	3.4		3.4	13	10.4		8.5
1626	13			15.2	4			3.5	11			9.4
1627	15			15.3	2			3.1	4			9.5
1628	15			15.2	7			3.4	6			8.8
1629	17			15.2	4			3.1	7			9.2
1630	17	15.4	15.3	15.1	2	3.8	3.6	3.5	11	7.8	9.1	9.2
1631	14			15.5	3			3.5	12			9.0
1632	17			15.2	1			3.5	14			8.5
1633	14			14.6	4			3.5	6			9.2
1634	17			14.3	2			3.0	12			9.8
1635	9	14.2		14.2	7	3.4		2.9	5	9.8		10.2
1636	22			13.7	2			2.8	11			10.2
1637	10			13.4	4			2.6	6			10.0
1638	9			13.3	3			2.5	11			10.5
1639	11			13.1	1			2.5	13			11.4
1640	16	13.6	13.9	13.4	3	2.6	3	2.4	11	10.4	10.1	11.6
1641	12			13.9	1			1.9	11			11.6
1642	10			12.5	1			1.9	10			11.5
1643	16			12.7	0			1.7	19			11.8
1644	12			13.5	3			1.6	16			11.5
1645	20	14		13.1	1	1.2		1.5	15	14.2		11.5
1646	15			13.3	2			1.3	5			11.6
1647	7			13.2	2			1.2	9			11.4
1648	12			13.0	2			1.1	10			11.6
1649	18			12.1	2			1.2	8			10.7
1650	6	11.6	12.8	11.6	0	1.6	1.4	1.3	12	8.8	11.5	10.1
1651	18			10.8	0			1.2	13			10.0
1652	11			10.6	0			1.3	8			9.9
1653	8			10.7	0			1.1	13			10.1
1654	6			10.6	1			0.9	9			9.7
1655	7	10		9.4	4	1		0.8	9	10.4		9.5
1656	11			10.2	0			1.0	14			9.5
1657	13			9.7	3			1.2	4			9.7
1658	8			9.9	0			1.4	11			9.8
1659	11			10.3	0			1.6	6			9.7
1660	4	9.4	9.7	10.8	1	0.8	0.9	1.5	6	8.2	9.3	9.3
1661	15			11.3	2			1.2	12			9.2
1662	13			11.1	2			1.4	15			8.6
1663	13			11.2	2			1.1	9			9.3
1664	12			11.5	3			1.1	12			9.4
1665	12	13		11.6	0	1.8		1.1	4	10.4		10.1
1666	12			12.6	0			1.2	8			10.8
1667	9			12.4	2			1.1	8			10.8
1668	14			12.6	0			1.2	11			9.9
1669	12			12.7	0			1.0	12			9.9
1670	12	11.8	12.4	12.8	0	0.4	1.1	0.7	14	10.6	10.5	10.2

²¹² 1635 burials partly from Bishop's Transcripts. Entries 1665-1670 partly from Bishop's Transcripts. 1669 gap from Mar 25, 3C and 5B entered BT, 1670 gap to Mar 25, 9C and 13B entered, estimated totals for year.

Table 4 (cont): Stonehouse parish registers: five and ten year averages 1561-1800, and eleven year moving averages 1558-1804.

C = christenings, M = marriages, B = burials, MA = moving average

All years calculated as New Style (January to December) ²¹³

Year	Total C	5 yr avC	10 yr avC	11 yr MA/C	Total M	5 yr avM	10 yr avM	11 yr MA/M	Total B	5 yr avB	10 yr avB	11 yr MA/B
1671	15			13.3	2			0.8	14			10.7
1672	12			13.8	1			0.9	12			11.1
1673	16			14.8	3			1.0	5			11.6
1674	14			14.9	0			1.3	9			11.6
1675	13	14		14.6	0	1.2		1.5	15	11		11.5
1676	17			15.1	1			1.8	10			11.5
1677	18			15.3	1			1.7	12			10.8
1678	20			15.3	3			1.7	14			11.1
1679	15			15.3	3			1.6	11			12.5
1680	9	15.8	14.9	15.3	2	2	1.6	1.7	10	11.4	11.2	12.8
1681	17			15.2	4			1.8	15			12.5
1682	17			14.5	1			1.8	6			12.3
1683	12			14.5	1			1.7	15			11.8
1684	16			13.5	2			1.6	21			11.4
1685	14	15.2		13.5	1	1.8		1.5	12	13.8		11.5
1686	12			14.5	1			1.4	11			11.4
1687	9			14.2	1			1.4	8			11.2
1688	19			14.0	0			1.4	7			11.8
1689	9			13.7	2			1.5	9			12.8
1690	15	12.8	14	14.1	2	1.2	1.5	2.0	13	9.6	11.7	12.6
1691	19			14.5	0			2.5	8			12.0
1692	14			15.4	4			2.6	13			12.6
1693	15			16.2	1			3.0	13			13.2
1694	9			16.8	3			3.4	26			13.7
1695	20	15.4		17.7	7	3		3.9	19	15.8		14.4
1696	19			18.7	6			3.8	5			14.8
1697	21			18.3	3			4.5	18			14.6
1698	18			19.2	5			4.4	14			15.3
1699	26			20.2	4			4.9	13			15.7
1700	19	20.6	18	21.0	8	5.2	4.1	5.2	16	13.2	14.5	14.5
1701	26			21.5	1			5.1	18			13.8
1702	14			21.9	7			5.0	6			14.8
1703	24			22.2	3			5.4	20			14.3
1704	26			22.5	7			5.0	18			14.1
1705	18	21.6		21.4	6	4.8		4.8	12	14.8		13.9
1706	25			21.3	6			4.5	12			15.2
1707	24			20.5	5			5.3	16			17.1
1708	24			21.0	7			5.2	12			17.4
1709	21			20.5	1			5.0	12			16.6
1710	14	21.6	21.6	19.9	2	4.2	4.5	5.0	11	12.6	13.7	16.6
1711	18			20.1	4			4.8	30			16.5
1712	17			19.6	10			4.9	39			16.5
1713	20			19.4	6			5.1	9			15.7
1714	18			19.4	1			4.8	12			16.1
1715	20	18.6		18.8	7	5.6		4.8	18	21.6		16.0
1716	20			19.2	4			5.0	11			16.9
1717	20			18.9	7			4.8	12			14.8
1718	21			18.8	7			4.1	7			12.2
1719	24			19.5	4			3.8	16			12.4
1720	15	20	19.3	19.1	1	4.6	5.1	5.0	11	11.4	16.5	13.1
1721	18			19.5	4			4.6	21			12.7
1722	15			20.4	2			4.9	7			14.9
1723	16			19.7	2			4.5	10			16.6
1724	27			19.5	3			4.1	11			17.7
1725	14	18		19.0	14	5		4.4	20	13.8		18.0

²¹³ Smallpox B 1709 (1), 1711 (1), 1712 (24), 1713-5 (2 per year).

Table 4 (cont): Stonehouse parish registers: five and ten year averages 1561-1800, and eleven year moving averages 1558-1804.

C = christenings, M = marriages, B = burials, MA = moving average

All years calculated as New Style (January to December) ²¹⁴

Year	Total C	5 yr avC	10 yr avC	11 yr MA/C	Total M	5 yr avM	10 yr avM	11 yr MA/M	Total B	5 yr avB	10 yr avB	11 yr MA/B
1726	24			19.3	3			4.7	14			18.6
1727	30			19.1	7			5.0	35			17.6
1728	13			19.4	2			5.1	31			17.7
1729	18			19.7	3			5.5	19			18.1
1730	19	20.8	19.4	17.9	7	4.4	4.7	5.5	19	23.6	18.7	17.8
1731	18			18.1	5			4.8	18			17.0
1732	16			17.9	7			5.1	10			16.6
1733	18			16.5	3			5.0	8			14.5
1734	20			17.2	7			5.4	14			13.1
1735	7	15.8		18.2	3	5		5.4	8	11.6		12.6
1736	16			17.7	6			4.7	11			12.7
1737	22			17.2	6			4.7	10			12.3
1738	15			17.4	6			4.4	11			13.5
1739	20			17.4	6			5.0	16			13.8
1740	29	20.4	18.1	16.9	3	5.4	5.2	5.2	14	12.4	12	13.5
1741	14			18.7	0			5.6	20			13.9
1742	12			18.9	5			5.5	13			13.6
1743	18			18.5	3			5.6	23			13.8
1744	18			19.1	10			5.6	12			14.1
1745	15	15.4		20.0	9	5.4		5.5	10	15.6		13.3
1746	27			18.8	8			5.8	13			13.2
1747	18			19.5	5			6.2	8			12.6
1748	18			20.9	7			6.2	12			14.0
1749	21			22.3	6			6.1	14			13.5
1750	30	22.8	19.1	22.5	5	6.2	5.8	5.6	7	10.8	13.2	13.2
1751	16			24.0	6			5.3	13			15.0
1752	22			23.3	4			5.2	14			16.3
1753	27			24.7	5			5.5	28			17.0
1754	33			24.8	2			5.5	18			17.3
1755	21	23.8		25.3	5	4.4		5.8	8	16.2		17.2
1756	31			25.4	5			6.0	30			18.4
1757	19			25.7	7			6.5	27			19.1
1758	34			26.3	8			6.9	16			19.4
1759	19			26.6	8			7.2	15			18.2
1760	26	25.8	24.8	25.5	9	7.4	5.9	7.5	13	20.2	18.2	18.3
1761	31			26.2	7			7.9	20			20.7
1762	20			25.1	12			8.3	21			21.0
1763	28			25.0	8			8.5	17			20.7
1764	31			24.2	8			8.5	15			21.7
1765	21	26.2		24.6	5	8		9.2	19	18.4		22.9
1766	28			24.8	10			9.0	35			24.5
1767	19			24.7	9			9.5	33			26.1
1768	18			24.9	10			8.9	24			25.6
1769	25			24.8	7			8.6	27			25.6
1770	24	22.8	24.5	24.1	16	10.4	9.2	8.5	28	29.4	23.9	26.1
1771	28			23.8	7			8.7	31			26.1
1772	30			24.0	12			8.6	37			24.6
1773	22			24.5	6			8.9	16			23.6
1774	27			25.9	5			8.6	17			24.7
1775	23	26		26.2	6	7.2		8.6	20	24.2		24.5

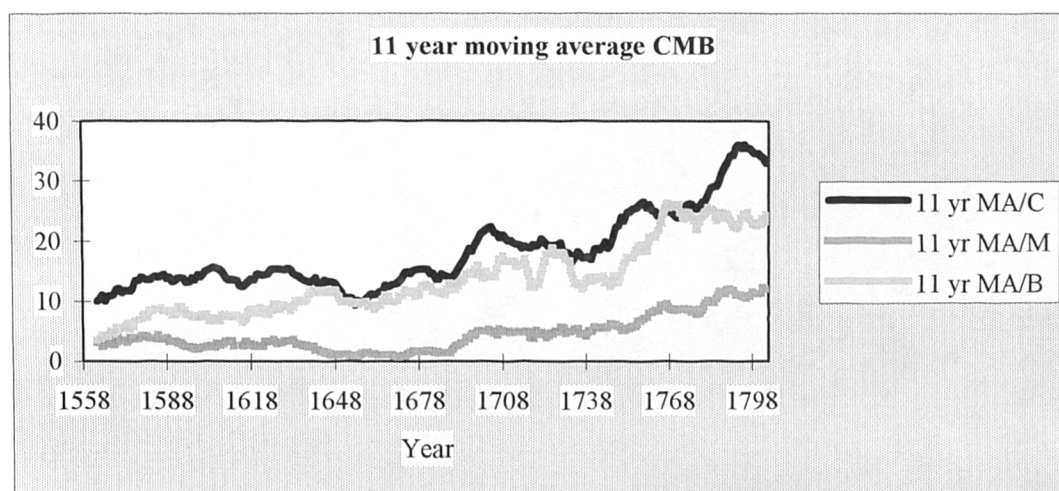
²¹⁴ Note in register 1742, 33/34 cases smallpox, of which one died. 1746 one C adult, Quaker. 1751-1756 marriages partly from Bishop's Transcripts. 1754 one C adult. Smallpox B 1754 (1), 1756 (9), 1757 (2), 1765 (1, brought from Gloucester), 1768 (2), 1769 (8), 1770 (4).

Table 4 (cont): Stonehouse parish registers: five and ten year averages 1561-1800, and eleven year moving averages 1558-1804.

C = christenings, M = marriages, B = burials, MA = moving average
All years calculated as New Style (January to December)

Year	Total C	5 yr avC	10 yr avC	11 yr MA/C	Total M	5 yr avM	10 yr avM	11 yr MA/M	Total B	5 yr avB	10 yr avB	11 yr MA/B
1776	18			26.2	8			8.3	19			23.9
1777	30			25.7	9			8.5	19			23.5
1778	25			25.3	12			7.9	22			22.0
1779	33			25.8	7			8.0	36			23.3
1780	28	26.8	26.4	26.5	7	8.6	7.9	8.5	25	24.2	24.2	24.2
1781	24			26.7	12			9.6	21			24.6
1782	23			27.7	9			10.1	26			25.4
1783	25			28.8	6			10.2	21			25.5
1784	28			29.1	7			9.9	30			25.1
1785	35	27		29.2	11	9		10.5	27	25		23.5
1786	25			29.9	18			11.5	25			24.1
1787	29			31.5	13			11.4	27			24.5
1788	42			32.5	10			11.4	20			24.0
1789	28			33.3	9			11.8	18			24.5
1790	34	31.6	29.3	34.3	13	12.6	10.8	12.1	18	21.6	23.3	23.5
1791	36			34.4	19			11.6	32			22.5
1792	41			35.8	10			11.2	26			22.2
1793	34			36.1	9			11.0	20			22.4
1794	34			35.5	11			11.0	26			23.9
1795	39	36.8		36.2	10	11.8		10.8	20	24.8		24.5
1796	36			35.5	6			10.5	16			24.7
1797	41			35.5	13			10.9	21			23.5
1798	32			34.9	11			11.4	29			23.0
1799	35			34.6	10			11.3	37			22.9
1800	36	36	36.4	34.7	7	9.4	10.6	11.3	24	25.4	25.1	22.6
1801	27			34.2	10			11.4	21			22.9
1802	36			34.0	23			12.1	19			23.8
1803	34			33.0	15			12.0	20			24.1
1804	31			33.2	8			12.2	19			23.3

Fig 3: eleven year moving averages of christenings, marriages and burials.
Source: Stonehouse parish registers.



Attempts have been made to use such data to project population size, by estimating family totals and lifespans.²¹⁵ However, the picture produced, even from good registration, is always partial, since people baptised in a parish can only be shown to be resident as adults if they happen to marry, have children who are baptised, or be buried there. They may be registered elsewhere, or nowhere, for reasons of religion, family or convenience. Temporary residents may leave no such record at all, yet they are as much part of the population while present as lifelong inhabitants.²¹⁶ To try to estimate the whole population independently of the registers, contemporary figures for Stonehouse will be compared to those produced by the resident lists.

a) Sources

The following sources give partial indications for Stonehouse, which have been rounded up to represent the whole population. The multipliers used have been based on studies which have established the approximate proportions of the population contained in different age and gender groups. Men and women over 16 have been equated to about 65% of the total, and men over 16 to about 28.5%, which translate into multipliers of 1.54 and 3.5 respectively. Since the early sources represent numbers of communicants, that is of those confirmed, and the age of confirmation was perhaps as low as 10 before 1600, although about 16 thereafter, a multiplier of 1.33 is appropriate in 1551 and 1563. A multiplier of 4.5 to estimate population from heads of household has been found to be applicable in Gloucestershire.²¹⁷ A household is taken to be a nuclear family, which may be a single person, with its live-

²¹⁵ For example in K. Wrightson and D. Levine, *Poverty and Piety in an English Village, Terling, 1525-1700* (London, 1979).

²¹⁶ A. Kussmaul, *Servants in Husbandry in Early Modern England* (Cambridge, 1981), 51.

²¹⁷ The fit population aged 16-60 is 60% of the whole, those over 60 or unfit = 5%, $60 \times 1.54 = 100$. If men = 50% of population, 50% of 65% = 32.5% over 16, but there were fewer men than women over 16, $28.5\% \times 3.5 = 100$. People over age 10 = 75% of population, $75 \times 1.33 = 100$: J.S. Moore (ed), *The Goods and Chattels of our Forefathers: Frampton Cotterell and District Probate Inventories, 1539-1804* (Chichester, 1976), 11; Wrigley and Schofield, *Population History of England, 565-6, 569-70*; A. Whiteman (ed), *The Compton Census of 1676* (London, 1976), lxx-lxxii; P. Laslett, 'Mean household size in England since the sixteenth century', in P. Laslett and R. Wall (eds), *Household and Family in Past Time* (Cambridge, 1972), 125-158.

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in servants and single lodgers, but excluding other families sharing or lodging in the property.²¹⁸

Date	Source	Population
1551	Bishop Hooper's Visitation of the Diocese of Gloucester, ²¹⁹ 280 communicants x 1.33	372
1563	Return of Diocesan Population to the Privy Council, ²²⁰ 52 households x 4.5	234
1603	Return to Archbishop Whitgift, ²²¹ 284 communicants (no recusants) x 1.54	437
1608	Muster Roll, ²²² 97 male entries x 3.5	340
1650	Survey of Church Livings, ²²³ 90 families x 4.5	405
1672	Michaelmas Hearth Tax, ²²⁴ 65 entries x 4.5	293
1676	Compton Census, ²²⁵ 379 conformists, 1 Papist, 4 nonconformists = 384 x 1.54	591
1712	Atkyns, ²²⁶ 'about 500' in 110 houses	500
1735	Diocesan survey of nonconformists, ²²⁷ 'about 1000' inhabitants, 2 Papists, 1 absent, 1 Presbyterian	1000
1743	Diocesan survey, ²²⁸ figure of 1000 amended	759
1779	Rudder. ²²⁹	759
1801	Census.	1412

²¹⁸ N.Tadmor, 'The Concept of the Household-Family in Eighteenth Century England', *Past and Present*, 151 (1996), 111-140: a family was regarded as more than the nuclear blood group.

²¹⁹ J.Gairdner (ed), 'Bishop Hooper's Visitation of Gloucester', an abstract from an eighteenth-century transcript, *EHR*, XIX (1904), 98-121.

²²⁰ Bod MS Rawl C790, copy in GRO PC 855.

²²¹ British Library (henceforth BL) Harleian MS 280, ff 157-172v, transcript by A.Percival in W.J.Sheils (ed), 'An Ecclesiastical Miscellany', (Gloucester, 1976), 59-102, quoted in Whiteman (ed), *Compton Census*, 543n.

²²² J.Smith (ed), *Men and Armour for Gloucestershire 1608* (Gloucester, 1980), 297-299.

²²³ C.R.Elrlington (ed), 'The Survey of Church Livings in Gloucestershire, 1650', *BGAS*, LXXXIII (1964), 85-98.

²²⁴ PRO E179/247/14.

²²⁵ Whiteman (ed), *Compton Census*, 543.

²²⁶ Sir Robert Atkyns, *Ancient History of Gloucestershire*, 1712 (Wakefield, reprinted 1974), 694.

²²⁷ GRO GDR B1/258B(1) f19.

²²⁸ GRO GDR B1/397. Later versions in GDR B1/381A (1750) and GDR B1/393 (1752) repeat this figure.

²²⁹ S.Rudder, *A New History of Gloucestershire 1779* (Gloucester, reprinted 1977), 704.

There are discrepancies here which require examination. The Compton census in Gloucestershire is fairly certain to give a realistic figure for men and women over 16 from the total of all categories.²³⁰ Given that the ecclesiastical sources for 1551, 1603 and 1676 indicate a rise during the seventeenth century, the figures which are unexpectedly low are those said to represent a number of households (1563, 1650), of adult men (1608), and of houses (1672). The high mortality due to epidemics in the 1550s, described below, may well account for the 1563 figure, but still leaves the later ones open to question.

Sixty properties have been identified from manorial documents and wills as being in existence in 1558, one probably already being uninhabited.²³¹ If one household per occupied property is allocated, the 59 multiplied by 4.5 produce 266, falling from 373 in 1551 towards the projected 234 in 1563. A drop after 1551 has been shown to be widespread in Gloucestershire and the West Midlands, the result of an epidemic of 'flu and typhus which reduced the overall population by perhaps 15% between 1551 and 1563. This fall was especially high in Stonehouse deanery, calculated at 36% in Frocester, 36.5% in Leonard Stanley and 20.1% in Stroud.²³² Unfortunately the burial entries for 1560-3 are missing from the Stonehouse registers, but the totals for 1558-9 are noticeably higher than those for 1564-8.²³³ A reduction from 373 to 234 is a fall of 37.3%, not unduly high in the deanery. If the figure of 52 households in 1563 is accurate, a number of houses must have been standing empty for a time. The gap in the parish registers and the lack of any surviving manorial court records for 1560-63

²³⁰ A. Whiteman and A. Clapinson, 'The use of the Compton Census for Demographic Purposes', *Local Population Studies*, 50 (1993), 61-3, and Whiteman (ed), *Compton Census*, lxxii. Arkell's method of dividing the Compton Census total by the number of households in the Hearth Tax seems to suggest a complete census of men, women and children in Stonehouse ($384/65 = 5.9$). However, after the Hearth Tax revisions suggested below, the ratio comes out as between 2.1 and 3.7, Arkell's range for a census of over-16s ($384/131 = 2.9$).

²³¹ See table 8.

²³² J.S. Moore, 'Jack Fisher's 'flu, a visitation revisited', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XLVI (1993), 280-307, and extra information J.S. Moore.

²³³ See table 4.

perhaps indicate a general state of crisis. By 1600 the population had recovered to more than its pre-epidemic level.

The 1608 muster roll contains 97 male entries and three widows providing arms. After the 1622 resiant list and other evidence have been reconciled, it appears to give representatives for 54 of the 71 properties operational at that date, three being in female hands.²³⁴ To allow the 3.5 multiplier to function properly, some idea of the full male population is needed. 1608 is one of the years when the manorial court papers include a full default list, which takes some note of who is in service to whom, and who is to be sworn. Its evidence supports the locations attributed to 47 of the 97 men in the original muster, and adds 19 others in fairly clear positions. Some properties are still unrepresented, but may be attributed among 20 other main residents who can be identified with some confidence from other sources as being alive and present at the time. These are mainly older men whose names are entered as attending court, or who sent their sons to the muster. The total of adult men in this combined list is thus 136 (97 + 19 + 20), giving 476 in 1608 using a multiplier of 3.5. The default list also includes two workmen and one apprentice not adequately named, and nine boys to be sworn who may not yet have been regarded as adults. The total is not definitive, but is probably as comprehensive as a constable might normally achieve. In theory the muster included all able bodied men aged 16 to 60 below the rank of baron, but had always had to deal with defaulters and refusals.²³⁵ The 1608 roll was a Gloucestershire initiative at a time when the national militia was in abeyance, and not all may have felt obliged to attend.²³⁶ It cannot therefore be taken as complete.

The low figure for 1650 might be thought to reflect an uncertain situation during the Civil War, but in fact Stonehouse suffered very little physical disturbance, and local authorities, including the parish clergy as registrars, were encouraged to continue

²³⁴ See table 8, and appendix 3, compiled list for 1608.

²³⁵ L.Boynton, *The Elizabethan Militia, 1558-1638* (London, 1967), 27-40.

²³⁶ *Ibid*, 210.

working as efficiently as local rivalries allowed.²³⁷ However, there is a drop in the moving average of christenings at this time.²³⁸ It may be that there was some under-registration, or that the 90 'families' mentioned were just those who attended church. The resiant list for 1632 has been analysed for household structure: it indicated 96 households at that date.²³⁹ A similar examination of the list for 1657 indicated 90 households, with another 19 possibly concealed in properties thought to be multiple-occupied from the 1632 list or other documents, and one in the vicarage indicated by baptisms.²⁴⁰ These 110 households (90 + 19 + 1) multiplied by 4.5 would give 495.

The Michaelmas 1672 Hearth Tax return, with 65 entries, was less than comprehensive, resiant lists and other evidence indicating 86 properties inhabited at this date.²⁴¹ The missing ones may have been exempt, although there are no exemption certificates either with the returns or in the separate exemption sequence.²⁴² These 86 property sites multiplied by 4.5 would still only produce a population of 387, but some properties apparently contained more than one house, as was the case in 1650. Where properties were subdivided, at least one household per subdivision may be proposed. The Compton census total of 384 adults is not complicated by any outlying chapelry, and is unlikely to be an error for 284. To give an equivalent total population of about 590 in 1672, 131 households would be required at an average of 4.5, which as will be seen is approximately the number of households visible in the resiant list for 1685.²⁴³

Atkyns is usually taken to quote real totals, but in this instance, given the results from the Compton census and the diocesan survey of 1743, it seems likely that he made

²³⁷ See chapter 5, Agriculture; R.Hutton, *The British Republic, 1649-1660* (London, 1990), 36-42.

²³⁸ See table 4.

²³⁹ See appendix 2.

²⁴⁰ At least eight of the active property sites in 1650 are known from documents to have contained two inhabited houses: [32], [92], [98], [140], [161], [364], [368], [447].

²⁴¹ See table 8.

²⁴² PRO E179/247/14, E179/116/544.

²⁴³ See table 10 and discussion.

some social selection, as well as probably suffering from publication delays as Rudder did. There were apparently 100 properties operating in 1712, some evidently containing more than one of his '110 houses'.²⁴⁴ If he only counted one household per house, his 110×4.5 would produce 495, close to his 500. However, the vicar's tithe accounts of 1709 begin with a census type list which identifies 148 'household units' of the type conventionally taken to indicate household heads.²⁴⁵ Some are families including servants, some individuals, 18 are headed by women, and some are known to be sharing houses. Multiplied by 4.5 they give 666, as against 143 households indicated in the resiant list for 1709, which would produce 644. As a compromise with the tithe census, which may include some 'units' which were not independent households, a population of 650 in 1712 is suggested, an increment of 30% on Atkyns' figure of 500.

The 1735 figure is evidently an overestimate, amended in 1743. Rudder took his total for Stonehouse from 'an accurate survey, taken a few years ago', apparently this same document of 1743. It seems from subscription records that his book was twenty years in preparation, so he would have been collecting information from the 1750s onwards.²⁴⁶ This spreads the apparent doubling of population between 1779 and 1801 over a longer period.

The 1801 census was compiled from responses given through poor law overseers, and parish register evidence supplied by incumbents, rather than by enumerators as it was from 1841. It was intended to be as comprehensive as possible and to avoid social or ecclesiastical selection, but is nevertheless flawed as a source in that individuals were not listed by name.²⁴⁷ It is used in default of any better statistics on total population.²⁴⁸

²⁴⁴ See table 8.

²⁴⁵ GRO P316/IN3/1.

²⁴⁶ Bod, Gough Glouc 32 (1).

²⁴⁷ *Census Reports 1801-1931, Guides to Official Sources, No 2* (London, 1951), 11.

²⁴⁸ See discussion following table 12 for comparison with later censuses.

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Taking these points into consideration, a revised set of figures for the dates listed can perhaps be suggested. Amendments to the source data are in italics.

Date	Source	Population
1551	Bishop Hooper's Visitation of the Diocese of Gloucester, 280 communicants x 1.33	372
1563	Return of Diocesan Population to the Privy Council, 52 households x 4.5	234
1603	Return to Archbishop Whitgift, 284 communicants (no recusants) x 1.54	437
1608	Muster Roll, <i>and default list</i> , 136 adult men x 3.5	476
1650	Survey of Church Livings, <i>minimum</i> 90 'families' <i>78 properties containing about 110 households</i> x 4.5	495
1672	Michaelmas Hearth Tax, <i>86 properties containing about 131 households</i> x 4.5	590
1676	Compton Census, 379 conformists, 1 papist, 4 nonconformists = 384 x 1.54	591
1712	Atkyns, <i>minimum</i> 500, <i>range of 143-148 households</i> x 4.5	650
1743	Diocesan survey, repeated by Rudder in 1779	759
1801	Census	1412

These figures represent a growth of 279% in the population of Stonehouse between 1550 and 1800, which is in line with Wrigley and Schofield's projection. It rose by 58% over the 125 years to 1675, in the middle range of regional variations, and by 139% over the same timespan from 1675 to 1800.²⁴⁹ However, Stonehouse and Eastington appear to have been the exceptions rather than the rule in the immediate area in approximating to the projection, as shown in table 5. Atkyns' figures are here given unmodified, but for Eastington and Randwick are likely to be underestimates as in the case of Stonehouse. Rudder has updated, and even reduced, some 1743 figures, but not those for Stonehouse.

²⁴⁹ K. Wrightson, *English Society, 1580-1680* (London, 1982), 123.

Table 5: comparative population in the Frome valley around Stonehouse.²⁵⁰

EP = Eastington, LS = Leonard Stanley, KS = Kings Stanley, RP = Randwick, SH = Stonehouse, ST = Stroud

	1551 x 1.33	1603 x 1.54	1676 x 1.54	% Rise 1551- 1676	1712 Atkyns	1743	1779 Rudder	1801	% Rise 1676- 1801	% Rise 1551- 1801
EP	311	216	578	85.9	450	600	769	988	70.9	217.7
LS	350	385	319	-8.9	400	460	512	590	85.0	68.6
KS	186	671	1001	438.2	1100	1050	1257	1434	43.3	671.0
RP	133	344	539	305.3	400	700	650	856	58.8	543.6
SH	373	437	591	58.4	500	759	759	1412	138.9	278.6
ST	771	1391	1542	100.0	3000	5000	4000	5422	251.6	603.2
Total	2124	3445	4570	115.2	5850	8569	7947	10702	134.2	403.9

Table 5 indicates greater population growth before 1700 at Kings Stanley across the river, and in the scattered parish of Randwick, which included parts of Ebley and Cainscross. Alkerton in Eastington, Kings Stanley and Leonard Stanley were all medieval chartered market towns, but the first two appear to have declined by 1712. Leonard Stanley also declined before 1700 as trading patterns changed, then made a recovery.²⁵¹ However, it was Stonehouse which shared with Stroud the main eighteenth century expansion, while Kings Stanley and Randwick returned to a slower growth rate. The population of the area apparently quadrupled in the period, but after 1700 half these people were in Stroud, which attracted much migration.

b) Estimates for Stonehouse and the Resiant Lists

Closer analysis of the data for Stonehouse in relation to the resiant lists supports this picture. In table 6 the approximate anchor points discussed above have been rounded to the nearest 10 and used to support population estimates spread at five year intervals, in such a way as to give a reasonably logical progression and expansion rate. They are subject to a margin of error and will tend to smooth out any abrupt

²⁵⁰ Source: population documents as described for Stonehouse. Moreton Valence, the upper end of which bordered Stonehouse to the north, is a Severnside rather than a Frome valley parish.

²⁵¹ B.S.Smith and E.Ralph, *A History of Bristol and Gloucestershire* (Beaconsfield, 1972), 43: J.Lewis, *A Topographical Description of Gloucestershire*, 1712, Bod, Gough Glouc 32(1).

demographic events, such as the smallpox epidemic of 1712 which tripled burials in that year. Long term variations, however, will still show. A generally stagnant period in the late 17th century followed by renewed growth in the 18th has been established by the Cambridge Group.²⁵² In Stonehouse, this pause came in the middle of a steady increase in all registrations which began in about 1660 (see fig 3). The rate of rise between 1770 and 1800 is conjectural, but is supported by an increase in annual baptisms.²⁵³ Many new surnames also appear at this time, implying that this rise is partly due to new parents being immigrants to the parish, as well as the higher fertility noted by Wrigley and Schofield, which is one of the features of a 'generally fast population expansion which has been observed nationally after 1770'.²⁵⁴

The total entry in each resiant list has then been compared to the nearest five year estimate, to see what proportion of the population may be represented in it. As has been seen, men aged over 16 are estimated to have composed 28.5% of the population, and the resiant lists theoretically contained just those men. Any lists producing something near this proportion of the estimated population are therefore likely to be comprehensive as to adult men.

Table 6: resiant list totals as % of estimated Stonehouse population.²⁵⁵

* 1608 compiled list, total given of men only. Anchor points in bold

All resiant list totals are of men only

Date	Pop Estimate	RL Date	RL Total	RL % Pop E
1550	370			
1600	440			
1605	460			
1610	480	*1608	136 (men)	28.2
1615	480			

²⁵² P.Laslett, *The World We Have Lost - further explored*, (London, 3rd edition 1992), 106-7.

²⁵³ See table 4 and fig 3.

²⁵⁴ J.Rule, *The Vital Century: the Developing English Economy, 1714-1815* (London, 1992), 5-27.

²⁵⁵ Source: resiant lists, and population estimates from section (a) above. 1676 is for half the parish. 1748A is an amended copy of 1747, so it is set against 1745.

Table 6 (cont): resiant list totals as % of estimated Stonehouse population.

* 1608 compiled list, total given of men only. Anchor points in bold

All resiant list totals are of men only

Date	Pop Estimate	RL Date	RL Total	RL % Pop E
1620	485	1622	119	24.5
1625	485			
1630	490	1632	136	27.8
1635	490			
1640	495			
1645	495			
1650	500			
1655	520	1657	121	23.3
1660	540	1658	128	23.7
1660	540	1659	134	24.8
1660	540	1661	95	17.6
1665	560	1663	102	18.2
1665	560	1664	132	23.6
1665	560	1665	116	20.7
1665	560	1666	141	25.2
1665	560	1667	119	21.3
1670	580			
1675	590	1675	74	12.5
1675	590	1676	131	22.2
1680	600			
1685	605	1683	183	30.2
1685	605	1685	193	31.9
1690	610	1691	168	27.5
1695	620			
1700	630			
1705	640			
1710	650	1709	182	28.0
1715	660	1714	113	17.1
1715	660	1715	153	23.2
1715	660	1716	124	18.8
1715	660	1717	122	18.5
1720	670	1718	120	17.9
1720	670	1719	111	16.6
1720	670	1720	128	19.1
1720	670	1721	110	16.4
1720	670	1722	122	18.2
1725	680	1723	136	20.0
1725	680	1724	129	19.0
1725	680	1725	145	21.3
1725	680	1726	144	21.2
1725	680	1727	147	21.6
1730	700	1729	179	25.6
1730	700	1730	126	18.0
1730	700	1731	98	14.0
1730	700	1732	119	17.0

Table 6 (cont): resiant list totals as % of estimated Stonehouse population.

* 1608 compiled list, total given of men only. Anchor points in bold

All resiant list totals are of men only

Date	Pop Estimate	RL Date	RL Total	RL % Pop E
1735	720	1733	121	16.8
1735	720	1734	123	17.1
1735	720	1736	154	21.4
1735	720	1737	182	25.3
1740	740	1738	154	20.8
1740	740	1739	190	25.7
1740	740	1740	183	24.7
1740	740	1741	168	22.7
1745	760	1743A	169	22.2
1745	760	1743B	149	19.6
1745	760	1744	184	24.2
1745	760	1746	188	24.7
1745	760	1747	184	24.2
1745	760	1748A	171	22.5
1750	780	1748B	150	19.2
1750	780	1749	127	16.3
1750	780	1750	144	18.5
1750	780	1751	143	18.3
1750	780	1752	199	25.5
1755	805			
1760	830			
1765	865			
1770	910	1772	206	22.6
1775	965			
1780	1035			
1785	1115	1784	217	19.5
1790	1205	1788	209	17.3
1795	1305	1793	219	16.8
1800	1410	1799	179	12.7

c) Resiant Lists as a Measure of the Male Population

Table 7 sets out the resiant lists in order of comprehensiveness. Those calculated to contain 27% or more of the estimated population have a match, to at least 95%, between that estimate and their own total multiplied by 3.5. They can therefore be taken to include nearly all men aged over 16 apart from those 'over age'. The six offering such coverage are for 1632, 1683, 1685, 1691 and 1709, and the compiled list for 1608. The highest, for 1685, produces over 111% of the estimate. The 1676 half list represents over 77% of the estimate at 3.5, but is likely to stand at over 95% for the area it covers. On this basis, 49 of the 60 lists (82%) represent at least 60% of

the adult male population. The 1799 list is the lowest but one, but is valuable for its information about some of the women in resiant households.

Table 7: potential of resiant lists as measure of adult male population.²⁵⁶

RL Date	RL Total	RLT % Pop Est	RLT x 3.5	Pop Est	RLT x 3.5 as % Pop E
1675	74	12.5	259	590	43.9
1799	179	12.7	626.5	1410	44.4
1731	98	14.0	343	700	49.0
1749	127	16.3	444.5	780	57.0
1721	110	16.4	385	670	57.5
1719	111	16.6	388.5	670	58.0
1793	219	16.8	766.5	1305	58.7
1733	121	16.8	423.5	720	58.8
1732	119	17.0	416.5	700	59.5
1734	123	17.1	430.5	720	59.8
1714	113	17.1	395.5	660	59.9
1788	209	17.3	731.5	1205	60.7
1661	95	17.6	332.5	540	61.6
1718	120	17.9	420	670	62.7
1730	126	18.0	441	700	63.0
1722	122	18.2	427	670	63.7
1663	102	18.2	357	560	63.8
1751	143	18.3	500.5	780	64.2
1750	144	18.5	504	780	64.6
1717	122	18.5	427	660	64.7
1716	124	18.8	434	660	65.8
1724	129	19.0	451.5	680	66.4
1720	128	19.1	448	670	66.9
1748B	150	19.2	525	780	67.3
1784	217	19.5	759.5	1115	68.1
1743B	149	19.6	521.5	760	68.6
1723	136	20.0	476	680	70.0
1665	116	20.7	406	560	72.5
1738	154	20.8	539	740	72.8
1726	144	21.2	504	680	74.1
1667	119	21.3	416.5	560	74.4
1725	145	21.3	507.5	680	74.6
1736	154	21.4	539	720	74.9
1727	147	21.6	514.5	680	75.7
1676	131	22.2	458.5	590	77.7
1743A	169	22.2	591.5	760	77.8
1748A	171	22.5	598.5	760	78.8
1772	206	22.6	721	910	79.2
1741	168	22.7	588	740	79.5
1715	153	23.2	535.5	660	81.1
1657	121	23.3	423.5	520	81.4
1664	132	23.6	462	560	82.5

²⁵⁶ Source: table 6.

Table 7 (cont): potential of resiant lists as measure of adult male population.

RL Date	RL Total	RLT % Pop Est	RLT x 3.5	Pop Est	RLT x 3.5 as % Pop E
1658	128	23.7	448	540	83.0
1744	184	24.2	644	760	84.7
1747	184	24.2	644	760	84.7
1622	119	24.5	416.5	485	85.9
1740	183	24.7	640.5	740	86.6
1746	188	24.7	658	760	86.6
1659	134	24.8	469	540	86.9
1666	141	25.2	493.5	560	88.1
1737	182	25.3	637	720	88.5
1752	199	25.5	696.5	780	89.3
1729	179	25.6	626.5	700	89.5
1739	190	25.7	665	740	89.9
1691	168	27.5	588	610	96.4
1632	136	27.8	476	490	97.1
1709	182	28.0	637	650	98.0
*1608	136 (men)	28.3	476	480	99.2
1683	183	30.2	640.5	605	105.9
1685	193	31.9	675.5	605	111.7
	Mean	21.2			
	Median	21.2			

The resiant lists were intended to identify all men of fealty age bound to attend court, and on the evidence of table 7 generally succeeded in including at least two thirds of them, indeed on average three-quarters (mean $21.2 \times 3.5 = 74\%$). They were especially thorough in the later seventeenth century. It would therefore be misleading to assume that they list heads of household, especially since they deliberately omit most men over 60 (later 70) and all women. The number of households in each list might be approximated by dividing the resiants between properties by family and geographical position, but the known properties at each date must first be identified.

The 1558 manorial survey, the partition deed of 1567, and the rental of 1603 provide evidence of ownership and tenancies in a manor which virtually corresponded to its parish.²⁵⁷ A list has been compiled of one logical candidate as main tenant and/or occupant of each of the 60 (59 active) property sites in 1558, with two entries for the partnership of copyhold and freehold at Ryeford Mill [301], making 61 entries. Two

²⁵⁷ GRO D445/T12, M13.

are widows, and eight names are duplicated where subtenants are uncertain. The resulting total is of 53 names in the database (51 resident men + 2 widows), with one conjectural subtenant noted, who altogether represent only 15% of the estimated 370 population at the time. This is in no sense a resiant list, but it will form a springboard for the analysis of property transmission through the housing pattern. A similar compiled set of owners and tenants as described by Elliott in 1804 forms an end point, again a property scheme rather than a resiant list.²⁵⁸ Using these 62 resiant and compiled lists, the relationship between people and property patterns will be explored. The parish of Stonehouse appears to illustrate the national trend in its population expansion pattern, but this may be a result, rather than a cause, of the way in which its housing was controlled, built and occupied.

The Housing Stock

a) Property Sites

Reference has already been made to the number of operational property sites at given dates. These will be set out in table 8 before attempting to quantify the number of houses and/or households within them. The identification of properties and their dates of origin is conjectural in most cases, and open to adjustment in the light of new evidence. It is based on an attempt to reconcile the resiant lists as rigorously as possible with references to existing holdings and new buildings in all the documents examined. In some cases the evidence for a newly developed site lies in resiant list analysis alone, where a new name or group appears consistently in a given position and is in time connected with a house.

The Elliott reference given is to the housing site around which the property was centred, although the lands held with it might be distributed widely over the parish. John Elliott called the three cottages at [117] 'J', 'S' and 'C' after their owners in 1804.

²⁵⁸ See appendix 3.

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Letters and numbers in brackets have been added to some of his numbers to distinguish buildings which he did not label individually. Life patterns revealed by the lists suggest that individuals were more likely than not to remain in the house they came to at or soon after marriage, especially if there was a family connection to it. This principle justifies some back projection from later known residence, if it is compatible with the lists and other evidence. Bonds Mill [32] has been given a much earlier date here than is usual, since the lists suggest a different history for it from that in standard accounts.²⁵⁹

The freeholders named in 1558 have been deduced from the manorial survey and court book, and may not be the same names as those suggested as residents in the compiled list for 1558. The Lane/Robbins estates appear to have included the medieval freeholds called Stanshawe's and Mompesson's. Some of these estates later descended to the Selwyn family, who also in time acquired Ebley Mill [446], their property being the main area held by a landlord who lived outside the parish. Another medieval freehold, Whittington's in Ebley, thought to include [411], was said to hold 8 houses and about 50 acres c1400, and may have contained neighbouring houses and land in Randwick parish, which were not covered by Elliott. Freehold tenures could be complex, for example Richard Fowler has usually been assumed to have held More Hall [440], since his will of 1560 refers to his 'estate and lease in the farm of Morrall'. However, the freeholder in 1558 was William Pawne, a gentleman with estates in Paganhill, whose death was recorded in the court book in 1573 as the free tenant of 'Morerolles', with the next heir being his son Thomas. Edward Fowler, son of Richard and an heir to the lease, was entered in 1577 as the freeholder 'for land late of William Pawne'. Richard Fowler probably did live there, but as a tenant.. Other freehold lands are referred to as 'Borne's Land', 'in Picknells' and 'in Segars', such as Thomas

²⁵⁹ For example J.Tann, *Gloucestershire Woollen Mills, 1550-1900* (London, 1967), 144. See appendix 1.

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Sandford's house at Ryeford Mill. These appear to be small parcels, some attached to Paganhill tithing between Stonehouse and Stroud.²⁶⁰

The 'first date' in table 8 is the earliest in the period at which there is apparently someone in residence, although this does not rule out earlier undetected occupation. The date 1558 indicates residence at that time, not the foundation of the property.

Table 8: earliest dates of residence between 1558 and 1804.²⁶¹

Elliott ID refers to location map, fig 2. Additional notations in brackets. All refs in GRO

S = part of Sandford estate 1567

PR No = running number of property site

H = entry in Hearth Tax 1672

RL etc Date = date of key document

LT = listed or included in Land Tax unless N

Ps Occ = active property sites inhabited

Elliott ID	First Date	Origin of property	S	H	LT	PR No	RL etc Date	Ps Occ
28	1558	Copyhold		H		1		
32	1558	Fulling and grist mill, leased by Richard Fowler from manor 1542 (D294/6)		H		2		
41	1558	Copyhold		H		3		
43	1558	Freehold held by Thomas Gabb	S			4		
48	1558	Copyhold		H		5		
56	1558	Manor house and farm		H		6		
79	1558	Manor corn mill in demesne		H		7		
80	1558	Water mill/dyehouse, freehold held by John Gifford	S	H		8		
90	1558	Copyhold	S	H		9		
92	1558	Copyhold	S	H		10		
95	1558	Freehold held by Richard Gibbes	S	H		11		
97	1558	Freehold held by Edward Fowler		H		12		
100	1558	Vicarage		H		13		
104	1558	Copyhold	S	H		14		
106	1558	Copyhold		H		15		
110	1558	Copyhold	S	H		16		
112	1558	Copyhold		H		17		
117S	1558	Freehold held by Edward Fowler				18		
121	1558	Fulling mill, freehold held by Humphrey Osbourne		H		19		
123(E)	1558	Freehold held by Richard Watkins	S	H		20		
126	1558	Fulling and grist mill, freehold held in his own right by William Sandford	S	H		21		

²⁶⁰ GRO D4289/M1, D445/T12, D2957/289, references in *Victoria County History of Gloucestershire X* (Oxford, 1980), 275-6. Transcript of Richard Fowler's will in W.F.Carter (ed), 'The Fowlers of Gloucestershire', *Glos N&Q*, vol.I (1881), 282, inquisition post mortem PRO C142/129/96. See appendix 3 for 1558 list

²⁶¹ Source: all documents reviewed in chapter 2.

Table 8 (cont): earliest dates of residence between 1558 and 1804.

Elliott ID refers to location map, fig 2. Additional notations in brackets. All refs in GRO

S = part of Sandford estate 1567

PR No = running number of property site

H = entry in Hearth Tax 1672

RL etc Date = date of key document

LT = listed or included in Land Tax unless N

Ps Occ = active property sites inhabited

Elliott ID	First Date	Origin of property	S	H	LT	PR No	RL etc Date	Ps Occ
136	1558	Copyhold, held as part of 110	S	H		22		
137	1558	Copyhold	S	H		23		
140	1558	Freehold, Lane/Robbins estates				24		
143	1558	Freehold, Lane/Robbins estates		H		25		
146	1558	Freehold held by John Gabb	S	H		26		
147	1558	Copyhold	S	H		27		
148	1558	Copyhold	S	H		28		
161	1558	Freehold held by Richard Gibbes	S	H		29		
164(A)	1558	Copyhold			N	30		
167	1558	Copyhold	S	H		31		
188	1558	Copyhold	S	H		32		
189	1558	Freehold, Lane/Robbins estates		H		33		
190	1558	Copyhold		H		34		
191	1558	Copyhold, void site throughout				35		
193	1558	Copyhold	S	H		36		
194	1558	Freehold held by Richard Robbins, Lane/Robbins estates				37		
196	1558	Copyhold	S			38		
231	1558	Copyhold, held as part of 188	S			39		
239	1558	Copyhold, held as part of 110	S		N	40		
249	1558	Freehold, Lane/Robbins estates void site after 1799		H		41		
253	1558	Copyhold	S	H		42		
254	1558	Copyhold		H		43		
301	1558	Fulling and grist mill, copyhold. House freehold held by Thomas Sandford of the Fowler manor		H		44		
324	1558	Copyhold		H		45		
371	1558	Copyhold		H		46		
399	1558	Copyhold		H		47		
411	1558	Freehold held by Sir Giles Poole	S	H		48		
413(W)	1558	Copyhold	S			49		
440	1558	Freehold held by William Pawne, leased to Richard Fowler		H		50		
444	1558	Freehold held by Edward Fowler		H		51		
446	1558	Fulling and grist mill, freehold held in moieties by City of Gloucester (Fowler), Edmund Burrow (Sandford)	S			52		
447	1558	Freehold, Lane/Robbins estates		H		53		
448	1558	Freehold held by Edward Fowler		H		54		
449	1558	Copyhold		H		55		
462	1558	Freehold held by Thomas Pecke	S	H		56		
466	1558	Freehold held by Thomas Pecke	S			57		
476	1558	Freehold held by Richard Alday	S	H		58		

Table 8 (cont): earliest dates of residence between 1558 and 1804.

Elliott ID refers to location map, fig 2. Additional notations in brackets. All refs in GRO

S = part of Sandford estate 1567

PR No = running number of property site

H = entry in Hearth Tax 1672

RL etc Date = date of key document

LT = listed or included in Land Tax unless N

Ps Occ = active property sites inhabited

Elliott ID	First Date	Origin of property	S	H	LT	PR No	RL etc Date	Ps Occ
489(E)	1558	Freehold held by Richard Fowler of Lord Stafford (D445/E1)				59		
491	1558	Freehold held by Richard Alday	S	H		60	1558 survey	59
157	1559	Held by Walter Mill in 1572 (court book), possibly a new cottage at will, built on the waste soon after his marriage in 1558 (not in survey 1558)		H		61		
98	1576	Held by John Kerry in 1576 (court book), freehold part of 97				62		
108	1581	1581 new built on Hasley close (will Thomas Gibbes), freehold part of 161	S	H		63		
45	1603	Held by Roger Smith as cottage at will (manor rental 1603)		H		64		
158(E)	1603	Newly built on waste, held by William Gibbes as cottage at will (manor rental 1603)				65		
169	1603	Held by Thomasine Pilme as cottage by indentures (manor rental 1603)				66		
368	1603	Held by Elizabeth Elliott as cottage at will (manor rental 1603)		H		67	1603 rental	66
400	1606	John Harris was allowed to keep an encroachment on the waste at Westrip in 1606-7 (court book), old bakehouse added (will Benjamin Fowler 1686)				68		
117C	1608	John Winston present 1608 (court book), occupier 1622 (D445/T24); copyhold part of 106			N	69		
142	1608	Freehold, part of the Sandford estate at 126. First occupier possibly John Rundell (muster 1608). ²⁶²	S	H		70		
222	1608	Held by William Harmer by manor lease (will 1618, name present in muster 1608)				71		
364	1608	Edward Budding took manor lease in 1608 of cottage and 4 acres part of father's copyhold 324, perhaps after brother (court papers)				72	1608 muster	71

²⁶² Observation of restoration work in 1998 suggests that this building may have existed before 1608 as a box-framed barn with undaubed woven lath ventilation panels: R.W. Brunskill, *Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture* (Trowbridge, 3rd edition 1987), 58-9.

Table 8 (cont): earliest dates of residence between 1558 and 1804.

Elliott ID refers to location map, fig 2. Additional notations in brackets. All refs in GRO

S = part of Sandford estate 1567

PR No = running number of property site

H = entry in Hearth Tax 1672

RL etc Date = date of key document

LT = listed or included in Land Tax unless N

Ps Occ = active property sites inhabited

Elliott ID	First Date	Origin of property	S	H	LT	PR No	RL etc Date	Ps Occ
199	1615	Newly built by William Dangerfield 1615 on land part of 189, encroachment (court book)		H		73		
109	1618	Partition of 110 in 1618, barn taken by Philip Gabb by lease (D149/T770), made into a house occ John Gabb by 1622 (resiant list)	S	H		74		
457	1622	William Arundel present 1622 (resiant list), freehold developed on lands part of 444, for which estate he was attorney (D445/T19)		H		75	1622	74
402	1625	William Bennett threw up earth in Westrip 1625 (court book), possibly building new freehold out of 462. Cottage held by lease (will Giles Bennett 1642). Property of William Fowler 1712 (tithe a/cs). ²⁶³				76		
463	1632	Occupied by Thomas Clutterbuck 1632 (resiant list), probably freehold part of 462	S			77	1632	76
467	1634	New building with mortar 1634 by William Barnard (court book), possibly new freehold out of 466 and keeping most of its lands	S	H		78		
246	1640	Held by Thomas Harmer, probably from marriage 1640, manor lease, on land part 254 (D1347/accession 1347)		H		79		
27	1657	On Little Meadow, part of lease of 41 by Henry Beard 1661 (D445/T28). Cottage occupied by Mathew Colwell 1657 (resiant list), lands annexed to 43, void site after 1799				80		
366	1657	Held by John Elliott 1657 (resiant list), manor lease part of 368		H		81	1657	80
200	1658	Newly built by James Osbourne 1658, encroachment (court book), presumed manor lease on the waste				82	1658-61	81

²⁶³ [402], now the 'Carpenters Arms', is reputed to be 400 years old, but the deeds of the property and other Stonehouse records have not confirmed this, or given any indication that it was a public house before 1804: GRO D1347/accession 1603. With most of the rest of Westrip it was moved into Randwick parish in 1894.

Table 8 (cont): earliest dates of residence between 1558 and 1804.

Elliott ID refers to location map, fig 2. Additional notations in brackets. All refs in GRO

S = part of Sandford estate 1567

PR No = running number of property site

H = entry in Hearth Tax 1672

RL etc Date = date of key document

LT = listed or included in Land Tax unless N

Ps Occ = active property sites inhabited

Elliott ID	First Date	Origin of property	S	H	LT	PR No	RL etc Date	Ps Occ
242	1663	New dyehouse of John Ball 1663 (D2761/67) by lease on part of 188	S	H		83		
414(W)	1663	Occupied by John Young 1663 (resiant list), probably by lease on part of 411. House on middle plot added 1793 (land tax)	S			84	1663-4	83
99	1665	New built by William Guy 1665, on part of garden of 98 (D177/III/12)				85		
156	1665	Held by Samuel Cornwell 1665 (resiant list), freehold part of 161	S	H		86	1665-7	85
183	1672	New built by Richard Ball (hearth tax 1672, resiant list 1675, court book 1685), on land part of 188; later Nash estate	S	H		87	Hearth Tax 1672	86
149	1675	Occupied by Stephen Vaisey 1675 (resiant list), on land leased by John Gough 1665, part of 148 (D5869/2, P316A/6/1)	S			88	1675-6	87
123(W)	1683	New freehold Giles Nash 1683 (resiant list), part of 80 (will 1699, D445/T16)	S			89		
146(E)	1683	Occupied by Edward Fowler 1683 (resiant list), part of 146 made a cottage by Daniel Colwell 1685 (court book)	S			90		
182	1683	Occupied by John Browning and Daniel Moore 1683 (resiant list), new cottage built by Giles Nash 1683 (court book), on land part of 188	S			91		
302	1683	New freehold occupied by Samuel Phillips 1683 (resiant list), built by John Phillips (D1347/accession 1347)	S			92		
413(E)	1683	Newly built cottage by William Mill 1683 (court book), an extension of 413(W), later added to 444	S			93		
479	1683	Possibly the cottage newly built by William Pinbury in 1683 (court book), on freehold land part of 476, bought by Nathaniel Gardiner in 1665 (D149/T97)	S			94	1683-5	93
117J	1688	Manor carpenter making stairs 1688 (D445/L9), new built by William Clark near Horsemarling Stream 1689 (court book), manor lease on waste			N	95		

Table 8 (cont): earliest dates of residence between 1558 and 1804.

Elliott ID refers to location map, fig 2. Additional notations in brackets. All refs in GRO

S = part of Sandford estate 1567

PR No = running number of property site

RL etc Date = date of key document

LT = listed or included in Land Tax unless N

Ps Occ = active property sites inhabited

Elliott ID	First Date	Origin of property	S	LT	PR No	RL etc Date	Ps Occ
365	1689	Held by Daniel Budding 1691 (resiant list), probably from his marriage 1689, presumed manor lease part of 364			96		
158(W)	1691	Occupied by William Gabb 1691 (resiant list), extension of 158(E)			97		
450	1691	Held by Thomas Togwell RL 1691, freehold, presumed lease of part of 447 from father in law			98	1691	97
486	1705	Newly built by Giles Alday (will 1705), freehold, part of 491	S		99		
323	1709	Newly built and occupied by Francis Lewis 1709 (resiant list and court book), leased from John Niblett on land part of 371, through his wife Anne Jenner			100		
477	1709	Newly built by Abraham Hayward 1709 (tithe accounts), freehold part 476, bought by Nathaniel Gardiner in 1665 (D149/T97)	S		101	1709-13	100
473	1714	Occupied by Thomas Togwell junior 1714 (resiant list), lease part of 447 from cousins			102	1714-16	101
490	1717	Newly built by Samuel Hawkins 1717 (court book), freehold part of 489(E)			103	1717-9	102
162	1720	Occupied by Richard Evans 1720 (resiant list), presumed manor lease on waste			104	1720	103
407	1721	Oil mill, newly built by William Adderley 1721, freehold on land of Daniel Fowler of Kings Stanley (tithe a/cs)			105	1721-2	104
192	1723	Newly built by John Elliott 1723 (resiant list, datestone 1724), freehold on land part of 193	S		106	1723	105
91	1725	Occupied by John Vaisey 1725 (resiant list), extension of 90 (D846/III/19)	S		107	1725	106
115	1726	Held by John Mason 1726 (resiant list), manor lease on waste with 112 (D445/T14)		N	108	1726	107
2	1727	Held by John Evans 1727 (resiant list), new freehold on land part 032 (will 1740)			109	1727-33	108
144	1734	Held by Thomas Parslow 1726 (court book), manor lease on waste			110	1734	109
(164B)	1736	Newly built by William Clark 1736 (resiant list), manor lease on waste (D445/T13)		N	111	1736	110
363	1738	Occupied by Jonathan Chamberlain 1738 (resiant list), presumed lease, on land part of 364 (will Thomas Togwell 1757)			112	1738	111

Table 8 (cont): earliest dates of residence between 1558 and 1804.

Elliott ID refers to location map, fig 2. Additional notations in brackets. All refs in GRO

S = part of Sandford estate 1567

PR No = running number of property site

RL etc Date = date of key document

LT = listed or included in Land Tax unless N

Ps Occ = active property sites inhabited

Elliott ID	First Date	Origin of property	S	LT	PR No	RL etc Date	Ps Occ
489(W)	1739	Occupied by Henry Clifford 1739 (resiant list), freehold of Hawkins on part of 489(E)			113	1739-52	112
163	1772	Occupied by Thomas Hayward 1772 (resiant list), presumed manor lease, on frontage of Mason's orchard part of 112			114	1772	113
160	1780	Held by Jane Fryer from 1780 (land tax), extension of 158(E), become a freehold			115		
114	1781	Held by David White, freehold purchase of waste 1781 (D445/E7)		N	116		
417	1783	Malt house built by Samuel Stephens 1783, freehold on land formerly in Randwick (Stonehouse and Randwick land tax, first in resiant list 1788)			117		
492	1783	Held by canal company 1783, freehold land part of 447 (land tax)			118		
408	1784	Held by James Hogg 1784 (resiant list), freehold on part of 407			119	1784	118
465	1788	Occupied by Daniel Hatton 1788 (resiant list), freehold part of 466 (D1347/accession 1603)	S		120	1788	118 ²⁶⁴
150	1793	Held by Joseph Thomas 1793 (resiant list), freehold newly built 1796, partly on 149, partly on waste (P316A/6/1)			121	1793	119
487	1794	Newly built 1794 by Samuel Copner on freehold land of John Butcher, part of 491 (land tax)	S		122		
111	1796	Held by William Parker 1796 freehold, part of 110 (land tax) ²⁶⁵	S		123		
471	1799	Held by Isaac Brewer 1799 (resiant list), probably freehold part of 447		N	124	1799	122
(155A)	1804	On Elliott map, but not in survey, newly built by Simon Sparrow 1806 (D2957/289/77). Possibly on site of 'fairs house' or market house, thatched in 1742 (D445/E5)		N	125		
278	1804	Held by Stephen Clissold 1804 (Elliott survey), freehold on land part of 446			126		
404	1804	Held by Richard Cook 1804 (Elliott survey), freehold on land part of 462	S		127		
414(E)	1804	Held by Thomas Watkins 1804 (Elliott survey), freehold part 414(W)	S	N	128		

²⁶⁴ Site 249 had now become void with 191.

²⁶⁵ This house was apparently built by 1727 on 110, but only became separately owned in 1796.

Table 8 (cont): earliest dates of residence between 1558 and 1804.

Elliott ID refers to location map, fig 2. Additional notations in brackets. All refs in GRO

S = part of Sandford estate 1567

PR No = running number of property site

RL etc Date = date of key document

LT = listed or included in Land Tax unless N

Ps Occ = active property sites inhabited

Elliott ID	First Date	Origin of property	S	LT	PR No	RL etc Date	Ps Occ
415	1804	Held by James Hogg 1804 (Elliott survey) freehold on land part of 446			129		
416	1804	Held by James Stephens 1804 (Elliott survey) freehold on land probably part of 411	S		130		
419	1804	Held by James Hogg 1804 (Elliott survey) freehold on land part of 446			131		
468	1804	Held by Thomas Grazebrook 1804 (Elliott survey) new built, on land bought by canal company 1780 from John Mosley, formerly in Randwick (land tax, D1180/8/2)			132		
484	1804	Held by George Minchin 1804 (Elliott survey), canal wharf, freehold on land bought 1783 part of 447 (land tax)			133	1804 Elliott	130 ²⁶⁶

The ownership of sites and the permission required for a new building was one of the factors which determined new housing site development, and is discussed below. Another important aspect was the pressure of numbers on the housing stock and the ability of the parish to absorb it.

b) Migration and the Poor Law

It seems that the rising population already observed in Stonehouse was mainly due before 1700 to natural increase among the inhabitants. Strenuous efforts were made to keep 'strangers' from settling, both to preserve manorial integrity and to avoid new obligations under the poor law. The dearths of the 1590s had produced the last real starvation at national level in this country when bad harvests combined with the loss of charities after the Reformation.²⁶⁷ As people searched for food and work, the fear of vagrants and their connection with alehouses, political unrest and petty crime,

²⁶⁶ Sites 191, 249 and 27 were now void.

²⁶⁷ P.Slack, *Poverty and Policy in Tudor and Stuart England* (London, 1988), 48-52. There were still some local dearths, notably in northern England in 1622-3.

although in part unjustified, became a matter of public concern.²⁶⁸ The government set out to restrain them by using the parish as the basis of the settlement principle, as the place where a person had rights and claims which no other parish was obliged to fulfil. The Old Poor Law of 1598, made perpetual in 1601, collected the spasmodic Tudor measures into a parish system. Poor rates, compulsory since 1572, would now be raised directly by the parish overseers, who were responsible for the care of their own paupers, but not of others. The system provided outdoor relief for the 'impotent' and work for the able bodied, but there was no provision for those fit and travelling to find work, who could be turned into vagrants by default.²⁶⁹ The result was long-distance migration, mainly into towns, with as many as 20% of paupers before 1640 travelling up to 100 miles. Stonehouse was not alone in taking measures against such people pausing en route. In 1636 the court leet ordered that 'everie Inhabitant so taking a stranger into his house shall give a bond of £40 with two sufficient suerties unto the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poore for the time being for saveing harmeless of all the Rest of the Inhabitants as and concerning anie Charge that may arrise by reason of the dwelling of such stranger among them'.²⁷⁰

By the Settlement Act of 1662, overseers were empowered to remove people likely to become chargeable on the parish within 40 days of arrival, at the expense of the 'home' parish. Voluntary certificates now protected married men looking for seasonal work from the penalties for vagrancy. As a result, by the end of the century long-distance onward migration was mainly confined to some Scots and Irish travellers, gypsies, pedlars and entertainers, and returning soldiers and sailors.²⁷¹ In 1697 settlement certificates were required for all migrants, codifying what parishes had in fact long been doing to provide themselves with insurance. As long as these were

²⁶⁸ P.Clark, 'Alehouses and the Alternative Society', in D.Pennington and K.Thomas (eds), *Puritans and Revolutionaries: Essays to Christopher Hill* (Oxford, 1978), 47-72.

²⁶⁹ P.Slack, 'Vagrants and Vagrancy in England, 1598-1664', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XXVII (1974), 363.

²⁷⁰ GRO D445/M4.

²⁷¹ P.Clark, 'Migration in England during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries', *Past and Present*, 83 (1979), 85.

held, overseers could now only remove people after they had become chargeable, which made it easier for genuine migrants to gain a foothold.²⁷²

Private apprentices and servants on contracts were in any case exempt from settlement requirements, as the experience of organising their own lives was regarded as an essential part of the growing up process.²⁷³ They were very mobile over the eight or nine years until the age of about 25, but usually stayed within 15 miles of their home base, to which they might return to take over property, unless they married and settled elsewhere.²⁷⁴ Such apprenticeship migration in Gloucestershire has been found to involve less than 7% of those indentured, most staying in their home parishes. In towns such as Stroud the attraction was greater, but those coming in tended to be balanced by those going out, so that apprenticeship did not greatly affect population numbers.²⁷⁵ A service contract of one year gave settlement rights in a parish. In 1691 servants and single male apprentices were exempted from having to provide a certificate on employment.²⁷⁶

Those who wished to travel long distances at their own expense were of course free to do so, and could stay on arrival if they rented property worth £10, or provided an indemnity bond. One such person was Thomas Carruthers, who arrived from Scotland with his wife Mary and settled in Stonehouse by 1709. He was a chapman and probably a Jacobite, whose family long owned a scarf given by James Edward, the Old Pretender, for services rendered. From their mercer's and Chandler's businesses in the High Street, [149] and later [147], the family married into the local gentry, Edward Palling Carruthers becoming lord of Stonehouse manor in the early 19th century.²⁷⁷

²⁷² D.Gowing, 'A Geographical Evaluation of the Documentary Evidence relating to the Administration of the Law of Settlement and Removal, in Stroudwater' (unpublished PhD thesis for the University of Southampton, 1979), 46.

²⁷³ I.K.Ben-Amos, *Adolescence and Youth in Early Modern England* (Yale, 1994), 31.

²⁷⁴ Ben-Amos, *Adolescence and Youth*, 79.

²⁷⁵ C.Withers and E.Matthews, 'The Geography of Apprenticeship Migration in Gloucestershire, 1690-1830', *BGAS*, CX (1992), 159-180.

²⁷⁶ Gowing, 'Settlement and Removal', 58.

²⁷⁷ E.Carruthers Little, *Our Family History* (Gloucester, 1892), 19, and appendix III.

Peter Clark has found that most migration in Gloucestershire was of a much more local nature than Thomas Carruthers' journey. Clark's approximate percentages for moves by the rural and urban populations in the county between 1660 and 1690, taken from depositions in the diocesan courts, are as follows:²⁷⁸

Movement:		static	inside county	between towns	to/from other county	unspecified	%
Men:	rural	54.1	30.1		11.6	4.2	100
	urban	50.9	27.9	1.4	17.0	2.8	100
Women	rural	33.8	47.9		13.4	4.9	100
	urban	40.4	45.6		12.3	1.7	100

The higher mobility of rural women compared with rural men perhaps reflects their greater likelihood of marrying from service away from home. More men than women were likely effectively to stay put for most of their lives. Voluntary migration was a part of normal life, but it was mainly short-term and short-distance, within 10 miles.²⁷⁹ Professionals such as lawyers might make business trips of up to 40 miles, but the yeomanry tended to stay within 15 miles of home. The whole poor law was aimed at discouraging mobility by those who might be forced into it. However, for the 'settled' poor, the parish could be like a small welfare state.²⁸⁰ People did care about the unfortunate in their own community, and relief came to be regarded as their right.²⁸¹

After 1650, the need for a more mobile labour pool to meet seasonal demands was recognised in the settlement laws, and the resulting fluidity contributed to eighteenth-century expansion in areas such as the Stroud cloth district where work was available.²⁸² Many such economic migrants were single, settling away from their kin.

²⁷⁸ Clark, *Migration*, 65-7.

²⁷⁹ Gowing, 'Settlement and Removal', 128-150.

²⁸⁰ T. Sokoll, *Household and family among the poor: the case of two Essex communities in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries* (Bochum, 1993), 8.

²⁸¹ Sokoll, *Household*, 290-1.

²⁸² Slack, *Poverty and Policy*, 52.

Some examples of movement are provided by the resiant lists for Stonehouse from 1736 to 1752, when 26 of those absent at the time of the manor court were noted as 'out of parish' or 'gone away'.²⁸³ These entries are not a full measure of movement, only of those expected at court but then absent for the reasons indicated. Seven were only away for one year, four to marry, two probably on annual service, and one, a clothier, on business. Five left for a longer time, returning later in life, three of them being already married and two having married while away. The other fourteen had gone for good. Eleven of them, nine single and two married, were likely to be looking for work, and three aged about 60, one of whom was married, had probably gone or been sent 'home' for their old age.

In both Stonehouse and Stroud, marriages of 'foreigners' to local women rose considerably after 1750, suggesting that incomers were arriving more as single workers than as families, and acquiring residence through their wives.²⁸⁴ One was Clement Clements, a clothworker born in Great Barrington, on the edge of Gloucestershire near Burford in Oxfordshire. In 1756 he married Sarah Biddle of Stonehouse and was then described as a sojourner, or temporary resident. In 1767 Stonehouse held a settlement examination and issued a removal order to send him and his young family to Minchinhampton near Stroud, where his father had settlement rights.²⁸⁵ In 1772 Minchinhampton responded by giving him a settlement certificate which provided the necessary insurance for him to stay where he was.²⁸⁶ He and Sarah lived at the Ham House, Ryeford [239], her father's house, until he died a pauper (presumably at Minchinhampton's expense) in 1790. Sarah probably remained there until her death in 1810. Stonehouse may well have had no real intention of sending him away, but knew that the fastest way to get him a certificate was to threaten Minchinhampton with the liability.

²⁸³ See appendix 3.

²⁸⁴ Gowing, 'Settlement and Removal', 266.

²⁸⁵ GRO P316/OV3/4/17, P316/OV3/2/17.

²⁸⁶ GRO P316/OV3/1/50.

During the eighteenth century inward migration, subject to the settlement laws, became more acceptable in Stonehouse and therefore more frequent, mainly from a very restricted local area or from the Wiltshire cloth region.²⁸⁷ It is true that the main attraction was Stroud, which became the chief absorber of and supplier of migrants to Stroudwater.²⁸⁸ A whole new suburb at Stroud Fields developed to hold the incomers, in a town free of manorial building restrictions.²⁸⁹

Stonehouse did nevertheless come under pressure of numbers. As workers moved in, employers everywhere began to cut service contracts short of a year to avoid giving a settlement at parish expense.²⁹⁰ Parishes began to offer more distant relief, supporting their 'own', such as Clement Clements, where they were, rather than have them come 'home' needing housing. This helped to ease the financial risk to recipient parishes and make them less unwilling to receive incomers. The burden on Stonehouse in 1803 is shown in table 9, as found by a parliamentary enquiry.

Table 9: poor relief in 1803.²⁹¹

No workhouse or friendly society.²⁹²

Category of poor	Total	% of 1801 census
Permanent relief	97	7%
Occasional relief	41	3%
Children of paupers and others relieved	96	7%
total	234	17%
Of whom over 60 and unable to work	52	4%
Total expenditure on poor 1803	£660	= £0.47 per head of 1801 census population (1412) raised from rate
Total expenditure on poor 1776	£208	= £0 22 per head of estimated population of 965

²⁸⁷ Gowing, 'Settlement and Removal', 144.

²⁸⁸ Gowing, 'Settlement and Removal', 150.

²⁸⁹ Unpublished work, Ian Mackintosh, Stroud Textile Group.

²⁹⁰ K.D.M.Snell, *Annals of the Labouring Poor, 1660-1900* (Cambridge, 1985), 75-77.

²⁹¹ Based on *B.P.P.* 1803-4, XIII, 188-9, and table 6.

²⁹² This report says that there was no friendly society in Stonehouse, but two in Randwick and one each in Leonard Stanley and Kings Stanley. The Clothworkers Society was licensed to meet in Stroud in 1764, and at Cainscross in Randwick in 1766, but was not new then: GRO Q/RSf/2, D445/E5. See chapter 5, Industrial Relations.

It appears that relief costs in Stonehouse in 1803 had doubled over the previous 30 years. One in six of the population needed assistance, but these were mainly children or short term cases. Poor relief was being kept within bounds, and most people were being accommodated and were finding work. Without any poor law accounts, it is not possible to say how many were helped by their 'home' parishes, but it does not seem that Stonehouse resources were being overstrained. For most of the period, expansion could perhaps have been greater but for the controls placed on people and land.

c) Building Control

The properties existing in the parish in 1558, mainly as parts of Stonehouse manor, had long been established in prime positions relative to cultivable land, roads and water. Freeholds, less tightly under manor control than copyholds, were more prevalent in the eastern area, some being held of other lords. The land by the side of the roads, called the 'green' or 'waste', was the property of the lord and in theory at his disposal, subject to the rights of commoners. Stonehouse did not have large areas of waste, its 'common' lying in the rights of specified tenants to grazing in the fields and on the green according to the season and the custom of the manor. Outsiders and squatters had no such rights. Consequently all roadside building was under manorial control. In addition, new building sites were restricted by the 1589 Depopulation Act, under which any new cottage had to have four acres of land, and new cottages on the waste and the taking of lodgers were discouraged. This act was often ignored in practice, but it expressed the belief of the time that a dwelling and the means of subsistence should go together, and prosecutions were made under it by JPs until the 1670s.²⁹³ The lord of a manor might allow his tenants to build cottages at will, but these were expected to include at least some common grazing rights.

²⁹³ Clark, *Migration*, 87.

In 1567 the manor was divided between its two owners, William Fowler and William Sandford.²⁹⁴ William Fowler took the manor house and demesne and other holdings, and William Sandford received equivalent property to add to his own freehold, Upper Mill [126], which had passed from the manor to Gloucester Abbey, then to Gloucester City at the Dissolution, and thence to him.²⁹⁵ The Fowlers and their successors, however, kept the manor court jurisdiction over the whole for the sake of sensible organisation, although the Sandfords for a time called their share a manor.²⁹⁶ This meant that although the Sandford estate was always treated more commercially, with pieces sold or exchanged and copyholds converted to leases from the start, it was not open to free enterprise. It included most of the High Street trading area, but the Fowlers still controlled the roadside green.

Between 1559 and 1683 inclusive, 33 new property sites have been detected. Of these, seven (21.2%) can be described as roadside developments on the lord's waste. Properties [169] and [158(E)] in the northern High Street, and [368] at Westrip, were established with permission as shown in the manor rental of 1603.²⁹⁷ Property [200] in the southern High Street was the subject of several years' fines for encroachment, but was permitted, as was [400] at Westrip.²⁹⁸ Property [45] at Oldends was another plot leased for a new house, with the manor retaining control through a chief rent. Property [157], like [169] and [158(E)] in a prime position on the Caudle Stream, appears to have been sold into freehold, although it may have begun as a lease.²⁹⁹

Otherwise, development of new sites in this period was done by freeholders or tenants building on their own land, set back behind the green. Property [109] by the northern

²⁹⁴ GRO D445/T12.

²⁹⁵ See table 8 for distribution of properties.

²⁹⁶ *VCH Glos* X, 274.

²⁹⁷ GRO D445/M13.

²⁹⁸ GRO D445/M3, M4, M5, M8.

²⁹⁹ No references to any manorial rent payable on this house have been identified. It was held by the Mill family, and left by will in 1681, see table 8 and GRO GDR wills Thomas Mill 1681/182. It may have been a hidden element in the freehold at 476, also held by the Mills, in which case it may pre-date 1558.

green was an early barn conversion.³⁰⁰ This avoided manorial restrictions and fulfilled the requirement to provide at least the use of some land. Nevertheless the manor court kept an eye on developments, such as at [97], later the Swan Inn, in 1606, when William Harmer was given permission 'to build up his house which he hath alreddy begun in Stonehouse strete', which he and his wife Susan were to enjoy 'conditionally that they shall behave themselves honestly and decently as shalbe fitt people of their sorte and havior to doe'.³⁰¹ Property [199] towards Haywardsend gave rise to a fine in 1615, repeated in 1620, because one corner had encroached on the waste, although it was mainly built by William Dangerfield on his field.³⁰² Fines were imposed for several years from 1666 on Samuel Smith for an extension to [108] which encroached on the roadside in Oldends Lane, *although the site itself was freehold*.³⁰³ *It seems* therefore that before 1680 necessary housing was provided by individual enterprise, behind the medieval bounds of the manorial green.

Development continued steadily, with 24 new sites between 1684 and 1783 inclusive. The proportion of manor roadside plots to field sites rose to 33%, at eight to 16.³⁰⁴ Another plot of waste, next to [162] in the High Street, was leased in 1777 as a speculative venture to Joseph Meredith, a yeoman living at [189].³⁰⁵ He was to build a new cottage, but the plot was still empty when he died from falling out of a walnut tree in 1785,³⁰⁶ and remains so in Elliott's survey. It was apparently then bought by the Dentons of [162], who had built a house by 1839.³⁰⁷

³⁰⁰ GRO D149/T770.

³⁰¹ GRO D445/M3.

³⁰² GRO D445/M3, M7.

³⁰³ GRO D445/M4. The whole site, taken into the Sandford family's own estate, was sold in 1753 to John Harmer of the Grove [254], whose son-in-law Edward Sheppard owned it in 1804: GRO D445/T13, P263/M19. The shape of the encroachment buildings changed from a small 'L' to a row of five between the 1804 map and the tithe map of 1839, and they are still called 'Sheppard's Row': J.H.A. Anderson, *The History of Stonehouse* (Gloucester, 1977), 6.

³⁰⁴ Properties [117J], [158(W)], [162], [115], [144], [164B], [163], [114].

³⁰⁵ GRO D445/T32.

³⁰⁶ GRO P316 Stonehouse parish registers.

³⁰⁷ GRO Stonehouse tithe map, no 886.

In 1784 the manor was sold to Thomas White, who apparently restricted building on the manorial waste.³⁰⁸ He did sell a piece at [150] in 1796 to legalise the forward extension of [149], but still retained a ground rent while allowing full freedom of use.³⁰⁹ The new development at [(155A)], the present 'Globe Inn', may be a reworking of the market house or 'fairs barn', known to have existed in 1742.³¹⁰ All 12 other developments up to 1804 took place on land belonging to existing properties, in Ebley, Cainscross and Westrip. White had died in 1801, and his son, Thomas Little White, launched the real expansion on the main village green in 1809, selling a number of waste plots to fill in along the High Street without any rent reserved.³¹¹ The remaining green was given to the new parish council by the lord of the manor in 1894.

Other factors also contributed to decisions on building sites. At Ebley, the old road round Doverow Hill had been superseded in medieval times by a lower one through the former Haywardsfield, probably to accommodate heavier waggon traffic.³¹² This created an island between the two roads where the house at [414(W)] was established in about 1663, apparently by lease from its parent at [411].³¹³ It was occupied by clothiers, but its real value lay in its strategic transport position. The Merrett family, who were chiefly waggoners and carriers, built up a block of property from about 1680 containing [414(W)], [411], both parts of [413], and [444]. From about 1790 the house had a smithy serving the Bath stagecoach route, and by 1804 it was developing into the 'Coach and Horses' inn of today.

At Oldends, on the other hand, the former main through-road declined to a track as the lower road past Bonds Mill gained traffic and turnpike status. The site at [27]

³⁰⁸ GRO D445/T17.

³⁰⁹ GRO D445/T32.

³¹⁰ GRO D445/E5. The apparent new site [111] was an existing house, part of [110], see table 8.

³¹¹ GRO D445/M9.

³¹² GRO GBR J4/1, map of Ebley Mill lands 1638 shows strips in Haywardsfield with 'highway crossing through', copied in updated survey 1744, GBR J4/4. See chapter 5, Food Supply.

³¹³ William Mill, then holding [411], had a paddock next to the road by Clark's Close, the land east of Foxmoor Lane in Ebley, in 1644-5: GRO D445/M4.

became void in about 1800. By the time of the tithe map in 1839, site [28] was also void and new housing had been built blocking off the road. The other site voided at this time, [249] at Haywardsend, appears to have been deliberately cleared in 1785 after its lands were bought and amalgamated with those of [190].³¹⁴ Much the same thing had happened before 1558 to [191], a separate copyhold held with [190], with a house which was deliberately allowed to fall into ruin. The house finally collapsed in 1605, but the tenant kept the use of its lands.³¹⁵

At Cainscross, the infilling of the wide crossroads from about 1680 was the result of development forward by the surrounding freeholders on land owned or perhaps taken over by them, with very few references to manorial permission or sanctions. William Barnard's building activities at [467] in 1634 only came to manorial notice because he had dug sand out of the waste to mix his mortar. Thomas Wood and Giles Gabb were said to have built houses partly on the waste at Cainscross in 1670 and 1672 respectively, but they do not appear in the resiant lists or the parish registers, and may have been building on sites in Randwick parish.³¹⁶ Samuel Hawkins' new cottage at [490] was noted in 1717, although it was on land which he held from his brother-in-law, while in the same year Daniel Chance of [467] was reported for putting straw in the road 'between his house and Cainscross'. Also at [467] Robert Shipway was allowing a water pump to flood the road in 1734, which was still giving trouble in 1748 when it was the responsibility of John Mosley.³¹⁷ In general, the manor had little to do with developments in Cainscross, apart from keeping the roads passable.

d) Houses and Households within Property Sites

The later eighteenth century had seen new building sites established at a faster rate than previously, but they were not keeping pace with the rising population.³¹⁸ The

³¹⁴ GRO D5869/4.

³¹⁵ GRO D445/M3.

³¹⁶ GRO D445/M4.

³¹⁷ GRO D445/M9, M10.

³¹⁸ Average rate of new sites 1559-1683, 1684-1783 = 0.24 per annum, 1784-1804 = 0.7 pa.

question therefore arises of how these property sites were shared or subdivided. The ground plan and type of building on the site can sometimes suggest answers, although it is often difficult to judge the age of surviving buildings from their external appearance. Changes in vernacular architecture took place slowly as pockets allowed and convenience dictated. In general, timber-framed cottages had been the norm in Stonehouse until the seventeenth century, the name of the parish itself indicating the rarity of the original stone building at the Court site. The Cotswold style and its materials became more usual in the vale after 1600 as houses were built or rebuilt. Classical sash-window styles, brick and slate started to join the mixture after 1700, but there was no dramatic style change driven by any wish to keep up with architectural fashion. At [447], a house built in 1702 is in the style of the previous century. What is visible on the site now is also no guide to previous buildings. At [146], for example, timber framing is hidden and re-used within a seventeenth-century stone house with an eighteenth-century facade.³¹⁹ At [104], an ancient copyhold site carries a modern garage. All parts of the parish show a mixture of periods and styles. The age and building history of sites is best approached by using documents and photographs to see how present buildings fit into the past.

An overview of housing development will be based on six of the resiant lists. Available information on physical buildings has been set against the number of household units suggested per property in the comprehensive lists for 1608, 1632, 1685 and 1709 (see table 7). Two other lists have been added, that for 1739 being the next best later than 1709, representing almost 90% of the estimated population. That for 1784 stands at only 68%, but is the fullest later than 1780. The tithe census of 1709 is included as a mid-period cross-check.³²⁰

³¹⁹ Observation by the present owners.

³²⁰ See appendix 2.

Chapter 4: Population and Housing

In table 10, a 'house' is defined as independent living quarters, not necessarily in a separate building, sometimes described in documents, or inferred from physical evidence. Co-resident widows and lodgers were sometimes guaranteed the use of a shared hearth in wills, but each household unit would have needed the use of its own.³²¹ A household unit is assessed as a nuclear family, which may be a single person, with its live-in servants and lodgers. Single men, especially if below usual marriage age, have been assumed to be servants or lodgers if they are not with their family. Older single men may be regarded as a household if they are alone in a property, or have apparently taken over a separate house.

Households detected as being headed by men omitted from the lists as being over age 60-70 (A), or by women (F), have been added to the resiant list totals, where they are not indicated in the lists by the presence of mature men in the household. For the 1709 census the total is of all the household units indicated, with those headed by women given for comparison. The manor house, the vicarage, the school and all mills have usually been regarded as single households, except where additional houses are known, although they may have contained more than the average of 4.5 members.

Table 10: houses and households, summary of appendix 2.³²²

Hses = houses, Hsd = households

HsdT = households in the tithe census 1709, HsdR = households in the resiant list 1709

	Hses 1608	Hsd 1608	Hses 1632	Hsd 1632	Hses 1685	Hsd 1685	Hses 1709	Hsd T 1709	Hsd R 1709	Hses 1739	Hsd 1739	Hses 1784	Hsd 1784
Hses or hsd in list	78	80	83	87	108	123	122	148	131	145	146	172	170
Hsd of men 60+		3		7		4		1	6		4		17
Hsd of women		4		2		5		18	6		18		23
Total hses or hsd	78	87	83	96	108	132	122	148	143	145	168	172	210
Total hsd x 4.5		392		432		594		666	644		756		945
Est pop, table 6		480		490		605		650	650		740		1115

³²¹ M.Johnson, *Housing Culture, Traditional Architecture in an English Landscape* (London, 1993), 155-6.

³²² Source: resiant lists and compiled list 1608, tithe census 1709, table 6.

Chapter 4: Population and Housing

The figures in table 10 approximately support the proposed 131 total households in 1676, and Atkyns' 110 houses in the years before 1712. They suggest, however, that the detection rate for separate households before 1700 could be improved, since the population totals deduced from observed household numbers are lower than the estimates from independent sources. Households are more difficult to see in 1608 than later, mainly because the marital status of women is less often clearly identified in the parish registers. The muster and default lists compensate for this to some extent, but not completely. In 1608 four baptisms are registered of fathers not in the compiled list, suggesting at least another four households.

In 1784, the 'missing' 170 people divided by 4.5 would suggest another 38 hidden households, but this is too simplistic when many of them were probably single workmen. Literary sources in the later eighteenth century detected a fall in the size of nuclear households in Gloucestershire, but at the same time made a distinction between a 'household' and a 'houseful', the total occupants of a house including lodgers and subsidiary households, for which a multiplier of 5.63 can be projected in southwest England in 1751-1800. Large 'housefuls' appear to have been a feature of agricultural areas undergoing enclosure and suffering housing shortages, but may also have arisen in Stroudwater because housing was not keeping pace with the available work and those coming in to take advantage of it.³²³ The overseers making the 1801 census return may not have made such a distinction between a 'houseful' and a 'family', grouping lodgers with their landlords whether or not they were single. According to the return for Stonehouse, there were then an average of 5.4 people per 'family' (1412/262), and 1.1 'families' per house (262/241).³²⁴ The 210 households detected in the 1784 resident list multiplied by 5.4 give 1134 people, close to the estimate of 1115, which suggests that the 'missing' 170 could have been lodgers.

³²³ R.Wall, 'Mean household size in England from printed sources', in Laslett and Wall (eds), *Household and Family*, 159-204.

³²⁴ See discussion after table 12. The censuses for 1811-1831 appear to have returned to the nuclear unit, with total/family ratios of below 4.75.

The difficulty of using resiant lists to identify households is illustrated by the difference between the two sets of figures for 1709, in particular for female households. These are traced in the lists by assuming that widows stayed in their homes unless there is evidence of remarriage or movement, and do not include any speculations about single women. In 1709, when a cross check is possible, there are four widows detected in both list and tithe census, but 14 more evident in the tithe census alone. Of these, five have male relatives at the same address in the resiant list, to whose households they are taken to belong. One died at the critical moment, but eight have no family link to the house they are in, and would be invisible there as resiants. It is true that some might be detected by assuming they had stayed in their husbands' homes, but not all, and those might be submerged by the sons or sons-in-law presumed to be hosting them. Of the eight 'invisibles' in 1709, two were the sole occupant of the house, but in the other six cases unrelated men were listed as the resiants. One other widow is detectable (at [169]) in the list, but is represented in the tithe census by her absent landlord, presumably the tithe payer. This one, the eight 'invisibles', plus the four visible in both records, total 13, an increase of 9.4% on the 137 male-headed households deduced from the resiant list for 1709.

The resiant list for 1799, although not very full in terms of the male population, includes some female names. It appears to represent 137 male-headed households and 13 female-headed, most of the women being family or servants to the named men. Thirteen is a 9.4% increase on 137, by chance the same proportion as in 1709, although the list is far less comprehensive. If 9% is added to the resiant list totals for male households in table 10, the results compare well with the estimated populations. The Cambridge Group (CAMPOP) has also found from parish listings that 9.7 % of the households in 20 communities in the period 1787 to 1815 were female-headed.³²⁵

³²⁵ J.Humphries, 'Mothers on their own: female-headed households in the British Industrial Revolution', seminar at Bristol University 20 November 1996, information from CAMPOP .

Table 11: estimated proportion of female-headed households.³²⁶

Hsd = households, HsdR = households in the resiant list 1709

	Hsd 1608	Hsd 1632	Hsd 1685	HsdR 1709	Hsd 1739	Hsd 1784
Male households in RL	80	87	123	131	146	170
Households of men over 60	3	7	4	6	4	17
Total male households	83	94	127	137	150	187
9% rise, est female hshds	7	8	11	12	14	17
Total est households	90	102	138	149	164	204
Total est households x 4.5	405	459	621	671	738	918
Est population, see table 6	480	490	605	650	740	1115
Est households x 4.5 as % of est population	84.3	93.7	102.6	103.2	99.7	82.3

In table 12, the final totals of households calculated in table 10, which include deduced female households, are compared to those in table 11, which include a token proportion for female households. The second approach does appear to detect 'invisible' female households when used on the full seventeenth-century lists. The results from the tithe census for 1709 in table 10 almost correlate with those from table 11 for the resiant list of 1709, supporting the 9% proportion for hidden female households as reasonable, given a comprehensive male household list to start with.

Table 12: comparison of tables 10 and 11.

Hsd = households, HsdT = hsd in the tithe census 1709, HsdR = hsd in the resiant list 1709

	Hsd 1608	Hsd 1632	Hsd 1685	HsdT 1709	HsdR 1709	Hsd 1739	Hsd 1784
Table 10: Hsd + A + F	87	96	132	148	143	168	210
Table 11: Hsd + A + 9%	90	102	138		149	164	204
Table 11 as % of table 10	103.4	106.2	104.5		104.2	97.6	97.1

After the problems of such speculative sources, the ten-yearly national census, started in 1801, appears to offer firm information on houses and households, but closer analysis reveals other difficulties. The enumerators in 1841, the first census not conducted by the parish overseers of the poor, were instructed that 'by a house is

³²⁶ Source: resiant lists and compiled list 1608, tithe census 1709, table 6.

meant dwelling-house, and every building in which any person habitually sleeps must be considered as a dwelling-house', thus omitting all non-dormitory buildings such as churches and warehouses. However, an outhouse with a sleeping-loft was to be considered a separate house. The method of dealing with subdivided houses was not decided even in later censuses, and uninhabited ones were never clearly defined. It is thought, however, that they were those which happened to be empty on the census date, rather than being permanently so.³²⁷ If the instructions given in 1841 reflected earlier practices, the number of normally inhabited houses ought to be the total of those occupied plus those void. In the figures for Stonehouse, the proportion of void houses is variable, but of little significance in 1801.³²⁸

Census figures for Stonehouse, 1801-1841.

Census	houses occ	void	building	families	males	females	total
1801	240	1	n/a	262	634	778	1412
1811	333	19	5	421	742	969	1711
1821	399	8	1	448	1011	1115	2126
1831	516	17	8	554	1163	1306	2469
1841	540	46	4	n/a	1295	1416	2711

John Elliott depicted 270 separate buildings in block plan in 1803.³²⁹ A number of these will have been outhouses rather than inhabited dwellings, such as the nine extra buildings at Ebley Mill, and the stables, bakehouses and brewhouses mentioned in deeds and wills. Fourteen sites are thought to be new after 1784, including some apparently purpose-built as multi-tenements, such as [487] (3), [415] (10) and [419] (number unclear). There remain perhaps 35 houses unaccounted for between the 172 estimated in 1784 and the 241 in 1801, but these may well be subdivisions rather than separate buildings, or the kind of slept-in outhouses described in 1841. Landlords at

³²⁷ E.Higgs, *Making Sense of the Census* (London, 1989), 49-52.

³²⁸ *B.P.P.* 1801-2, VI, 131; 1812, XI, 153; 1822, XV, 154; 1843, XXII, 150; *Census Enumeration Abstract 1831* (London, 1834).

³²⁹ See appendix 2.

this time tended to demolish vacant cottages and to divide rather than build, in an effort to keep their poor rates and land tax charges down.³³⁰ It is also unlikely that the number of separate houses had really risen from 241 in 1801 to 352 in 1811. Since the total population divided by the houses gives 5.9 in 1801, and 4.9 in 1811, it seems that the 1811 census, and those following, may have counted dwellings within houses, which again suggests that there may already have been a good deal of subdivision in 1804. In 1821 the given number of people per house is 5.2, but in 1831 and 1841 it is steady at 4.6. If the total of 241 houses in the census is accepted as a measure of those inhabited in Stonehouse in 1804, house density per site in 1804 may be estimated and compared with earlier figures.

Table 13: house density per property site.³³¹

Date	Active sites	Houses	Houses per site
1608	71	78	1.1
1632	76	83	1.1
1685	93	108	1.2
1709	100	122	1.2
1739	112	145	1.3
1784	118	172	1.5
1804	130	241	1.9

There seems to have been a steady increase in house density over all sites, and it has also been suggested that household size was increased after 1750 by rising numbers of lodgers. It is also possible that about 6% of men were omitted from the 1801 census due to absence on war service or for reasons of work, or having simply abandoned their families.³³² In Stonehouse there were five residents thought to be soldiers at this time, one of whom was absent in 1799 when his wife was listed, and another who was

³³⁰ C. Clay (ed), *Rural Society - Landowners, Peasants and Labourers 1500-1750*, vol II of J. Thirsk (ed), *Chapters from the Agrarian History of England and Wales* (Cambridge, 1990), 364.

³³¹ Source: tables 8, 10.

³³² Humphries, 'Mothers'.

unlisted for a few years during which his son was born. Richard Hopton also referred in his will of 1802 to two of his sons 'at present out of this kingdom'.³³³

The resiant lists after 1784 represent less than two thirds of the male population, and are not full enough for reliable household analysis to be attempted. After 1780 it would have to be done through a full population reconstruction linked to later censuses and the tithe map and survey of 1839, which is outside the scope of this study. However, a reasonably clear picture can now be drawn of the growth in the housing stock in different parts of the parish up to about 1780, and the distribution of the households within it. From that, some idea can be gained of where the multi-occupation and fragmentation suggested in 1804 were most likely to have happened.

e) Geographical Location of Population

The parish may be divided into six cluster areas of housing, for each of which the housing trend is summarised in table 14.

Table 14: population distribution.³³⁴

Hse = houses, Hsd = households. The 1784 figures are a minimum throughout.

14.1) Oldends and Bonds Mill. Housing doubled 18C, mainly single households

Area 1	1608	1632	1685	1709R	1739	1784
Hse	6	7	9	8	10	15
Hsd	6	8	9	8	14	17

Households per house 1784 = 1.1.

The apparent reduction in 1709 results from the reunion of the two parts of [41].

³³³ William Hill, William Jelliman, John Martin, John Niblett, Thomas Trueman, see appendix 3: GRO D1347/accession 1347, copy will Richard Hopton 1802.

³³⁴ Source: appendix 2.

Table 14 (cont): population distribution.

14.2) The High Street and Haywardsend

Households doubled overall, housing rising more slowly, more sharing.

Area 2	1608	1632	1685	1709R	1739	1784
Hse	40	41	50	55	65	76
Hsd	44	47	66	68	77	97

Households per house 1784 = 1.3

14.3) The manor house, the Cross and Bridgend, 3 mills, little growth throughout

Area 3	1608	1632	1685	1709R	1739	1784
Hse	8	8	11	11	11	10
Hsd	9	9	12	10	14	11

Households per house 1784 = 1.1.

The 'missing' household in 1709 is a female one only seen in the tithe census.

14.4) Ryeford and Ebley, 2 mills, later 3, houses and households rise most after 1700

Area 4	1608	1632	1685	1709R	1739	1784
Hse	10	11	15	15	19	24
Hsd	12	12	17	19	21	28

Households per house 1784 = 1.2

14.5) Cainscross and Dudbridge, mill in Stroud, little growth 17C

Houses tripled and households quadrupled after 1685

Area 5	1608	1632	1685	1709R	1739	1784
Hse	4	4	7	15	20	23
Hsd	4	5	8	15	21	32

Households per house 1784 = 1.4

Table 14 (cont): population distribution.

14.6) Westrip and Old Hill

Houses and households doubled overall

Area 6	1608	1632	1685	1709R	1739	1784
Hses	10	12	16	18	20	24
Hsds	12	15	20	22	21	25

Households per house 1784 = 1.04

Accommodation and household concentration grew most after 1700, and in those areas, Ebley and Cainscross, where manorial controls were weakest and which were the nearest to Stroud. Bridgend apparently did not share in the growth, although this may be misleading, as most houses here were of gentry status, or mills, with large, complex households. However, the mill village was still far in the future. Housing growth in Stonehouse depended more on the enterprise of individual owners and tenants than on the effects of large scale capitalism or paternalistic management, indeed manorial controls intensified in the later eighteenth century. There was little demand for gracious living even among the yeomanry, who would build to sublet rather than for their own benefit. Clothiers might build mansions in Stroud, but in Stonehouse even William Clutterbuck, a leading clothier of Bridgend, built a comfortable but modest Cotswold-style home at [80] in 1691, and elsewhere the cottage or small house was the norm. If Stonehouse had been able to offer building expansion to match its available work, it might have seen a population upsurge like Kings Stanley's before 1700, or Stroud's after it, but might then have paid the penalty of high rates and poverty during depression.

People in houses cannot be analysed much beyond 1780 by this approach due to lack of source material. Similarly, the sources make full data hard to establish before 1608, so before that date the emphasis will be on establishing ownership rights rather than guessing at distributions of houses, households or people. Topographical clues often

make it possible to locate individuals in this early period, and formal tenancy transfers can be followed, but the analysis after 1608 has revealed the dangers of assuming that tenants are occupants, or that properties are not shared.

Conclusion

The population of Stonehouse had seen a slow natural increase during the seventeenth century, then after a stagnant period had risen considerably in the later eighteenth, partly due to greater immigration from other clothworking areas. The housing stock, which had been restrained by manorial controls and the poor law, was not the attraction for incomers. It had in fact kept expansion down, but after 1750 had to accommodate it. Housing density went up everywhere, but most in Cainscross, Ebley and the High Street area. Household size also increased, including more lodgers. The natural increase corresponds to the general national rise in birth rates, but the reasons for immigration may be looked for in the local economy.

Chapter 5: Economy and Society

The context of people's lives is formed by their physical surroundings and the opportunities created within them. Most people in the Stroudwater district in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries made a living from a varied combination of agriculture and the cloth industry, both of which offered many types of employment, but were changing during the period in different ways. Agriculture, as will be seen, was never the main employer in the parish after 1558 and continued to contract in scope, but not enough to release a dramatic flood of work-hungry labourers. Cloth, the dominant force in the economy, shifted in balance towards the finishing trades rather than expanding numerically, and its personnel remained intermingled with other occupations. The society in which these two elements operated depended for its cohesion on other forces, such as religion, and on kinship networks, which will be explored further in the following chapters.

Agriculture

Stonehouse had never been a very arable parish, being largely composed of heavy clay soil and constrained by the Frome valley and outliers of the Cotswold scarp. It participated in the Severn Vale economy of dairy farming and sheep rearing in small units.³³⁵ The maps (fig 4) show that such areas of dryer gravel as lay on Doverow Hill or in the western region were arable in 1558, but by 1804 had largely been converted to pasture. Rudder described the parish in 1779 as mainly pasture, producing cheese and cider as well as some grain.³³⁶ The elements of this change lay in the way agriculture was managed within the parish, patterns of inheritance and land holding, the size of the labour force, sources of outside food supply and market opportunities.

a) Agricultural Organisation

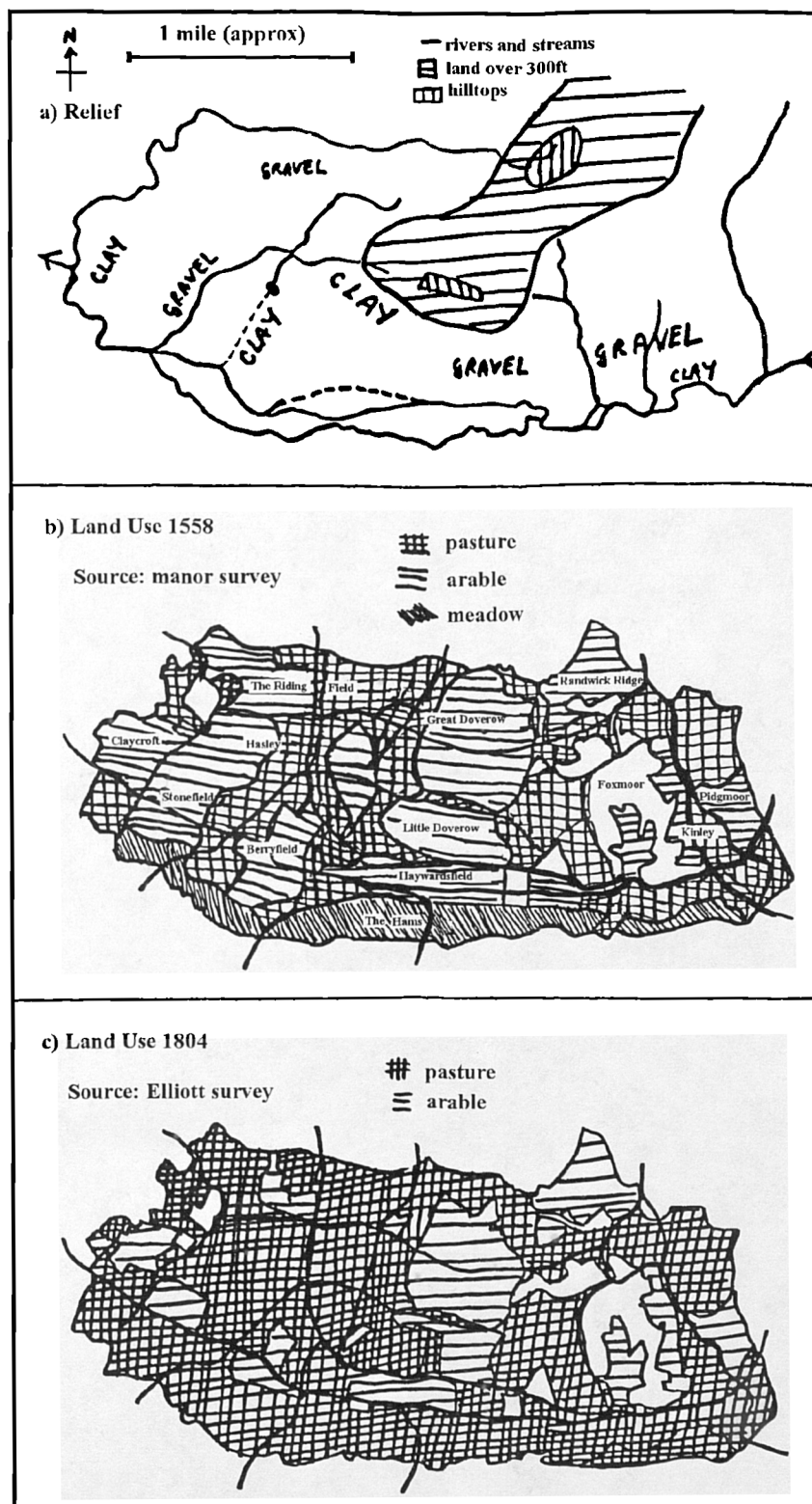
A manor in 1558 was primarily a means of managing and policing a communal agricultural system, run by the inhabitants through its court baron in their own

³³⁵ J.Thirsk, *England's Agricultural Regions and Agrarian History, 1500-1750* (London, 1985), 28, 42-4.

³³⁶ S.Rudder, *A New History of Gloucestershire, 1779* (Gloucester, reprinted 1977), 701.

Fig 4: Land use 1558 and 1804.

Source: manor survey 1558 and Elliott map and survey 1803-4.³³⁷



³³⁷ GRO D445/T12; P263/MI9; D1347/accession 1347.

interest as much as for the benefit of their lord. Stonehouse manor then comprised the demesne estate, 16 manorial freeholds, 9 associated freeholds and 31 copyholds, one of which was properly a leasehold.³³⁸ The legal status of a tenant was less important in agricultural terms than the amount of land he controlled. Meetings of the manor court, perhaps usually at the manor house in medieval times, were held at more convenient places later, such as [97] from the time that it became the Swan Inn about 1700, and later sometimes at the White Horse at Cainscross. Leading freeholders and copyholders served in turn as jurors, tithingmen and constables, and subjected both lord and vicar to customary regulations, such as the stints, or grazing limits, agreed in 1605.³³⁹ The need for these, however, was already dying. By 1558 the three field system rarely operated in the Severn Vale, where most of the land had already been enclosed piecemeal.³⁴⁰ Although some copyholds in Stonehouse still had lands scattered in strips in different fields, the crops in them were rotated in blocks, or furlongs, rather than by whole field management, and were constantly being exchanged, bought and sold to build up larger areas.³⁴¹ As single-tenant fields became the norm, ploughing and grazing dates became more a matter of individual choice. Another consequence was that the commons, which in Stonehouse lay in grazing rights in cultivated fields rather than waste land, were gradually curtailed and therefore required less organisation and less supervision against unauthorised use.

The clearest signal of change in fig 4 is the disappearance of the Hams, the managed water meadows along the Frome which required discipline within the manor to function properly. Dates of cutting of hay and introduction of grazing animals had to be communally agreed. In a dispute over commoning rights in the Hams, taken to law with the parish of Kings Stanley in 1631, 26 Stonehouse residents were listed as

³³⁸ GRO D445/T12, D4289/M1. See chapter 4, table 8, for manorial and other holdings in 1558, some of which were multiple. The manor house, demesne mill and vicarage make up the total of 59. For acreages see below, Landholding.

³³⁹ GRO D445/M3.

³⁴⁰ J.S.Moore (ed), *The Goods and Chattels of our Forefathers: Frampton Cotterell and District Probate Inventories, 1539-1804* (Chichester, 1976), 12-3, 26-33.

³⁴¹ *Victoria County History of Gloucestershire*, vol X (Oxford, 1980), 277.

sharing about 80 acres. Each holding had its designated plots for hay growing, ranging in size from half an acre to eight acres, although grazing was free roaming once started.³⁴² In 1616 'Orders for the Common Ham and Fields' were recorded in the manor court book, after they had been overloaded and the agreed 'breaking', or grazing, dates anticipated. The tenants agreed 'that after the sayd hamme shalbe yerelye broken accordinge to the auntiente custome, that everye person havinge lande within the sayd hamme shall for everye acre they have theare putt in onely two rother beasts [oxen] or one horse beaste and noe more to be soe continewed untill the Feast of all Saints'. The fine per excess beast was 3s 4d.³⁴³ By 1700 such regulations were a thing of the past, the court concerning itself almost entirely with the building controls already described, ditch clearance, and preventing flooding on roads. In 1763-6 some of the last small plots in the Hams were exchanged to complete the large private pastures seen in 1804; they are still waterlogged today in winter.³⁴⁴

The changes in the Hams and in general commons management were not a case of large landowners driving out smaller users, or causing cottagers the kind of hardship experienced in some more 'champagne' parishes.³⁴⁵ They were agreed processes reflecting a decline in livestock rearing among smallholders, and the continued development of enclosed fields, which made the supervisory function of the manor court redundant. At the same time it lost its police functions to the parish bodies operating the poor law and maintaining highways under the Justices of the Peace. The last surviving court book entry is for 1765, although some scattered later court papers and resiant lists suggest that the manor court continued to exist until the early nineteenth century. By then, however, it had ceased to organise parish agriculture.

³⁴² GRO D225/R1.

³⁴³ GRO D445/M3.

³⁴⁴ GRO D678/STO/53-56.

³⁴⁵ C. Clay (ed), *Rural Society - Landowners, Peasants and Labourers 1500-1750*, vol II of J. Thirsk (ed), *Chapters from the Agrarian History of England and Wales* (Cambridge, 1990), 182-9.

b) Inheritance

It was the common practice in Stonehouse wills to try to provide for all children, but rarely by physical subdivision of properties. Wives and daughters were usually secured life interests, or at least money for a dowry. Erickson found the leaving of real property to girls with living brothers to be more typical of northern England, but did find some examples in the south.³⁴⁶ In Stonehouse, ten of the 214 wills and administrations examined left freeholds or chattel leases to girls when male heirs were living, sometimes apparently at their expense. Edward Dangerfield of [199], a tucker and clothworker who died in 1693, left his (freehold) house not to his son, but to his youngest daughter, with reversions to her sisters' sons.³⁴⁷ The house had been built by his father so that Edward and his brothers should each have a property.

Such an impulse did not mean that a single family property would be divided, but that efforts would be made to provide something, however small, for all members of a family, rather than leaving them to the vagaries of common law, which favoured primogeniture.³⁴⁸ In 1644 Stephen Dangerfield, a weaver, left to his wife Margery his (freehold) house [123E] with its (work)shop, loom, outhouses and lands for her life. His son Nicholas was to have the kitchen chamber while he remained unmarried, and the whole property after the death of Margery. His two daughters were to share the rent from another house [136] left to him by his brother.³⁴⁹ It was only the rent which was divided, however, not the property. Such arrangements, which could extend to complicated series of mortgages and annuities to provide for heirs, still left agricultural units intact in the hands of the resident subtenants. In 1791-2, for example, four claims to income by female heirs to [106], none of whom lived in Stonehouse, had to be terminated before the property could be sold to the sitting tenant, Thomas Miles, who promptly remortgaged it.³⁵⁰

³⁴⁶ A.L.Erickson, *Women and Property in Early Modern England* (London, 1993), 60-62.

³⁴⁷ GRO GDR wills Edward Dangerfield 1693/139.

³⁴⁸ Erickson, *Women and Property*, 5-6.

³⁴⁹ GRO GDR wills Stephen Dangerfield 1644/92.

³⁵⁰ GRO D1347/T17

A study of agricultural, city and cloth-producing parishes in Yorkshire found a higher density of kin referred to in wills in the cloth area, stressed the importance of the uncle/nephew relationship, and concluded that shared residence was not of the first importance in defining who was named.³⁵¹ Stonehouse wills could be wide ranging in this sense, providing for more distant relatives with money or designated rents. Thomas Blanch, a broadweaver living in a rented house [146(E)] at his death in 1710, left money for his daughter's family in Stonehouse, for his son in Bisley, and for several grandchildren. These were small legacies, the total moveable goods in his inventory being only £18 8s 0d, of which £7 was money in hand or owed. He left his father's house in Eastington to another daughter's sons, who might appear to have had the best deal.³⁵² He may, however, merely have been balancing up final provisions, having made his main dispositions during his lifetime. His executor was his son, who would be acting for the benefit of all his nephews and nieces.

Manorial custom gave widows a life interest in their husbands' holdings. Indeed widows with all kinds of tenements, even the poorest, once they emerged from *couverture*, tended to live alone as heads of their own households, unless they remarried, or to take lodgers.³⁵³ A widow's new husband would enjoy her life interest, but would not take precedence over previous legacies, only inheriting her property if it was hers absolutely. Copyholds could not be left by will, but could have the next 'owner' determined before death by the insertion of lives. A copyhold would usually be passed to the eldest son, but where several were held, or other types of property as well, the named lives might be younger sons or daughters, or more distant relatives. These lives, like the lives in a lease, did not by any means imply or require residence. In 1558 Thomas Harmer, a clothier and yeoman, held two copyholds, [254] on the lives of himself, his son William and daughter Elizabeth, and [148] on the lives of

³⁵¹ W.Coster, *Kinship and Inheritance in Early Modern England: Three Yorkshire Parishes*, Borthwick Papers, 83 (York, 1993), 24.

³⁵² GRO GDR wills Thomas Blanch 1710/3; inventory Thomas Blanch 1710/143.

³⁵³ Erickson, *Women and Property*, 187.

himself, his son John and daughter Margery. He lived at [254], while possibly subletting [148] to his brother John. William lived at another copyhold [41], which he held with his own son and daughter.³⁵⁴ Studies of Earls Colne and Terling had suggested that copyholds rarely stayed in the same family for more than two generations, until it was realised that the 'ability to identify conveyances between relatives who did not share the same surname is crucial'. Even absolute 'sales' of copyholds, transfers between unrelated persons, did not necessarily mean discontinuity, as the subtenant, who remained in place, might have been the one with the long-term attachment to the holding.³⁵⁵

The practical use to which the land was put might therefore owe more to the continuous interest of resident families, whether owner or tenant, than to the demands of inheritance. The occupiers were of course often also the owners, and both shared an interest in efficient management. Ownership conferred social and political status, but so did long-established tenancy. To take account of this, the following analysis of landholding will consider ownership, but employment on the land will be assessed from the occupiers named in the resident lists.³⁵⁶

c) Landholding

The holdings described in 1558 contained a mixture of arable, pasture and meadow land, with the largest portion usually pasture. The relative size of copyholds in the survey is indicated in table 15, where they represent about 40% of the total parish acreage. All areas are approximate, since not all copyholds are described separately, and an 'acre' was not always accurately measured. No specific areas are given for the manor freeholds, or for the other freeholds paying dues to the manor.³⁵⁷ The whole

³⁵⁴ GRO D4289/M1.

³⁵⁵ R. Hoyle and G. Sreenivasan, 'The Land-Family Bond in England', *Past and Present*, 146 (1995), 151-87.

³⁵⁶ These questions are considered in detail in chapters 6 and 7.

³⁵⁷ GRO D4289/M1 survey 1558, D445/T12 partition deed 1567.

area of Stonehouse parish was then 1786 acres.³⁵⁸ A crude division of the remaining 60% of the parish among the glebe (taken as 30 acres) and the 25 freeholds produces an average of 42 acres per freehold, which is within the common local range of area for a medieval yardland.³⁵⁹

Table 15: distribution of lands in manor survey 1558.³⁶⁰

	Total acreage	% of whole parish area
Manor demesne	210	12%
6 copyholds over 30 acres ³⁶¹	277	16%
12 copyholds 10-29 acres ³⁶²	183	10%
13 copyholds 1-9 acres ³⁶³	43	2%
Total	713	40%

The manor court recorded surrenders and grants of copyholds, which were passed by customary law to those named as lives in the copy, for an entry fine, or heriot, and a fixed rent. Named lives were usually kin, but could be others 'buying in' to the holding. In theory copyholds reverted to the lord at each surrender, but by custom this happened only when all the lives had lapsed. Copyholds might be larger than freeholds, and carried certain advantages. It was easier for a copyholder to raise a loan on his property, since he could easily prove his title, often a problem for

³⁵⁸ *VCH Glos* X, 267. Sir Robert Atkyns, *Ancient History of Gloucestershire*, 1712 (Wakefield, reprinted 1974), 693, says the parish was 8 miles round in 1712, which, given its 2:1 rectangular shape (fig 2), translates to 2266 acres. The census returns for 1831 and 1841 give 2260 acres, but it seems that this included about 480 acres in the pieces of Randwick and Stroud inside the parish boundary.

³⁵⁹ GRO GDR V5/289T, glebe terrier 1584, gives the area as 29 acres and 3 roods (29.75 acres). Atkyns *Glos*, 693, gives the glebe in 1712 as 21 acres pasture and 20 acres arable, but this may include other land rented by the vicar. In 1804 the glebe was 35 acres. A yardland in the Severn Vale could be up to 60 acres, although at [413(W)] 64 acres were said to represent three yardlands in 1558: GRO D4289/M1.

³⁶⁰ GRO D4289/M1.

³⁶¹ Elliott nos 41, 106, 110, 188, 253, and 413(W), the last being the largest at 64 acres. It held the lands of three messuages in 1558, apparently converted to a lease by the Sandfords and reduced to two houses by 1605 (GRO D149/T466), and thought to have been rebuilt in stone and occupied as a single house during the 17th century. The lessee may thus have enjoyed a large farm at low rent, see below.

³⁶² Elliott nos 32, 48, 92, 137, 148, 164(A), 190, 191, 196, 254, 324, 371.

³⁶³ Elliott nos 28, 90, 104, 112, 136, 147, 167, 193, 231, 239, 301, 399, 449.

freeholders who had to resort to personal bonds.³⁶⁴ The copyhold house site, or toft, carried manorial rights, whether or not the house was properly maintained. Between 1604 and 1610, for example, Richard Bence received repeated court orders to repair one of his two copyhold houses, the site at [191].³⁶⁵ He let the house fall down and kept the land for its low customary rent, which the lord could not raise unless the tenure was changed to a rack rent lease.

Local rent movements are not easy to trace, since the few manorial estate accounts which survive do not distinguish very clearly between rents for specific holdings and sums due from a person for a mixed bag of tenures. Some information can be gleaned, however, from the accounts for 1666-7 and 1740-53, a rental of 1766, and the manor sale particulars prepared in 1781.³⁶⁶ Some freehold rents are given in the 1558 survey, ranging from one penny a year for Bridgend House [80] to 10s 1d from Richard Robbins for [194], but the only one of these which can be positively identified in 1666-7 is the pound of pepper due for More Hall [440]. Such payments from freeholders were intended to be more an acknowledgment of lordship than a real return. The 1666-7 account indicates fixed customary rents of an average 2-3 shillings per copyhold in Stonehouse, which in 1610 would have compared favourably, at least in the case of larger holdings, with the market rate of about 6d per acre. In some areas this had gone up to 5 shillings per acre by 1640, a 1000% rise.³⁶⁷ Copyhold [112], of about two acres, had a fixed rent of 3s 3d (1s 8d per acre) a year, and copyhold [399], about nine acres, one of 3s 6d (5d per acre) a year in 1666-7. Small cottages paid about one shilling. The situation was variable, some tenants enjoying more of an advantage than others. The rent due to the manor for the Selwyn freehold at [189] was 7s 7d for a holding of about 30 acres.³⁶⁸ A copyholder could profit by subletting at market rent, but this was subject to manorial licence for a term longer than a year.

³⁶⁴ Clay (ed), *Rural Society*, 334.

³⁶⁵ GRO D445/M3.

³⁶⁶ GRO D445/E4, E5, E7, M13, T12; D517/1766; most rents in 1603 and 1621 are 'mixed bags'.

³⁶⁷ E. Kerridge, 'The Movement of Rent 1540-1640', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. VI (1953), 16-34.

³⁶⁸ P316/IN3/1 gives the approximate extent of this freehold in 1709, then held by John Church.

Tenants wishing to be free to sublet, and lords wanting better returns, both began to agree a change to leases for lives, which allowed more freedom in the market, while still securing succession rights for the former copyhold tenant with little immediate change in the financial burden, since the entry fine system was retained.³⁶⁹ In Stonehouse, former copyhold [41], of about 37 acres, had been let on a lease for lives in 1660, but was still paying a rent to the manor of 17s 1d a year in 1666-7, about 6d an acre.³⁷⁰ By 1730 the lessees, the Beard family, had apparently amassed enough resources to buy it from the manor, since it was not included on the estate map made around that date, or in further accounts.³⁷¹ Richard Gough recorded a court case after the Civil War on a manor near Myddle, where some copyholders had refused the offer to convert their tenures to freeholds, deeming copyholds the more profitable, but were caught out when the lord introduced market values indirectly by raising entry fines.³⁷²

Such leases for lives were often converted into rack rent leases once all the lives had expired. Copyhold [112], for example, lost the last of its former copyholders in the smallpox epidemic of 1712. By the time Caleb Hodges took it over from Thomas Hayward in 1743, on a rack rent lease from the manor, the rent was £3 a year, about £1 10s an acre, an 1800% rise over 1666-7. At the same time John Dimmock, who had married the copyholder's daughter, was paying a chief, or customary, rent of £1 (2s 3d an acre) for former copyhold [399], presumably on a lease for lives, a comparatively modest rise of 540% over 1666-7. This was still payable in 1766, although he also paid rack rents for other lands. Modern property relations were slow to arrive in the Fowlers' manor estate, which in the rental of 1766 still had 17 chief rents, against 31 market rents such as Hodges at [112], then paying £3 13s 6d a year. In 1781 there were still 11 chief rents, including an unchanged 7s 7d for [189], and 5

³⁶⁹ Clay (ed), *Rural Society*, 331, 342-4.

³⁷⁰ GRO D445/T28, M13.

³⁷¹ GRO PC 1850.

³⁷² D.Hey (ed), *Richard Gough, the History of Myddle* (London, 1981), 140-142.

shillings for [144], built on the waste in about 1734. The Sandford estate was always more commercially handled, most properties being soon changed to leases or sold.

Agricultural life in the parish suffered no interruptions from damage in the Civil War, being in a strongly parliamentary valley which the royal army did not traverse,³⁷³ and had no problems with sequestrations afterwards.³⁷⁴ Wills before 1650 often distribute small numbers of livestock individually to legatees. By 1700 livestock are hardly ever mentioned in wills, and mainly appear in the inventories of the larger yeoman farmers. The tithe accounts of 1709 reveal much renting of land from other holdings by farmers with resources to spare. John Church of [189], for example, a yeoman, added to his own substantial area Bence's Hill (from Fowler), Grove layes (from Merrett), and Cover Dod (from Margaret Cornwall). John Gardiner of [479], a baker, added, to his own ground and new leaze, the vicar's little orchard and rickyard, and pieces in Pidgmoor, Kinley field and Dry Hill (from Mr Field). William Jenkins of [112], and of a labouring family, had gathered from his neighbours Richard Vaisey's Sweetmeads, widow Moor's ground, John Mason's orchard and Clement's orchard.³⁷⁵ Such arrangements tended to enlarge some holdings and leave some houses virtually landless in terms of use.

As manorial structures broke down, ownership of landholdings became more clearly associated with freeholders independent of any superior landlord. Atkyns refers to 30 freeholders in 1712, still at the sixteenth-century level, although the holdings involved were probably not identical.³⁷⁶ A list of those freeholders who chose to vote in 1776 is examined in table 16. It contains 51 names operating 50 freeholds, two being brothers owning [399]. It is not exhaustive, omitting the owners of the manor and all

³⁷³ I.Roy, 'England Turned Germany', *TRHS*, 5th ser. 28 (1978), 127-144. It may also be that the King, enjoying the reluctant hospitality of the Selwyn family at Matson, avoided having his troops intrude on their Stonehouse properties (GRO D2947/289/54-61).

³⁷⁴ Clay (ed), *Rural Society*, 255-8.

³⁷⁵ GRO P316/IN3/1.

³⁷⁶ Atkyns, *Glos*, 694.

mills but Ryeford, and some other freeholders such as John Mosley, the owner in 1776 of property including [402], which was held by an 'outdweller' in 1709. Presumably the men missing from the list did not vote for some reason, or perhaps voted elsewhere. The list was originally alphabetical, but has been rearranged here in size categories as indicated. Among these 51 there are 27 owner/occupiers (53%), 16 apparent non-residents (31%), of whom 3 held only lands, and 8 occupiers of a house in the parish which they did not own (16%). If Atkyns was referring to freeholders who could vote, some of the increase since 1712 may have been the result of rising land values between 1700 and 1770, which would have brought more small owners above the forty shilling (£2) qualifying annual value.³⁷⁷ The total of 27 in size categories 1-3 almost equates to Atkyns' total of 30, again suggesting that the rise has been among small owners in category 4. Of the 23 such properties listed in 1776, 17 are known to have existed before 1712, and may have enjoyed enhanced value. Others were more recently built and newly enfranchised.³⁷⁸

Table 16: Stonehouse freeholders voting under the county franchise 1776.³⁷⁹

Prop/res = house where person resident. Owner/occupiers in bold

Prop/FH = main property giving freehold status, * = lands only

Cat = size category (acres): 1 = over 30, 2 = 10-29, 3 = 1-9, 4 = under 1

Not res = not in resident lists 1772 or 1784, properties have other occupiers

1804 () = part of another property in 1804, with category of that property

Name in list	Prop/res	Prop/FH	Cat (of Prop/FH)
John Andrews Esq	188	188	1
Daniel Chance	not res	440, 462, 447	1
John Elliott	not res	080, 121, 123(W)	1
John Harmer	254	254	1
Miles Hartland	not res	048	1
Richard Stephens	411	411	1
Samuel Beard	041	041	2
Gabriel Harris Esq	not res	249	2
William Hill	079	079	2

³⁷⁷ Clay (ed), *Rural Society*, 300.

³⁷⁸ See table 8.

³⁷⁹ Source: B.Frith (ed), *Historical, Monumental and Genealogical Collections Relative to the County of Gloucester: printed from the original papers of the late Ralph Bigland Esq, Garter Principal King of Arms, 1792*, 4 vols, (Gloucester, 1989-1995), part 3, 1186, and documents reviewed in chapter 2 above.

Table 16 (cont): Stonehouse freeholders voting under the county franchise 1776.

Prop/res = house where person resident. Owner/occupiers in bold

Prop/FH = main property giving freehold status, * = lands only

Cat = size category (acres): 1 = over 30, 2 = 10-29, 3 = 1-9, 4 = under 1

Not res = not in resident lists 1772 or 1784, properties have other occupiers

1804 () = part of another property 1804, with category of that property

Name in list	Prop/res	Prop/FH	Cat (of Prop/FH)
John Hopson	not res	399)	2
Solomon Hopson	not res	399)	2
Jonathan Lawrence	491	161	2
Halliday Phillips	301	301	2
John Butcher	491	491	3
John Carruthers	147	147	3
James Cook	not res	Foxmoor 392, 428-9*	3
Thomas Cosham	476	476, 092	3
Richard Denton	162	162	3
James Dutton	not res	piece Cutcrook 279*	3
Thomas Elliott	366	366	3
Thomas Fowler	450	450	3, 1804 (4)
Francis Hewlings	149	149	3
Richard Pegler	440	196	3
Rev John Pettat	100	104	3
Joseph Yewen	242	242 life interest of wife	3
William Arundel Esq	447	lands part 079 (est)*	3, 1804 (2)
Robert Jenner	not res	371 part	3, 1804 (2)
Thomas White	not res	457 lands*	3, 1804 (1)
Samuel Apperley	253	199	4
Nathaniel Beard	143	143	4
John Burroughs	045	045	4
Isaac Davis	not res	193	4
Samuel Dowdeswell	not res	112	4
Edward Fowler	not res	364	4
William Fryer	148	148	4
Nathaniel Gardiner	099	099	4
William Harris	not res	490	4
John Hawkins	489(W)	489(W)	4
Robert Hodges	not res	466	4
Samuel Holmes	486	486	4
William Hopton	156	156 for mother	4
Thomas Miles	not res	158(W)	4
Nathaniel Miles	106	part 192	4
Thomas Rudge	182	182	4
Samuel Sparrow	027	091	4
William Evans	002	002	4, 1804 (1)
Thomas Mathews	457	457 house	4, 1804 (1)
Samuel Morse	463	part 463	4, 1804 (2)
William Trueman	413(W)	414 middle garden*	4, 1804 (3)
William Barnard	158(E)	158(E)	4, 1804 (4)
Samuel Bishop	117S	117S	4, 1804 (4)

It has already been noted that in 1709 there was little evidence of houses being owned by people living elsewhere, the thirteen 'outdwellers' in the tithe accounts almost all holding lands only.³⁸⁰ There were two main absentee relationships, one among the estates of the Selwyn family, successors to the Lane and Robbins freeholds of 1558, whose remaining properties were occupied by lessees throughout the period who were regarded as resident owners.³⁸¹ The other, after 1684, concerned the manor demesne estate, the Court and the farm directly held by the lord. The members of the Ball family who inherited the Fowler lordship by marriage, after Thomas Smith died in 1684, preferred to live at Ebworth House, in Painswick, and in London.³⁸² The act made in 1751 for discharging the will of John Ball, who died in 1729 aged 32, said that 'the Capital Messuage belonging to the said premises [Stonehouse manor] being an old Farm House, the same hath been usually let with the lands belonging to the Farm and a small apartment therein hath only been reserved to the Landlord', which was regarded as too small for a permanent residence.³⁸³ None of the Balls appeared in the resiant lists at the manor site. This did not mean that they took no interest in the manor, as they continued to conduct property transactions and to control building, and no doubt to interact with their many relatives in the parish. The manor map drawn in about 1730 for Levi Ball was probably connected with plans for the first attempt at a canal, which would have crossed demesne land.³⁸⁴

The manor farm was let to the Apperley family, and then the Kings, who were yeoman farmers rather than gentry. Stonehouse parish did not have one landed gentleman as its social leader during the eighteenth century, but looked to several substantial yeomen such as the Apperleys, and clothiers such as Giles Nash of

³⁸⁰ GRO P316/IN3/1. The exceptions appear to be Nathaniel Beard [466], Thomas Smith [402].

³⁸¹ GRO D2957/289/1-70, *VCH Glos* X, 276.

³⁸² *VCH Glos* X, 274.

³⁸³ GRO D445/T13. John Ball was a captain in the Horse Guards; Frith (ed), *Bigland* pt 3, 1179.

³⁸⁴ GRO PC 1850. See below, Food Supply.

Bridgend.³⁸⁵ Even before 1700, the demesne estate was not regarded as superior to other farms in the parish, being equally subject to manorial sanctions about stocking and ditch maintenance. Only when Thomas White the younger took up residence after his father's death in 1801 did the Court become more than a farmhouse.³⁸⁶

The number of other outdwellers in 1776 had not risen greatly since 1709, but all but three of them (Cook, Dutton and White) now owned and sublet houses. Continued investment and amalgamation are both seen when all the 1776 freeholds are followed through to 1804, as in the following list. By 1804, ten of them had been absorbed into other estates, but the movement was not all one way, property [450] being reduced to category 4 by the sale of land to [399] in 1789.

Table 17: movement of freeholds listed in 1776.³⁸⁷

Size category	1776	% of all (nearest 0.1)	1804 * = absorbed	% of all (nearest 0.1)
1: holdings over 30 acres	6	11.8	9 inc 3*	17.6
2: holdings 10-29 acres	7	13.7	10 inc 3*	19.6
3: holdings 1-9 acres	15	29.4	12 inc 1*	23.5
4: holdings under 1 acre	23	45.1	20 inc 3*	39.2
Total	51	100	51	100

The distribution of the freeholds observed in 1776 by size, in their form as at 1804, seems to show an increase in categories 1 and 2, and a decrease in 3 and 4. The position in categories 1-3 is changed somewhat when all the properties in 1804 are taken into consideration in table 18. It seems that categories 1 and 2 were still increasing, but less than suggested in table 17, and probably even less than if the missing large owners were included in 1776. Category 3 has also risen to a small

³⁸⁵ In 1730 the vicar wrote of the late Giles Nash 'he was the Glory of the Manufacture, a Blessing to his Family, a Father to his Poor Neighbours and an Honour to this Parish': GRO P316, Stonehouse burial register.

³⁸⁶ T.D.Fosbrooke, *Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts Respecting the County of Gloucester, formed into a History* (Gloucester, 1807), vol I, 314, 'The ancient manor house....has been fitted up in correspondent taste, with propriety and elegance, by Mr White'.

³⁸⁷ Source: table 16, Elliott survey 1804.

extent, but 4 has been reduced. Category 4 includes one owner/occupier, Simon Sparrow at [155A] (the Globe), who is not given by Elliott, although his new house is shown on the 1804 map. The compiled list for 1804 contains 82 identified owners, representing the 97 landholdings in table 18, less those which were of lands only.³⁸⁸

Table 18: size of all freeholds 1804.³⁸⁹

NR/LO = non-resident, lands only. NR/H = non-resident, owning a house (sublet) .

O/O = owner/occupier. This includes all cases of occupation by 'self', which may conceal subtenants, as also happens in the land tax returns.

Total A = total acreage, to nearest acre, category 4 estimated at half an acre each.

% WPA = % of whole parish acreage (1786 acres). The discrepancy of 283 acres (15.8%) between Total A and WPA allows for roads, rivers and oversights.

Size category	NR/LO	NR/H	O/O	Total	%	Total A	% WPA
1: holdings over 30 acres	0	2	12	14	14.4	1172	65.6
2: holdings 10-29 acres	6	3	4	13	13.4	186	10.4
3: holdings 1-9 acres	9	7	16	32	33.0	126	7.1
4: holdings under 1 acre	0	3	35	38	39.2	19	1.1
Total	15	15	67	97	100	1503	84.2

The largest estates in 1804 were the manor (273 acres), William Cole at Haywardsfield Hall [188] (223 acres), Thomas Skipp at Haywardsend [190] (140 acres), Henry Eycott at Bonds Mill [32] and Oldends Farm [48] (72 and 32 acres), Edward Sheppard at the Grove [254] (85 acres), and Richard Cook who owned, but did not occupy, More Hall [440] and Humphries End [462] combined (64 acres). These six estates accounted for 50% of the parish acreage, and no others were above 55 acres. Thus although the 66% of the parish in category 1 appears to have been no larger than the proportion of land held by the freeholders and larger copyholders in 1558, the distribution of holdings was very different, except for the glebe which still stood at 35 acres. All these large estates in 1804 included other houses let out with variable amounts of land. Three of them were at Haywardsend, reaching out over the arable land towards Ebley and Doverow Hill. Twenty-eight per cent of holdings

³⁸⁸ See appendix 3.

³⁸⁹ Source: Elliott survey 1804. Those he lists as owners are assumed to be so outright.

(categories 1 and 2) held 76% of the parish acreage between them, a very different situation to the many smaller divisions seen in 1558. Those in category 4 were mainly in the High Street and Cainscross areas, where houses and sites have been shown to be the most subdivided. The trend towards absorbing very small freeholds into larger ones appears to have been continuing.

While the number of non-resident owners had risen since 1776, the practice of a resident owner letting out his freehold house and himself being a tenant elsewhere in the parish appears to have stayed at much the same level. The vicar, John Pettat, might be considered to be a tenant of the vicarage while owning another house privately [104]. Four others did this in the 1776 list, Pegler, Apperley, Miles and Sparrow. In 1804 there were also four. Richard Pegler's daughter Sarah, the tenant of More Hall [440], still owned and let his house [196]. John and Nathaniel Dimmock rented two of the former Nash houses, [123(W)] and [80], to run the clothing business at Bridgend Mill, and sublet [182] and [242]. John Denton lived at [167] and sublet [163] nearby. In addition, John Lawrence, one of the lands-only freeholders, is conjectured from the land tax to have been living at [161] in 1804 as a tenant of his cousin Samuel, but he did not have a house to sublet. The properties involved were all smaller than 12 acres. There is a high proportion of non-resident owners in categories 2 and 3 in 1804 which suggests that holdings of up to 30 acres were a convenient size for external investment. Whether an owner chose to sublet and live nearby, or to sell outright and move away, would depend on individual circumstances.

d) Employment in Agriculture

It is difficult to identify those who worked exclusively on the land, as many would combine it with industry or trade. Occupations are sometimes given in documents for individual men, or can be suggested from family background or the house where they lived.³⁹⁰ It had been believed that in the later eighteenth century agricultural workers

³⁹⁰ See chapter 7 for full discussion of this process.

were overburdened by the strain of providing food for the burgeoning population in the industrial revolution, and could not be spared for other purposes.³⁹¹ Revisionist work on many aspects of industrial growth now indicates that England and Wales were already largely non-agricultural by 1688, but that agricultural productivity grew before 1760 much faster than had been supposed. This made the release of labour from the land possible earlier than in other European countries, and by securing the food supply encouraged the growth of rural industry on a large scale.³⁹²

The 1801 census return for Stonehouse attempted to distinguish those persons mainly in agriculture (79) from those in trade and manufacture (687) and 'other' occupations (646). As explained below, the last two groups seem to have included the women and children, whether or not they were old enough or able to work, and the elderly and infirm. These totals were 5.5%, 48.5% and 46% respectively of the given total population of 1412. The 1811 census return referred to families, 85 in agriculture, 290 in trade and 46 in 'other' occupations. It gave a total population of 1711, which if assumed to be divided in the same proportions as in 1801 would give 94 people in agriculture (5.5%), 830 in trade and manufacture (48.5%) and 787 in 'other' occupations or none (46%). It seems likely therefore that the 85 families in agriculture in 1811 were headed by men in agriculture, but that nearly all the other family members were counted in the other two groups. The 79 persons in agriculture in 1801 were therefore probably male heads of families, also with the other members of their families counted in the other two groups. The 'other' occupations might be of a domestic sort, or those not in an evident trade, or too old or too young to work. The 1793 resiant list, for example, although only 59% full, indicates residents, apart from those on the land or in cloth manufacture, in the following known or attributed occupations: baker (4, two of whom were also maltsters), barber, blacksmith (3),

³⁹¹ P.Deane and W.A.Cole, *British Economic Growth 1688-1959: Trends and Structure* (Cambridge, 1962), 290.

³⁹² N.F.R.Crafts, *British Economic Growth During the Industrial Revolution*, (Oxford, 1985), 17-69.

brazier, butcher (4), carpenter (9), clergy (3), cooper, cordwainer, innkeeper, linen draper, pig-killer, schoolmaster (3), soap boiler, surgeon, tallow chandler and wheelwright (4). Of these, the clergy, schoolmasters, surgeon and possibly the innkeeper might be regarded as 'other' occupations, and the rest as in 'trade and manufacture'. They would have had families, apparently included in the same two groups in 1801, not necessarily in the same one as themselves.

In later nineteenth-century censuses, female agricultural workers tended not to be differentiated from domestic servants, while women working at home on a farm might be classed as 'unoccupied'. This was partly the consequence of a deliberate bias among the respondents against giving women an economic role which was probably less characteristic of the period before 1840, but nevertheless a large body of workers on the land appears to be hidden by the early census figures.³⁹³ Women's work in agriculture throughout this period was often part-time and seasonal, but vital, ranging from harvesting and dairying to the management functions of a farmer's wife. The organisation of labour and the marketing of produce were skills of general 'housewifery' which were portrayed in the sixteenth century as essential to the complete woman, part of a 'best practice' sanctioned by male authors.³⁹⁴ Some moderate-sized farms might have had as many as twenty male and female workers living-in, with others joining at hay and harvest time, while in a dairying area like Stonehouse the production of cheese was almost exclusively done by women.³⁹⁵ Their wages went into the general funds of the 'family economy', since it was rarely possible for a man's wage alone to maintain a household, nor was it expected to do so, especially among the poor.³⁹⁶ During the later eighteenth century, opportunities for

³⁹³ E.Higgs, 'Women, Occupations and Work in the Nineteenth Century Censuses', *History Workshop*, 23 (1987), 59-80.

³⁹⁴ M.Roberts, 'What did women need to know about men's work, and why?', seminar on *500 Points of Good Husbandry* by Thomas Tusser (1573) and *The English Husswife* by Gervase Markham (1615), at Bristol University 26 February 1997.

³⁹⁵ B.Hill, *Women, Work and Sexual Politics in Eighteenth Century England* (London, 1994), 24-38.

³⁹⁶ P.Slack, *Poverty and Policy in Tudor and Stuart England* (London, 1988), 82-3.

practical women's work in the more arable regions of the country declined as harvesting methods changed, and even those in dairying became restricted as control moved from farmers' wives to dairy managers.³⁹⁷ Nevertheless the women in poorer families of all kinds remained a significant part of the agricultural workforce.

The total of 79 presumed men in agriculture in 1801 is compared in table 19 with the numbers of known or assumed gentlemen, yeomen, husbandmen and labourers in the compiled and resiant lists for 1608, 1709 and 1784. All servants in 1608 and 1709 have been treated as labourers, whatever their master's occupation, since their presence was probably an indicator that land was being worked.³⁹⁸ In the seventeenth century a servant, male or female, was usually a single person living-in on an annual contract, whereas a labourer was a non-resident worker, usually married, employed by the day or week. This distinction was never rigid, and became less so as time passed. By the late-eighteenth century all general male agricultural workers, whether living-in or not, single or married, were usually called labourers, and were much less likely to be far away from their kin.³⁹⁹ Some men in the lists have a dual agricultural occupation, but have only been counted once, in the position thought to apply to that list. Six in 1608, and eleven in 1709, have dual non-agricultural occupations, and have been grouped under the person's main activity. Gentlemen-clothiers, for example, are regarded as in cloth, and not included in this table, although they certainly had landed property.⁴⁰⁰ The total for 1784 is from a list which is only 68% full. It would be misleading to compensate for this, since labourers are more likely to have been omitted than gentlemen or yeomen. Again, it seems that unless there was a dramatic decrease in male agricultural occupations between 1780 and 1800, the 79 individuals described in 1801 were men.

³⁹⁷ Hill, *Women*, 47-62.

³⁹⁸ R.Wall, 'Real property, marriage and children: the evidence from four pre-industrial communities', in R.M.Smith (ed), *Land, Kinship and Life Cycle* (Cambridge, 1984), 443-459.

³⁹⁹ A.Kussmaul, *Servants in Husbandry in Early Modern England* (Cambridge, 1981), 3-10;

K.D.M.Snell, *Annals of the Labouring Poor, 1660-1900* (Cambridge, 1985), 83.

⁴⁰⁰ See table 22.

The adult men in table 19 could be regarded as representatives of families and multiplied accordingly, but some of them were not married. If they are treated as representing the 'agricultural interest' in the whole population, that is those dependent in some way on agricultural wages, including non-workers such as infants, they may be multiplied by 3.5, except for the young servants in 1608 and 1709 who were unlikely to have kin in the parish.⁴⁰¹ The resulting figures might approximate to their wives, children or relatives working at least part of the time on the land, or maintained by their wages, and include the dependants of workers from families where agriculture was not regarded as the men's primary occupation. If the equivalent of 30% of this 'interest' is then subtracted as being too old or too young to work, the result might indicate the hidden level of employment in the population, perhaps underestimated in 1784 due to the incomplete list.⁴⁰²

Table 19: employment in agriculture.⁴⁰³

	RL 1608	% 1608	RL 1709	% 1709	RL 1784	% 1784	Census 1801
Gentlemen	2	3.5	1	2.2	5	7.8	
Yeomen/farmers	14	24.6	15	32.6	14	21.9	
Husbandmen	12	21.1	8	17.4	5	7.8	
Labourers	2	3.5	15	32.6	40	62.5	
Servants	27	47.4	7	15.2			
Total	57	100	46	100	64	100	79
Interest, total (less servants) x 3.5, + servants	132		144		224		277
Not employed, 30% of interest	39		43		67		83
Employed, interest - 30%	93		101		157		194
Estimated population, table 6	480		650		1115		1410
Employed as % of est pop	19.4		15.6		14.1		13.8

The social groups in table 19 correspond to classes 1 (gentlemen), 6 (agriculture not labourers) and 7 with 8 (labourers and cottagers/paupers) in the social tables drawn up by Lindert and Williamson. They have developed national percentages of different

⁴⁰¹ This multiplier represents a total population calculated from adult men, not all married.

⁴⁰² The unfit over 60 = 5%, children under 10=25%: Moore (ed), *Goods and Chattels*, 11, E.A. Wrigley and R.S. Schofield, *The Population History of England, 1541-1871: A Reconstruction*, (Cambridge, 2nd edition 1989), 565.

⁴⁰³ Source: appendix 3, tithe census 1709, census 1801, table 6. % to nearest 0.1.

occupations in 1688, 1759 and 1801, but their measurement is by families, not individuals, so direct comparison is difficult. From their figures, however, it appears that in 1801 the overall proportion of the population in agriculture was between 37% and 41.7%, having declined from about 55% in 1688.⁴⁰⁴ Table 19 suggests that agricultural employment in Stonehouse was at least 25% below the national average. It would seem that, alongside the amalgamation of landholdings, the proportion of the population working on the land declined from about 19% in 1608 to 14% in 1801. Labourers increased most proportionally, reflecting the decline of service in husbandry, and small farmers decreased. This was a national phenomenon, although perhaps less marked in Gloucestershire than in the Midlands as a whole.⁴⁰⁵

e) Food Supply

With a low proportion of the population working on the land, and the emphasis on pasture and dairying, the people of Stonehouse needed supplies of grain and other crops from elsewhere. Eighteenth-century agriculture had overcome famine in part by improved productivity, but this produce would not have reached rising populations who needed it, such as in Stonehouse, without improved distribution. Wool had always travelled by packhorse, but in the late-fifteenth century it was 20-30 times more expensive to move the same weight of grain by this means.⁴⁰⁶ Literary anecdotes about muddy, impassable roads have encouraged the belief that packhorses prevailed until the arrival of the turnpike roads and canals. However, the situation had changed well before 1700. Carrier services had become important, with about 40% of long-distance deliveries out of London made by waggon rather than packhorse to the south-west by 1680. Far from being impassable, seventeenth-century roads were

⁴⁰⁴ P.H.Lindert and J.G.Williamson, 'Reinterpreting Britain's Social Tables 1688-1913', *Explorations in Economic History*, vol 19 (1982), 385-408, and vol 20 (1983), 94-109. Discussion in Crafts, *British Economic Growth*, 13-16.

⁴⁰⁵ J.V.Beckett, 'The Decline of the Small Landowner in England and Wales, 1660-1900', in F.M.L.Thompson (ed), *Landowners, Capitalists and Entrepreneurs: Essays for Sir John Habbakuk* (Oxford, 1994), 16.

⁴⁰⁶ P.J.Bowden (ed), *Economic Change - Wages, Profits and Rents, 1500-1750*, vol I of J.Thirsk (ed), *Chapters from the Agrarian History of England and Wales* (Cambridge, 1990), 33.

carrying heavy traffic in all seasons and weathers.⁴⁰⁷ Cotswold farmers, who had normally sold their grain locally, but sent their wool out to the cloth production areas, began to send produce further, using waggons. The average distance from harvest to consumer rose from 10 miles in the early 17th century to 25 miles by 1720.⁴⁰⁸ In Stonehouse, two local fairs a year were granted in 1683, encouraging supply traffic.⁴⁰⁹ In 1712 it was listed as one of the 41 places in Gloucestershire with fairs, along with Leonard Stanley, and Stroud, which was one of the 28 market towns. Kings Stanley, Alkerton in Eastington, Leonard Stanley and Dursley all had medieval market charters, but only the last two of them appear to have been functioning in 1712.⁴¹⁰

Coaches and waggons did encounter problems of mud and obstruction as they became more widespread, which led to moves for improvement, and that not just for food distribution. In 1677 the packhorse bridge over the Frome at Bridgend, next to [80], was widened to take coaches, reflecting a new demand.⁴¹¹ The lower road across Haywardsfield and increased use of the Eastington road rather than the one through Oldends are signs in Stonehouse of heavier vehicles in use. Coach routes were established in response to the needs of the gentry and professions. A London coach ran from Cirencester from 1696, and the Gloucester/Bath route via Frocester was active from a similar date.⁴¹² The clothiers needed better market knowledge and quicker responses in the supply of their own raw materials and the sending out of cloth, as they were losing out in this respect to Yorkshire.⁴¹³ Carriers tried to cover the need, such as the Stonehouse waggoners Samuel Merrett and Francis Bachelor who operated out of the Woolpack Inn [142] between 1700 and 1720. Travel for

⁴⁰⁷ J.A.Chartres, 'Road Carrying in England in the Seventeenth Century: Myth and Reality', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XXX (1977), 73-94.

⁴⁰⁸ A.Kusmaul, *A General View of the Rural Economy of England, 1538-1840* (Cambridge, 1990), 98.

⁴⁰⁹ *Calendar of State Papers Domestic, Charles II*, (Jan-June 1683), 320. These fairs served the household market, cloth being mainly sent to London by specialist carriers.

⁴¹⁰ J.Lewis, *A Topographical Description of Gloucestershire*, 1712, Bod, Gough Glouc 32 (1):

B.S.Smith and E.Ralph, *A History of Bristol and Gloucestershire* (Beaconsfield, 1972), 43. GRO Q/SO1/f158A.

⁴¹² N.Herbert, *Road Travel and Transport in Gloucestershire 1722-1822* (Gloucester, 1985), 34.

⁴¹³ J.Smail, seminar on the Yorkshire Wool Industry at Bristol University, 9 November 1995.

pleasure had also increased among the gentry and professional classes, for example for the Three Choirs Festival, founded in 1715.⁴¹⁴ The fashion for spas in the late 18th century even brought tourism to Oldends, where the water from Hasley Well was deemed as good as that of Cheltenham.⁴¹⁵

All these different interests combined to promote the turnpike scheme of 1726 between Gloucester, Stonehouse and Stroud, the earliest in the county. This improved the north/south road through Stonehouse, and a scheme covering the lower road west to Eastington and Whitminster was added in 1758.⁴¹⁶ Though primarily driven by the cloth industry, road improvements reduced dependence on local agriculture even further. In 1780 the road from Stroud to Nailsworth, again built by clothiers, made connections to Bath much easier. The Stroudwater canal, opened in 1778 mainly to supply coal to the cloth mills, could also carry bulk grain, and improved supply networks throughout the region.⁴¹⁷ In spite of fairs, new roads and the canal, however, it does not seem that farmers in Stonehouse were inspired to expand into commercial production for more than the local market. After 1760 food imports became important to the whole country as the increase in agricultural productivity slowed down, allowing the balance in the workforce to continue to tip further towards industry.⁴¹⁸ Indeed, it has been suggested that the improved transport system was the mainspring of workshop-based industry after 1750.⁴¹⁹ Food supply was not a problem for the district even before the turnpikes, and became even more efficient as a result of improvements brought about in concert with other interests.

⁴¹⁴ A.Fletcher and J.Stevenson (eds), *Order and Disorder in Early Modern England* (Cambridge, 1985), 5.

⁴¹⁵ *Glos Journal* 16 April 1804. .

⁴¹⁶ J.Finberg, *The Cotswolds* (London, 1977), 142; C.Cox, 'The Development and Decline of the Turnpike System in the Stroudwater Area', 1725-1875 (unpublished PhD thesis for the London School of Economics, 1987); B.S.Smith and E.Ralph, *A History of Bristol and Gloucestershire* (Beaconsfield, 1972), 92.

⁴¹⁷ M.Handford, *The Stroudwater Canal* (Gloucester, 1979), 1, and as a general authority.

⁴¹⁸ Crafts, *British Economic Growth*, 120-139.

⁴¹⁹ It is possible that with efficient delivery and payment between different workers as well as between producers and customers, centralised factories were simply not required until the introduction of large-scale machinery: R.Szostak, *The Role of Transportation in the Industrial Revolution: A Comparison of England and France* (Montreal, 1991), 5-30.

By 1804, Stonehouse had seen its agricultural base concentrated into fewer hands and dedicated more to producing cattle and sheep than it had been in 1558. Even then, however, it had not been the main source of livelihood for most people, and it did not expand to provide work for the natural and migratory increases in the population. Kussmaul found early signs of an arable marriage pattern in the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire cloth region, but this had changed by 1660 into a non-seasonal pattern in the whole Stroudwater area more typical of primary industry than of either pastoral or arable farming. Marriages in Stonehouse are distributed from 1558 to 1804 throughout both spring and autumn, which supports this opinion.⁴²⁰ Whether an early move out of arable farming left under-employed agricultural workers ready to embrace cloth work, or whether the good food supply situation set people free to embark on industrial enterprise, it does seem that agriculture was a secondary occupation in the district.⁴²¹ The basis of the local economy in the period under study, the employer that absorbed most of the natural population increase, and the reason for most inward migration, was cloth.

The Cloth Industry

a) Outline of Development

Woollen broadcloth production in the Stroudwater district was organised before 1800 on the 'putting-out' system. This has sometimes been regarded as a temporary phase between cottage handicrafts and 'proper' factory-based industry,⁴²² but here it was a long-running system capable of continuing on its own merits.⁴²³ Since 1450 the processes needing water, such as washing, fulling and dyeing, had been gradually gathered into mills, some converted from corn grinding, and others specially built.

⁴²⁰ GRO P316, Stonehouse parish registers.

⁴²¹ Kussmaul, *General View*, 129-149.

⁴²² D.C.Coleman, 'Proto - industrialisation, a Concept Too Many?', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XXXVI (1983), 442-3.

⁴²³ M.Berg (ed), *Markets and Manufacture in Early Industrial Europe* (London, 1991), 29-30.

One of the latter was Bonds Mill [32], the New Mill in 1567, which had been leased by the lord of the manor, the Earl of Arundel, to Richard Fowler in 1542.⁴²⁴ Workers at all stages were accustomed to go to a mill or a clothier's house to collect materials and deliver cloth. One Gloucestershire broadloom was calculated in 1615 to employ at least 14 men and women up to the completion of fulling, which was probably an underestimate for the production of the finest cloth.⁴²⁵ More people were involved in ancillary roles, such as the supply and transport of wool, food and finished cloth, and the production of equipment by carpenters, millwrights and blacksmiths. The state of the industry governed the prosperity of the whole population.

In the early-seventeenth century Gloucestershire, as part of the west of England cloth region, was supplying about 28% of the country's white wool cloth, which was mainly produced in Wiltshire and was sent elsewhere for dyeing or exported by the Merchant Adventurers.⁴²⁶ Some coloured cloth was produced from yarn 'dyed in the wool' before weaving, but it tended to lose brightness during fulling. However, Tudor maritime successes had brought in new dyes, especially one made from South American cochineal, which gave a good red. The Rev John Lewis wrote in 1712 that 'the Stroud, a pretty River, slides into Severn out of Coteswold, the Water wherof is said to have a peculiar Quality in dying Reds'.⁴²⁷ Probably the relative softness compared to water off the Wiltshire chalk made dyeing 'in the piece', the distinguishing practice of the region, more successful. Dyeing after fulling could secure bright colours, producing the renowned 'Stroudwater Scarlets' and 'Uley Blues'. Dyeing was a finishing trade here from as early as 1600, although the true red dye only prevailed from about 1640, and unfinished cloth was also sent to London.⁴²⁸

⁴²⁴ GRO D445/T12, D294/6. See appendix 1.

⁴²⁵ PRO SP14/80/16, quoted in J de L. Mann, *The Cloth Industry in the West of England 1640-1880* (Gloucester, 1987), 316-8.

⁴²⁶ Mann, *Cloth Industry*, xiii.

⁴²⁷ Lewis, *Topographical Description*.

⁴²⁸ Mann, *Cloth Industry*, 9-11.

The industry used Cotswold fleeces, which were unusual in being both long and fine, and therefore highly valued, but they were not the only source of wool in the seventeenth century. Fine wool from the southern Midlands fed a flourishing internal market, while 25% of wool used was imported from Scotland and Ireland.⁴²⁹ During this century English wool as a whole became coarser, in the case of Cotswold sheep perhaps because they were no longer kept inside during the winter, were cross-bred with Leicester sheep, or were kept in enclosed fields where they did not run far and so put on weight.⁴³⁰ Lack of fine wool made the best broadcloth harder to produce, while its weight, more than any modern overcoat cloth, was a disadvantage.

Lighter 'Spanish' cloth made from imported long wool started to come into Somerset before the Civil War, but the new worsted draperies were not quickly adopted in Stroudwater.⁴³¹ The industry did suffer some inconveniences from the conflict between King and parliament, but in practical terms the most lasting legacy was probably the new awareness of ideas and news, and the popular printing which conveyed them.⁴³² In the later seventeenth century horizons expanded both mentally and physically, and new overseas markets were sought for broadcloth, much going to the Levant to produce, amongst other things, the Turkish fez, and to the American colonies. Gloucestershire provided only a small proportion of national production, but it was the source of the fine cloth worn by the upper classes, and was at its most prosperous in 1700-1720.⁴³³ The outbreak of war with Spain caused some recession in exports in 1719-1721, after which a period of stagnation, or even decline, followed in the western broadcloth industry until about 1770. French cloth superseded English in the Levant markets.⁴³⁴

⁴²⁹ Bowden (ed), *Economic Change*, 33, 202.

⁴³⁰ Mann, *Cloth Industry*, 257-8.

⁴³¹ Mann, *Cloth Industry*, xiii-xviii.

⁴³² D.Hirst, 'Locating the 1650s in England's 17th century', *History*, 81, no 263 (1996), 377. See below, Religion, for local attitudes in the Civil War.

⁴³³ Mann, *Cloth Industry*, 26-36.

⁴³⁴ Mann, *Cloth Industry*, 36-41.

At the same time customer demand for lighter cloth encouraged worsted production, especially in Yorkshire, where those worsted clothiers with sufficient capital to invest were better able to oversee quality, offer variety, and secure reliable delivery, thanks to different patterns of organisation under a single roof among the larger producers. In woollen broadcloth manufacture Yorkshire also had an advantage, since each family tended to see its own products through to the end, and those involved at every stage thus had a vested interest in maintaining quality and reliability.⁴³⁵ In the west of England, the parliamentary committee on the woollen trade in 1803 was told that 'many weavers receive work from different masters, and have many warps by them at the same time, belonging to those different masters, by which means the return of the work is very much delayed'.⁴³⁶ The distinguishing feature in 1806 was said to be that 'the work, generally speaking, is done by persons who have no property in the goods they manufacture'.⁴³⁷ This was the weakness of the 'putting-out' system, leaving the production process vulnerable to fraud, embezzlement of materials, and inefficiency.

The revival in varied cloth demand from about 1760 was of more benefit to Yorkshire than to the west of England. Stroudwater clothiers responded by concentrating on 'superfines', the best cloth in the late-eighteenth century, long lasting, finished like soft leather or velvet, and expensive, but really only suitable for outer garments. Stroudwater Scarlet became the uniform of the British army, although probably only officers could afford the real thing. The region's unequalled reputation for the high quality of the end product enabled it to hold its own into the next century.⁴³⁸ The development of factory mills and widening of the range into cheaper cloths took place outside the period of this study, as did the eventual decline of the industry before the might of Yorkshire. The seeds of that decline, however, may lie in the constraints placed on clothiers by the artisan organisation of the putting-out system, the very

⁴³⁵ P.Hudson, 'Landholding and the Organisation of Textile Manufacture in Yorkshire Rural Townships c1660-1810', in Berg (ed), *Markets and Manufacture*, 286-8.

⁴³⁶ *B.P.P.* 1802-3, V, 247.

⁴³⁷ *B.P.P.* 1806, III, 576.

⁴³⁸ Mann, *Cloth Industry*, 50.

thing of which weavers and shearmen were most proud, and which they at least held to be the guarantee of broadcloth quality.

b) Employment in Cloth

One way of judging how many people were working in cloth might be to consider the teams per loom. It took, according to a local saying, seven spinsters to keep one weaver going, most weavers being male. More statistically, various estimates made between 1615 and 1736 of the number of workers required to produce cloths of different qualities, through all the processes, arrive at an approximate average of 15 men, women and children.⁴³⁹ Since a cloth had to be woven on one loom, these 15 people may be regarded as a loom team, although they would not all belong to the weaver's household or spend the same amount of time on that particular cloth.

A broadloom was a two-man operation and, although the law allowed a weaver to have two looms in his house, most in 1709 would only have worked one each, with assistance. A woman might sometimes weave, such as Mary Hathaway, apprenticed in 1726 by the Stonehouse overseers to be trained by Jonathan Bassett of Randwick as a full weaver, but she would still need a partner to operate a broadloom.⁴⁴⁰ By 1784 many weavers were running two looms each. Edward Sheppard of Uley stated in 1803 that this was so in his neighbourhood, that many had more than two looms in their homes, that more weavers were now women, and that many looms were the new narrow type with spring shuttles which could be worked by one person.⁴⁴¹

In table 20, the likely number of active looms in Stonehouse suggested by the resiant lists for 1608, 1709 and 1784 has been calculated. In 1608 and 1709 each weaver has been supposed to have one broadloom, but in 1784 they have been allocated two each. A loom team has been supposed to contain 15 people.

⁴³⁹ Mann, *Cloth Industry*, 316-8.

⁴⁴⁰ GRO P316/OV4/1/13.

⁴⁴¹ *B.P.P.* 1802-3, V, 246-7, 256.

Table 20: cloth employment by loom teams.⁴⁴²

1608	21 weavers, less 3 probably sharing a loom	= 18 looms
1709	36 weavers, less 8 probably sharing a loom, plus 2 looms of weavers who had become small-scale clothiers	= 30 looms
1784	27 weavers (one narrow), less 5 probably sharing a loom	= 44 looms

	1608	1709	1784
Looms	18	30	44
Total employed, each loom x 15	270	450	660
Estimated population, table 6	480	650	1115
Total as % of est population	56.3	69.2	59.2

As a comparison with table 20, figures for men in cloth have been set out in table 21 from the same three resiant lists, and on the same terms, as those for agriculture. They are grouped into preparatory trades (scribblers, woolworkers and others involved in providing yarn), manufacturing (weavers), finishing trades (tuckers, fullers, dyers, shearmen, clothworkers and clothdressers), garment making (tailors), and management (clothiers, mercers and factors). Some men had a dual cloth occupation, but have only been counted once, in the position thought to apply to that list. The 1801 census does not distinguish one sort of 'trade and manufacture' from another, or indicate the gender of those counted, so its total of 687 cannot be directly compared. Multiplying it by 3.5 to reach an 'interest', in the same way as for agriculture in table 19, would take it to 170% of the whole census population. It seems likely that 687 is a total of working men and women, and probably mainly of men, with many women working in trades at home put in the 'other' category.

Cloth employment might be calculated from the resiant lists for 1608, 1709 and 1784 in the same way as for agriculture in table 19, except that this would not allow for the preparation, spinning and processing work done by women. The female input in cloth was both more definable and more recognised than that in agriculture. It seems likely that their wage rates were generally the same as those for men in piece-rate terms, most apparent discrimination arising because women had less working time

⁴⁴² Source: appendix 3, tithe census 1709, census 1801, table 6.

available.⁴⁴³ Men were not often said to be in preparation trades before the introduction of the scribbling horse in the later seventeenth century, which extended the carding of wool fibres usually done to prepare for spinning into the supply of blended coloured yarn for weaving medleys.⁴⁴⁴ The first named scribbler in Stonehouse was William Ball, so called at his marriage in 1715.⁴⁴⁵ He and some other individual scribblers seem to have shared premises with weavers, perhaps supplying their spinners. Scribbling on a larger scale might be done in clothiers' establishments, although there were apparently one or two scribbling workshops during the eighteenth century run by the Hewlings family at [149] and [157], and possibly also at the home of John Mosley, a woolstapler, at Cainscross [467].⁴⁴⁶

Spinning was an independent, non-seasonal source of female livelihood, regardless of whether a woman's immediate family was in cloth, and was a mainstay of single women and widows.⁴⁴⁷ To allow for this among women not in cloth industry families, a figure equivalent to one female relative of each man in agricultural or 'other' occupations has been added to the total of workers in cloth in table 21, excluding any addition for the young servants in 1608 and 1709, who would probably have been living alone away from their kin. Each of these women also carries an 'interest' (x 3.5) to represent her dependants, added to that of the cloth industry workers' own families.

Not all men were married, but most of those non-cloth residents who were single may well have had female relatives in the parish to add to the wives, daughters and female relatives of the married, all working in part in cloth. The economic benefits of these women's work contributed to the maintenance of agricultural and tradesmen's families, as well as to the cloth industry.

⁴⁴³ J.Burnette, 'An investigation of the female-male wage gap during the industrial revolution in Britain', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. L (1997), 257-281: however, she notes that female handloom weavers in Gloucestershire do appear to have been paid less than men in 1840.

⁴⁴⁴ Mann, *Cloth Industry*, 284-5.

⁴⁴⁵ GRO P316, Stonehouse marriage register.

⁴⁴⁶ See appendix 3.

⁴⁴⁷ P.Sharpe, 'Literally Spinsters', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XLIV (1991), 46-65.

Table 21: employment in the cloth industry.⁴⁴⁸

Svt = servants.

	RL 1608	% 1608	RL 1709	% 1709	RL 1784	% 1784	Census 1801
Added women, ref table 19: 1608 agr 57 less 27 svt = 30, + other 19 = 49 1709 agr 46 less 7 svt = 39, + other 36 = 75 1784 agr 64 + other 41 = 105	49	45.0	75	42.9	105	48.4	
Men in resiant lists							
Preparation	0	0.0	1	0.6	7	3.2	
Manufacture	21	19.3	36	20.6	27	12.4	
Finishing trades	17	15.6	22	12.6	60	27.6	
Garment making	4	3.7	11	6.3	2	0.9	
Management	18	16.5	30	17.1	16	7.4	
Total	109	100	175	100	217	100	687
Interest, total x 3.5	382		613		760		687
Not employed, 30% of interest	114		184		228		
Employed, interest less 30%	267		429		532		687
Estimated population, table 6	480		650		1115		1410
Employed as % of est pop	55.6		66.0		47.7		48.7

The numbers of additional women suggested in table 21 approximate to about three spinners per loom, which is half the number put forward in the industrial estimates. However, some spinning, as well as other tasks such as quilling, or loading shuttles, and burling, or picking out knots, would have been done by the women and children of the cloth families themselves, especially those who lived where the loom or shearing-frame was. With the additional women incorporated, a 30% share to represent the old and the young has then been taken out to leave a possible employment figure. The resulting estimated proportion of the population is close to the loom-teams percentage (see table 20) in 1608, about 3% below it in 1709, and about 11% below it in 1784. Part of the discrepancy in 1709 and 1784 may be due to the resiant lists being incomplete, at 98% and 68% respectively, or to not every weaver in 1784 having two looms.⁴⁴⁹

⁴⁴⁸ Source: appendix 3, tithe census 1709, census 1801, table 6. % to nearest 0.1.

⁴⁴⁹ See chapter 4, table 7.

The 1801 trade group total, as explained above, probably represents mainly men in all trades, including cloth. The 1801 census gives 634 men and 778 women in the population. If the agricultural group is all men, the number of women is greater than either the trade group (687) or the 'other' group (646) on its own, and the number of men is less than either. How males and females were distributed, and whether spinners were regarded as in manufacture or put in the 'other' group, is not made clear. There is some evidence that low wages and shoddy work had led to some decline in their employment in Stroudwater by 1780, clothiers in Minchinhampton preferring to send their wool away for spinning.⁴⁵⁰ Women in the area may have been losing this source of income even before the arrival of the spinning jenny. The main impact of the introduction of the jenny in the region after 1790 was said to be the loss of work, not to cloth households, but to the women of agricultural ones.⁴⁵¹ Jenny workshops, such as the one on the top floor of Stroud market house from about 1790, attracted custom from clothiers who might otherwise have sent spinning out to country women.⁴⁵² However, such technological change came slowly, the only known male jenny spinner in Stonehouse in the period being William Whittaker, living in Ebley, at [413(E)], in 1804, and probably employed at Ebley Mill. The changes in the work pattern, especially for women, after 1750, were due more to market forces than to the imposition of new technology.

Lindert and Williamson put all workers in industry and building together in category 5 of their national social tables, so proportions of cloth industry workers alone are not indicated. They did not differentiate agricultural labourers from other general workers, and included little information on women's occupations. Nevertheless, it has been estimated from their figures that between 1688 and 1759 the national industrial workforce grew by 0.51% per annum, as that of agriculture shrank by 0.05% per

⁴⁵⁰ M.Berg, *The Age of Manufactures, 1700-1820*, (London, 2nd edition 1994), 109.

⁴⁵¹ A.Randall, *Before the Luddites: Custom, community and machinery in the English woollen industry, 1776-1809* (Cambridge, 1991), 61.

⁴⁵² Unpublished work, Ian Mackintosh, Stroud Textile Group.

annum. After 1760 the agricultural workforce expanded again slowly (between 0.35% and 0.6% per annum), but the industrial continued to grow faster (between 0.95% and 1.36% per annum). Not only did industry apparently gain from agriculture, but also much of the natural population increase may have gone into the industrial sector.⁴⁵³ For this to be reflected in Stonehouse, the trade and manufacture total in 1801 should probably be augmented by some of those classed as in 'other' trades, some of whom would have been members of agricultural families.⁴⁵⁴ The calculations arise from largely male-based source material, so an industrial workforce including women employed in spinning would have been even larger.

Women's work, as has been seen, had always been of a 'dual' nature. Large numbers of women were mixing cloth preparation work with their role in agricultural households, and women in cloth families would also have been contributing to the agricultural economy, if only in small ways. The tithe census of 1709 refers to the keeping of hens, a female responsibility which generated income from eggs, by households of all occupations.⁴⁵⁵ It was unusual for a woman to follow a trade or profession in her own right in a rural parish, except perhaps as a folk physician, laundress or alehouse keeper, although widows might continue their husbands' businesses. Migrant women had more seasonal work such as fruit picking open to them, and some became professional pedlars and hawkers, but these would not have stayed in one place.⁴⁵⁶ Married women accommodated themselves and their ways of earning around their husbands' activities. Formal definitions of dual occupations will therefore be looked for among the men in the resiant lists for 1608, 1709 and 1784. These are notoriously hard to estimate, since most households probably mixed some work connected with the land with their trades, if only to produce some extra food for home consumption, or to process the raw materials for beer and cider.

⁴⁵³ Crafts, *British Economic Growth*, 13-17.

⁴⁵⁴ A larger proportion of the adult male sample was employed in agriculture throughout the period than of the whole male and female population, see table 19 and chapter 7.

⁴⁵⁵ GRO P316/IN3/1.

⁴⁵⁶ Hill, *Women*, 163-173.

Occupations in the parish apart from cloth and agriculture formed a substantial minority at all times, concerned with services to the general population rather than any other small industries. In 1709, for example, 36 of the resident list total of 182 comprised the vicar, 4 innkeepers, and the following tradesmen: baker, blacksmith (2), general smith (2), gunsmith (2), butcher (5), carpenter (6), joiner, carter, waggoner, chandler (2), and cordwainer or shoemaker (8). There are some cases of evidence in wills and other documents for men in dual occupations in Stonehouse distributed between the three categories of cloth, agriculture and other trades, six in 1608, and ten in 1709. All but three involve cloth and agriculture. Jonathan Harris, who died in 1715, ran the Swan Inn [97], and made his will as a yeoman, but was described as a mercer on his gravestone, recorded by Bigland.⁴⁵⁷ He was chiefly an innkeeper, but counts in all three groups, making eleven dual cases altogether. Thomas Clements was described as a mercer in an administration in 1711 and as a chandler in a deed of 1715, so is counted mainly under cloth but also in trade, while Thomas Sparrow was a yeoman although primarily a carpenter according to the administration and inventory he made for his late wife in 1704.⁴⁵⁸

There are five dual cases among those listed in 1784, all involving men who have apparently changed their occupation completely, rather than doing two things at the same time. Four were described differently in their marriage allegations, all dated before 1770, than in later documents. By 1784 Samuel Sparrow had changed from clothworker to baker/maltster, William Hyde from clothworker to butcher (having married the widow of a butcher), James Hogg from shopkeeper to clothier, and Nathaniel Gardiner from yeoman to shopkeeper. Thomas Cosham, a tailor, inherited the White Horse Inn at Cainscross and was the innkeeper by 1784.⁴⁵⁹

⁴⁵⁷ GRO GDR wills Jonathan Harris 1714/42; D678/STO/28; Frith (ed), *Bigland*, part 3, 1180.

⁴⁵⁸ GRO GDR wills Giles Dimmock 1711/168, Judith Sparrow 1704/221, inventory Judith Sparrow 1704/129; P316a/PC6/1. For mercers see below, Clothiers and Weavers.

⁴⁵⁹ GRO GDR wills Samuel Hogg 1779/78, Benjamin Lawrence 1779/141; D2957/289/77, D127/762; Stonehouse library, Hawker case 12/2.

The figures for male occupations from the three lists are set out in table 22, with each occupation rather than each person counted once, and the percentage of overlap calculated. They suggest that the practice of using dual descriptions was never very prevalent, and was falling into disuse towards 1801.

Table 22: estimated prevalence of dual occupations.⁴⁶⁰

RLT = compiled/resiant list total of men

Occupations	1608	% of RLT 1608	1709	% of RLT 1709	1784	% of RLT 1784
Agriculture	63	46.3	55	30.2	64	29.5
Cloth Industry	60	44.1	101	55.5	112	51.6
Other	19	14.0	37	20.3	41	18.9
Total occs	142	104.4	193	106.0	217	100
RLT	136 (men)		182		217	
Duality	4.4%		6.0%		0%	

This is not to say that men in trades or in industry did not have landed interests, but the idea of one person having two jobs to himself is misleading. A tradesman or clothworker could hardly have been described as also being a yeoman farmer unless the work involved in both occupations was shared by others. As has been seen, most of the hidden work at all stages of the cloth industry was done by women, just one of the ways in which they had always contributed to the mixed family economy, and which were being curtailed after 1750.⁴⁶¹ Occupational descriptions do more to indicate the main source of livelihood in a household than to categorise individuals.

The survey of cloth employment in table 21 indicated that in the period up to 1709 manufacture was the largest employer among the stages in cloth production. It also showed a change in balance between manufacture and finishing during the eighteenth century, such that in 1709 there was a double proportion of weavers to finishers, but

⁴⁶⁰ Source: appendix 3, % to nearest 0.1. Six young servants in 1608, and one in 1709, appear in the lists to have dual occupations, but these are references to their activities later in life.

⁴⁶¹ Hill, *Women*, 264-5; S.Horrell and J.Humphries, 'Women's labour force participation and the transition to the male breadwinner family, 1790-1865', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XLVIII (1995), 89-117.

in 1784 double that of finishers to weavers. As will be seen, by 1780 shearmen and not weavers were the elite of the industry, since their work really set the value of a cloth. On the other hand, numbers of tailors, the local garment makers at the end of the process, had risen with higher consumer expectations up to 1709, but dropped in the eighteenth century. Tailors only kept back a small proportion of the cloth produced, but could do fancy work and made a good return. The probate inventory for Nathaniel Elliott, tailor, in 1706 included, besides cloth, fast dyed linnen and buckram, shamy skins, braid, silver and gold thread, stay tapes, silks, silver braid and buttons, and he also owned books and a long case clock.⁴⁶² The later concentration on superfine cloth, much of which went to fashionable tailors in London and elsewhere, would have reduced the scope for local talent in garment making.

c) Clothiers and Weavers

The proportion of those managing the industry and living in the parish, likely to be fully listed in 1784, had halved since 1709 according to table 21, perhaps reflecting the difficulty of maintaining the necessary level of investment. There was a growing tendency among those with spare money to put it into land rather than cloth, although this does not by itself explain the clothiers' difficulties.⁴⁶³ They had always needed capital as much as organisational skills, since they bought the wool but only saw a return on the sale of the finished cloth. It could take 3-4 weeks just to weave a Gloucestershire broadcloth, which was about 50 yards long and up to 100 inches wide before fulling.⁴⁶⁴ In 1608 none of the listed clothiers lived in the High Street, but at mills, or on farms such as at Oldends where agriculture could supplement their resources. One was William Warner, who occupied a 40 acre copyhold at [188] which had been changed to a lease. He had married in 1600 Anne Sewyn, of a family connected to Kings Stanley and Ebley mills, and had two servants in the muster roll.

⁴⁶² GRO GDR wills, inventory Nathaniel Elliott 1706/120.

⁴⁶³ Berg, *Age of Manufactures*, 106-7.

⁴⁶⁴ The finished statutory size after shrinkage was about 5 ft wide by 30-35 yards long: Mann, *Cloth Industry*, 295, 313, 325; Berg, *Age of Manufactures*, 244.

He was also named in the wills of two weavers, James Frape in 1611, and Thomas Fowler in 1618. He was to be guardian of James Frape's young son, and overseer of Thomas Fowler's will, being his 'master'. Both these men lived in houses nearby, [249] and [194] respectively, and probably worked for Warner on their own looms. Such relationships helped clothiers to get their money back in equivalent goods. Petty fraud and theft were common throughout the period, and hard to control when weavers valued their freedom to take work for any clothier or for themselves.⁴⁶⁵ Thomas Fowler may have regarded himself as contracted to Warner, but this would have been by his own choice and for personal advantage rather than from any legal obligation. The essence of the partnership was that the clothiers were local men, almost all belonging to parish families, and far removed from urban capitalists imposing industry on rural communities as visualised by some models of early industry.⁴⁶⁶

During the 17th century, two types of clothier emerged in Stroudwater. Specialist dyers such as Richard Halliday, who had four servants at Bridgend House [80] in 1608, seemed to disappear, but really their work was being absorbed into larger businesses drawing all finishing together. Those with the money and a mill site could offer dyers and others workshop space and water power, and reap benefits in efficiency and coordination. Organising transport and supply was a problem for all clothiers, large and small. Specialists in such matters, mercers, had become active in Stroud, usually the younger sons of clothiers. Their function has been compared to that of a long distance lorry, relaying whatever needed to be moved.⁴⁶⁷ Jonathan Harris, an innkeeper at [97], also operated as a mercer until 1715, and was followed by Thomas Clements and Thomas Carruthers at [149] until 1736. After this, neither mercers nor carriers are evident in central Stonehouse, matching the fall in the proportion of clothiers. Jasper Hawkins, however, was a mercer in Cainscross

⁴⁶⁵ This was still true in 1802; *B.P.P.* 1802-3, V, 257.

⁴⁶⁶ Coleman, 'Proto-Industrialisation', 437-9.

⁴⁶⁷ Unpublished work, Ian Mackintosh, Stroud Textile Group.

[489(W)] in the east of the parish around 1800, reflecting the growing attraction of Stroud as a centre for the wider business of the cloth industry.

Clothiers without a mill found it increasingly hard to carry their costs. John Aldridge, a broadweaver living in the same house as had Thomas Fowler [194], and possibly using the same loom, was one of the last weavers to set up as a clothier on his own resources, for which he would have needed at least £300 in capital.⁴⁶⁸ His probate inventory of 1712 included one broad loom at £2-10-0 (in a ground floor workshop, not upstairs), 12 yards of broadcloth, the lease of his house at £20, and total goods of £83-4-0.⁴⁶⁹ He could not have afforded to undertake an enterprise like Bonds Mill, or carry credit for long-distance trade. Although his family stayed in the same house until 1750, they reverted to being plain weavers and clothworkers. The resources to command credit among both customers and workforce were crucial to the survival of a clothier. The longer his weavers and clothworkers were willing to wait for their wages, the longer he was able to allow buyers to defer their payments, and thus to secure their future custom.⁴⁷⁰

The pressures on clothiers to control their sources of production led to lower wages and lack of social opportunity for weavers.⁴⁷¹ At the same time their attachment to formal apprenticeship was loosening. In 1709, all the weavers in Stonehouse aged below 30 were with their fathers, and probably trained at home. Apprenticeship was a way of developing links to patronage and influence, another strand in becoming a clothier which was being weakened. Its value to the industry had become a political issue among both weavers and clothiers by 1800, sometimes stressed and sometimes set aside.⁴⁷² Giving evidence in 1802 in favour of repealing the statutes requiring

⁴⁶⁸ Randall, *Before the Luddites*, 28.

⁴⁶⁹ GRO GDR wills, inventory John Aldridge 1712/88.

⁴⁷⁰ M.Zell, 'Credit in the pre-industrial woollen industry', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XLIX (1996), 667-691.

⁴⁷¹ Berg, *Age of Manufactures*, 108-9.

⁴⁷² C.Withers and E.Matthews, 'The Geography of Apprenticeship Migration in Gloucestershire, 1690-1830', *BGAS*, CX (1992), 175.

apprenticeship, Edward Sheppard of Uley, a clothier, said that if he was not allowed unapprenticed weavers much of his trade would be lost, in fact he tended to favour them above the apprenticed 'as they in general are very old men'. It was possible, he said, to learn to be a proficient weaver within a year, although other witnesses strongly favoured the statutory seven years.⁴⁷³

Stroudwater weavers in the eighteenth century kept to their own trade and did their best to preserve its status and viability in the face of technological advance and textile diversification. One man in Stonehouse in 1784 is described as a narrow weaver, but the narrow loom had only been developed since 1766.⁴⁷⁴ In 1792, the Gloucestershire Society of Broad and Narrow Cloth Weavers was founded at Stroud, to resist poor training and low wages. In 1793 Nathaniel Watts, a clothier of Walbridge Mill in Stroud,⁴⁷⁵ introduced the narrow spring loom, which could be worked by one man, into his weaving shops, perhaps including the one he had recently bought in Stonehouse at [242]. After alarmed deputations from the weavers, the clothiers promised that the looms would only be used in an emergency, and that wages would not be lowered. Watts sold the offending looms to the weavers, who were happy to use them for their own profit.⁴⁷⁶ Their objection was not to the looms, but to their use in factory conditions rather than in the weavers' own homes. Edward Sheppard said in 1803 that many weavers had two or more looms in their houses, and that 'by the introduction of the spring shuttle, more cloth has been made, which could not otherwise have taken place from the want of weavers, as the operation of weaving is now performed by one person instead of two'. He also declared that more women were then employed as weavers than before, by implication using spring looms.⁴⁷⁷ These women may also have held an advantage in that they were one of the few groups of female industrial workers paid at a lower piece rate than the men, and were

⁴⁷³ B.P.P. 1802-3, V, 245-7.

⁴⁷⁴ Randall, *Before the Luddites*, 17.

⁴⁷⁵ Cox, 'Turnpike System', 144.

⁴⁷⁶ *Glos Journal* 18 March 1793, quoted in Randall, *Before the Luddites*, 99.

⁴⁷⁷ B.P.P. 1802-3, V, 246-7, 256.

therefore more attractive to the clothiers as outworkers.⁴⁷⁸ The weavers themselves took advantage of the new technology to generate family income, and thus weakened their own case for the continued protection of the old laws defending the 'mystery' of the broadloom, which were repealed in 1809.

d) The Rise of the Finishing Trades

The cloth finishers, especially the shearmen, had come a long way from the humble tucker or fuller, sometimes called a 'walker' because cloth was first strengthened by being trodden with alkaline clay in running streams, to felt the fibres together. According to a popular medieval riddle, 'What people be they that getteth their living most merriliest? They be priests and fullers, for one singeth and the other danceth'.⁴⁷⁹ By 1500 the mechanisation of fulling was widespread, with new fulling stocks being built, such as those granted to Richard Bence, possibly near Bonds Mill [32], in 1496.⁴⁸⁰ In 1608, six of the ten tuckers in Stonehouse were at recognised mill sites, five being gathered at Bridgend [121] where Edward Mayo specialised, probably taking in work on commission from other clothiers and independent weavers. The four tuckers in houses far from main watercourses may have gone out to work, or possibly operated some of the last small stocks on little streams.

Tucking as an occupation seems to disappear in the seventeenth century, no tuckers being resiant beyond 1675 in Stonehouse. Almost the last man to be called a fuller died in 1693. The one later named fuller is James Soul, at Bonds Mill [32] between 1735 and 1750, whose family were shearmen. It appears, in fact, that clothworkers and their elite specialists, the shearmen, were the lineal descendants of the tuckers in the task of turning the raw weave into fine broadcloth. The first resiant described as a 'clothworker' was also a tucker, Edward Dangerfield of [199], who was born in 1610. The first called a 'shearman' was born in 1643, Daniel Colwell of [146], who was also

⁴⁷⁸ Burnette, 'An investigation of the female-male wage gap', 267.

⁴⁷⁹ J. Wardroper (ed), *The Demaundes Joyous*, 1511 (London, 1971).

⁴⁸⁰ GRO D445/M2. See appendix 1.

a clothier. The difference was that clothworkers and shearmen were not obliged to work with water, but could have the cloth fulled at clothiers' establishments before processing it at their workshops. Like weavers, they might live anywhere in the parish, indeed they were freer than weavers in not having to accommodate a broadloom, which was much bigger than a shearing frame, at home. However, many did live in houses formerly occupied by tuckers, such as John Snow of [246] who died in 1671.⁴⁸¹ One of his sons, Samuel, was a shearman, and two others, Jeremy and Edward, were both clothworkers. It is possible that John Snow had his own fulling stocks, but more likely that he carried out the wet processing of cloths in person at the neighbouring Ryeford Mill [301], whereas his sons only worked them after fulling.

Shearmen would work on commission alone or in workshops, taking fulled cloth with the nap already raised by hand or by gig mills, and trimming it to an even and smooth surface. Giggling had long been practised in Gloucestershire on firm cloth after fulling, when it did not do the damage feared by shearmen in Wiltshire, the cause of objections to gig mills there. Damage was more likely to be caused if gig mills were used on cloth which was newly woven, or very fine.⁴⁸² Shearmen had no objection to the gig mill as a machine, indeed it could help to ensure them a steady supply of work and consequently prosperity. As early as 1702, the shearman James Fowler was able to build himself a new house at [447], where he and his two sons, both shearmen, operated a workshop with another clothworker.⁴⁸³

Later in the century shearmen might be based more at mill sites, but they remained independent, and accepted work from many sources. Until the invention of the mechanised shearing frame in 1787,⁴⁸⁴ they were in a commanding position and

⁴⁸¹ John Snow does not appear in the resiant lists, but his widow is given in the Hearth Tax of 1672 apparently at 246, where his sons are listed: GRO GDR wills John Snow 1672/53.

⁴⁸² *B.P.P.* 1802-3, V, 251.

⁴⁸³ *VCH Glos X*, 271.

⁴⁸⁴ Randall, *Before the Luddites*, 122.

earned higher wages from the clothiers than weavers did.⁴⁸⁵ Many clothworkers from other areas, such as Clement Clements, came to Stroudwater to share in the prosperity. The mechanised frame was said to be 'as yet not much in use' in 1806,⁴⁸⁶ but its effects were lamented in 1824 by William Lawrence, the organist of Stroud parish church:

'Time was when cloth was cut by hand, and then
The shearman liv'd and fed like gentlemen;
With scornful eye they view'd the humbler swain,
And smil'd to hear the humbler sort complain;
But now, machines are found to answer best,
They stand upon a level with the rest'.⁴⁸⁷

e) Industrial Relations

All these different workers in cloth, and those at the intermediate stages, were part of one process, and felt themselves to be so. In 1621, William Warner was one of the signatories to a petition by Gloucestershire clothiers to the Justices of Assize 'concerning and touching their trade and myserie of cloth making', to defend themselves against charges of stockpiling cloth and laying off workers in the prevailing white cloth depression. The Justices had asked them to guarantee work to prevent public disorder. The clothiers blamed the Merchant Adventurers for failing to export enough, claimed that they were themselves powerless to affect the situation, and 'William Bennett (of Ebley in Randwick) a very ancient and good clothier doth offer to live by browne bread and water rather then his great number of poore people should want work, yf he had meanes to keep them in work'.⁴⁸⁸ The reduction of the clothiers' ranks and the confinement of the weavers were due more to market forces than to any deliberate exclusion policy by the larger clothiers.

⁴⁸⁵ Mann, *Cloth Industry*, 328-9.

⁴⁸⁶ *B.P.P.* 1806, III, 574.

⁴⁸⁷ W.Lawrence, *Stanley Mill, Stroudwater*, 1824 (Stroud reprinted 1994).

⁴⁸⁸ Rev R.H.Clutterbuck (ed), 'State Papers relating to the Cloth Trade', transcript of PRO SP14/128/49, *BGAS*, V (1880-1), 154-162.

Under a 'putting-out' system, the clothiers' control over their workers was indirect, a matter of social pressure rather than direct employment, nor was housing governed by employers. Both weavers and shearmen were in theory free to take work from any source, even if their premises were rented from one clothier. They could and did resist innovations detrimental to their particular crafts and the value systems arising from them, nor could the clothiers oblige them to accept them. This, together with the technical difficulties anticipated in using machines to match hand work on fine woollens, was the main brake on the pace of the introduction of machine industry in the region.⁴⁸⁹ Weavers and their supply source, the spinners, might be suffering from monopolistic tendencies among the clothiers, but the increase in finishing was partly the result of enterprise among the shearmen and clothworkers, who had a viable economic system which worked through their own network.⁴⁹⁰

The importance of this part of the industry is reflected by the Clothworkers' Society, licensed by Quarter Sessions to meet at the Golden Cross, at Cainscross in Randwick, in 1766 and 1795.⁴⁹¹ It was not based in Stonehouse, but was evidently of significance there, since the lord of the manor was subscribing to it in 1743.⁴⁹² In nearby Nailsworth, where the nonconformist ethic was particularly strong, cloth industry workers of all kinds became more, not less, involved in the property market in the eighteenth century, and were themselves managing the land on a small scale, rather than being reduced to a landless waged labour force.⁴⁹³ With such a flexible network in operation, the move on to factory industry was not inevitable, although it might become desirable. In the Yorkshire worsted-producing districts, the lack of manorial land resources and manorial restrictions had encouraged and allowed both a less controlled land market and industrial enterprise using the putting-out system, but this

⁴⁸⁹ Randall, *Before the Luddites*, 7.

⁴⁹⁰ M.Berg, 'Small Producer Capitalism in Eighteenth Century England', *Business History*, 35 (1993), 36.

⁴⁹¹ GRO Q/RSf/2, *VCH Glos* X, 272.

⁴⁹² GRO D445/E5.

⁴⁹³ A.M.Urdank, *Religion and Society in a Cotswold Vale* (California, 1990), 57-73.

eventually led to factory-type mills being established by the more prosperous clothiers to combat fraud, while smaller operations failed.⁴⁹⁴

In Gloucestershire, there appears to have been a reciprocal bond of goodwill between the various branches of the cloth industry and a willingness to use legal processes to resolve differences between workers and clothiers. This distinguished Stroudwater from the more aggressive methods of the Wiltshire region, where longstanding distrust of the clothiers, who supplied most of the Justices of the Peace, was expressed in direct and destructive action against suspect innovations. In Gloucestershire, relations with the Justices were easier, especially after local gentry supported the weavers' petition in 1756 to have the Justices of the Peace set and maintain wage rates as had been agreed in 1728.⁴⁹⁵ The weavers had their information networks, and used demonstrations and strikes effectively, but were essentially asking for the maintenance of custom through peaceful petitioning.⁴⁹⁶ When disputes arose, such as that with Nathaniel Watts, they were kept within legal bounds. In 1794 the shearmen of Gloucestershire mounted a challenge to the use of the gig mill on fine cloth. They formed an association of 500 members, which provoked meetings by the clothiers, blacklisting and dismissal of some shearmen, and a battle in the press. The clothiers claimed that an illegal combination had been formed and the shearmen were defeated, but there were no riots.⁴⁹⁷

Part of the reason for this lack of both subservience and resentment in Gloucestershire before 1800 may lie in the delayed effects of change. It appears that the full impact of mechanisation in scribbling and cloth dressing and the development of the single-person spring loom, was not felt until after 1820. The Napoleonic War period, during

⁴⁹⁴ Hudson, 'Landholding', in Berg (ed), *Markets and Manufacture*, 261-292.

⁴⁹⁵ Randall, *Before the Luddites*, 94-107; A. Aspinall (ed), *The Early English Trade Unions: Documents from the Home Office papers in the Public Record Office* (London, 1949), 57.

⁴⁹⁶ A. Randall, 'The Industrial Moral Economy of the Gloucestershire Weavers in the Eighteenth Century', in J. Rule (ed), *British Trade Unionism 1750-1850, the Formative Years* (London, 1988), 29-51.

⁴⁹⁷ Randall, *Before the Luddites*, 124-5.

which European markets and supplies were blockaded off, had increased domestic demand at a time when the workforce was reduced by enlistment, so any male redundancy arising from the new machinery was largely offset.⁴⁹⁸ Weavers saw new mechanisms such as the spring shuttle and the spinning jenny as an opportunity for them and their families to make better profits, provided that they had some personal control over their use. The shearmen still held their dominant position and had not yet really joined battle over the mechanised frame, as Wiltshire had done. The partnership of workshop networks and a flourishing small land market was still in place.

Religion

The situation on the ground is not the whole picture. It is necessary to look 'upwards from the ground level where people live and social structures are inhabited, to the nature of the wider social organisation'.⁴⁹⁹ This is easier said than done when homing in on a particular parish. The people who lived in Stonehouse in this period left few personal documents, apart from their wills, and no diaries or intimate correspondence. The main interest of the authorities, church and secular, was in keeping order and avoiding giving their superiors an excuse to intervene. Administrative records therefore do not give a picture of what most people thought about changes, but only record such defiant behaviour as could not be ignored. Religious affiliations are the main, if not the only, way in which states of mind can be assessed in the period.

a) Reformation

Recent work on the Reformation has demonstrated that it was more of a process than an event, and one which took thirty years and was not guaranteed to end in favour of protestantism. The Catholic church had by no means failed the ordinary population or stirred up anti-clericalism to the degree expressed in the literary sources. The

⁴⁹⁸ Randall, *Before the Luddites*, 64-5.

⁴⁹⁹ C.Phythian-Adams (ed), *Societies, Cultures and Kinship, 1580-1850: Cultural Provinces and English Local History* (Leicester, 1993), 5.

establishment of a protestant state church in the end seems to have resulted from a combination of political manoeuvres and piecemeal developments which were not immediately recognised as being significant. Only in a few areas was there a pre-disposition to favour the new religion, mainly round ports and in clothworking regions, such as Bristol and south Gloucestershire, where contact with Europe was frequent.⁵⁰⁰ The followers of John Wycliffe, the Lollards, were to be found in the Bristol area among the weavers and artisans. Most of those burnt for heresy in Bristol in the reign of Mary I were cloth workers.⁵⁰¹ William Tyndale was probably born somewhere near Stinchcombe, a few miles south of Stonehouse, in about 1490, of a yeoman/clothier family. Although most of his translation work on the Bible was done in Oxford, London and Germany, his roots were in Gloucestershire. In spite of his vision, however, a religion which depended on the written word did not immediately seize the imagination of the general rural population.⁵⁰²

In 1528 an unnamed parish priest of Stonehouse was accused before Cardinal Wolsey of preaching heresy and possessing books of scripture in English, including works by Luther which he had distributed to the people. He claimed that all men were priests, able to minister in church, and 'expounded and wrote annotations on the scriptures out of his own mind, abandoning the doctrines of the church'.⁵⁰³ The vicar at the time was the pluralist Richard Browne, who held office until 1554, so this may have been his curate Thomas Hobbys, whose fate is not known.⁵⁰⁴ In 1541 Humphrey Grenfell, a weaver of Stonehouse, was preaching against purgatory and masses in a Gloucester church, reading from the English bible. He was said in a visitation report to Bishop Bell of Worcester to have roused hostility among both clergy and people, but there is

⁵⁰⁰ C.Haigh (ed), *The English Reformation Revised* (Cambridge, 1987), 2-74.

⁵⁰¹ K.G.Powell, 'The Social Background to the Reformation in Gloucestershire', *BGAS*, XCII (1973), 99.

⁵⁰² D.G.Newcombe, 'The Visitation of the Diocese of Gloucester and the State of the Clergy, 1551', *BGAS*, CXIV (1996), 88.

⁵⁰³ *Calendar of Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, (1528), 4444.

⁵⁰⁴ Hobbys has not been traced, for example in J.A.F.Thompson, *The Later Lollards* (Oxford, 1965).

no evidence of a reprimand, perhaps because in that year the diocese of Gloucester was instituted under the protestant Bishop Hooper.⁵⁰⁵ His offence was more the threat to order than his efforts to support reform. In the same year the vicars of Coaley and Wotton under Edge were both suspended for teaching that formal penance was unnecessary, a challenge to the authority of the episcopal courts.⁵⁰⁶

Many Gloucestershire clergy were humble men of local origins, not highly educated theologians. According to Bishop Hooper's visitation of the diocese in 1551, 168 of the 311 clergy were unable to repeat the ten commandments.⁵⁰⁷ Nevertheless they and their churchwardens did their best to obey the different waves of new instructions conveyed to them by the diocesan organisation and enforced by visitation, including the reverse directions during the reign of Mary I. By 1558, however, a certain weariness with change engendered more resistance to the Elizabethan settlement in many parishes than there had been to the more extreme measures under Edward VI.⁵⁰⁸ In Gloucestershire there was more enthusiasm for the movement away from Roman Catholicism, although there is now thought to have been more survivalism here than previously recognised.⁵⁰⁹ This provided a support base for the small Catholic cells staffed from seminaries abroad known in the later sixteenth century.⁵¹⁰

The two clothiers who bought Stonehouse manor in 1558 were both from families already enjoying the benefits of the Reformation. John Sandford had leased Upper Mill [126] from St Peters Abbey in Gloucester in 1525, and bought a half share in it

⁵⁰⁵ Powell, 'Social Background', 109-10.

⁵⁰⁶ Rollison, *Origins*, 89-90.

⁵⁰⁷ J. Gairdner (ed), 'Bishop Hooper's Visitation of Gloucester', an abstract from an eighteenth-century transcript, *EHR*, XIX (1904), 98-121; the curate of Stonehouse, Thomas Shawe, was then able to give satisfaction as to the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, and could repeat the Articles of Faith 'but not prove from scripture'. However, only about 10% of Gloucestershire clergy may have been really ignorant: Newcombe, 'Visitation', 92.

⁵⁰⁸ R.Hutton, 'The Local Impact of the Tudor Reformations', in Haigh (ed), *English Reformation*, 114-38.

⁵⁰⁹ C.Haigh, 'The Continuity of Catholicism', in *English Reformation*, 181.

⁵¹⁰ P.McGrath, 'Gloucestershire and the Counter-Reformation in the reign of Elizabeth I', *BGAS*, LXXXVIII (1969), 5.

after the Dissolution of the Monasteries from Gloucester City in 1544.⁵¹¹ He also bought the estates of Leonard Stanley Priory in 1549, so he could be said to be one of those becoming a landowner as a result of the Reformation. He had long exported cloth to Germany, and in his will of 1559 left £10 to the English congregations of Frankfurt and Geneva.⁵¹² Richard Fowler of Bonds Mill [32], who also had an interest in More Hall [440], was farming Stonehouse vicarage in 1548, after it had been taken into Crown patronage from that of Elstow Priory in Bedfordshire.⁵¹³ These men's sons, both called William, were readily accepted as the new lords of the manor. They would have controlled much of the cloth and agricultural employment in the parish, and could not have operated their businesses if they had faced hostility. Edward Fowler, brother of William, was vicar of Stonehouse as a young single man in 1556-1563.⁵¹⁴ The cover of the earliest surviving manor court book for Stonehouse, containing copied court rolls of 1533-4 and the survey of 1558, is made from a vellum sheet containing Latin music.⁵¹⁵

Habits of thought did not change overnight. In 1550 William Wether, a broadweaver, still started his will by dedicating his 'soul to Almighty God, to our Lady and all saints'.⁵¹⁶ On the other hand, William Middlemore, a husbandman, dedicated his will in 1551 to Edward VI, 'the head of the Church of England next under God, and my soul to God my only salvation'.⁵¹⁷ Such differing will dedications have been taken to indicate uncertainty among ordinary people until the reformed church was fully accepted in practice in the 1570s. Catholic dedications then faded away, and the protestant bequest of the soul became normal practice.⁵¹⁸ It is difficult to assess how

⁵¹¹ *VCH Glos X*, 281.

⁵¹² Powell, 'Reformation', 117.

⁵¹³ *VCH Glos X*, 285.

⁵¹⁴ Powell, 'Reformation', 119.

⁵¹⁵ GRO D4289/M1.

⁵¹⁶ GRO GDR wills William Wether 1550/71.

⁵¹⁷ GRO GDR wills William Middlemore 1551/143.

⁵¹⁸ D.M.Palliser, 'Popular Reactions to the Reformation during the Years of Uncertainty, 1530-70', in Haigh (ed), *English Reformation*, 94-110. The handwriting styles in Stonehouse wills vary enough to suggest that the vicar and curate did not write them all for the parishioners.

much real rethinking took place at the time. The feasting and celebration of symbols in popular medieval religion had certainly been reduced. Belief in objects and ceremonies as powerful in themselves may have been weakened during the 16th century by the protestant campaign linking ritual with evil practices, or else methods of healing and otherwise attempting to control the environment may simply have gone underground to become folklore and magic.⁵¹⁹ What Stroudwater people thought of these matters can only be guessed at, although their later attitude to Charles I and Archbishop Laud suggests that protestant opinions had the upper hand.

Most people were probably not deeply concerned with theology, and were certainly not sober puritans. In 1551 penances were imposed by Bishop Hooper on Thomas Yagge of Stonehouse, who was to say in church on two Sundays 'where as I have been a great dronckard, I am verie sorye'. Also John Sandye, John Turner and Joan Pen were ordered 'that upon Sonneday next cummyng they shall stand up in their clothes after the homilie and saye we are sorie for our intemperancie in overmoche drynck, intending to amende ourselves from hensfurthe, and to lyve sobrelly'. They were also to learn the Creed, Commandments and Lords Prayer.⁵²⁰ Public penance was still the weapon of authority, and the church courts were as much in command of ordinary lives as they had ever been. The bishop's visitation of 1572 found William Elliott the butcher selling meat during service time, one other absentee, and three cases of fornication.⁵²¹ For most people it was both easier and more expedient to 'go with the flow', accept penalties, and adapt to regulations if so obliged.

b) The Vicar

The more participatory role of the vicar after the Reformation seems to have sat well with the inhabitants of Stonehouse. He had always held the glebe, an area of about 30 acres, two-thirds of which lay around the vicarage at [100], with small pieces in all the

⁵¹⁹ K.Thomas, *Religion and the Decline of Magic* (London, 1971), 51-77, 641-668.

⁵²⁰ F.D.Price, 'Gloucester Diocese under Bishop Hooper', *BGAS*, LX (1938), 143.

⁵²¹ GRO GDR B1/29, 203-4.

common fields and the Hams.⁵²² As a resident landholder he was involved in manorial agricultural management and subject to manorial sanctions. In return people paid their tithes at agreed rates, but did not feel obliged to leave money to the church in their wills. Stonehouse apparently had no chantry endowments in 1548, and no parish charities before 1798, apart from its school.⁵²³

The vicar from 1515 to 1554 was the pluralist Richard Browne, who apparently lived mainly at Great Rissington near Burford, but lost both his benefices under Mary I because he was married. In 1572, when the vicar, Edward Grosse, was apparently non-resident, the chancel and churchyard were out of repair, the parish lacked a silver communion cup or carpet, and the curate was failing to hear the catechism and was preaching without a licence.⁵²⁴ Thurston Shaw, vicar from 1574-1609, gave up his pluralist living in 1584 to become fully resident, and in 1593 was called a non-graduate preacher.⁵²⁵ Rather than expressing authority, often through a curate, by virtue of his divine office alone, a vicar after 1558 was expected to be seen in action, especially as a preacher, and to contribute directly to parish life. Clergy who could marry perhaps also had a better understanding of family problems.

The new stress on literacy, in order to read the bible and prayer book, encouraged a basic school at Stonehouse, probably taught by the vicar in the church or vicarage. The school had become a charity one by 1720.⁵²⁶ Education was a feature of the Stroudwater cloth district long before formal foundations were made, fourteen of the fifteen parishes surrounding Stroud having charity schools before 1760.⁵²⁷ The

⁵²² Glebe terriers 1584, 1677, 1704 ref GRO GDR V5/289T.

⁵²³ J.Maclean (ed), 'Chantry Certificates for Gloucestershire', *BGAS*, VIII (1883-4), 229-308; *VCH Glos X*, 288-9.

⁵²⁴ GRO GDR B1/29, 203-4; list of vicars in church.

⁵²⁵ *VCH Glos X*, 285.

⁵²⁶ *VCH Glos X*, 288.

⁵²⁷ N.Herbert, 'The Only Resource for Honest Poverty, Charity Schoolmasters of the Stroud Region 1760-1830', *BGAS*, CXI (1993), 175-189.

majority of those leaving wills or making inventories were at least able to sign their own name, a skill probably only taught after reading had been mastered.

The vicar had gained secular status through the Elizabethan use of parish officials in local government. Even where the work was more the churchwardens' responsibility, he was involved in such matters as storing militia equipment. He had a main role in the administration of the poor law, using personal knowledge to help decide who deserved what. However, he participated in these affairs more as a leading inhabitant than as a divine agent. Churchwardens, constable, highway surveyors and poor law overseers all gained powers to levy parish rates, subject from 1694 to the vestry meeting, chaired by the churchwardens.⁵²⁸

As overseer of morality the vicar might now be less powerful than the community's own sanctions, which were not new to the sixteenth century.⁵²⁹ Stonehouse church was not physically central even to the High Street area, although the vicarage was better placed. The eastern half of the parish was always somewhat disconnected, people living in Cainscross, Ebley, Westrip and Ryeford often registering at Kings Stanley, Randwick or other places as convenient, and not feeling obliged to look to their official vicar for the rites of passage.

c) Civil War

The parish might not have been overly deferential towards its vicar, but it did not develop a 'godly group' of puritan elders such as that observed at Terling.⁵³⁰ Society might be defined as those who met at church each week, but the individual enterprise fostered by the cloth industry makes the concept of 'core' families carrying their interest blocks with them somewhat less appropriate here than in agricultural

⁵²⁸ P. Slack, *Poverty and Policy in Tudor and Stuart England* (London, 1988), 190-1.

⁵²⁹ M. Spufford, 'Puritanism and Social Control?', in Fletcher and Stevenson, *Order*, 57.

⁵³⁰ K. Wrightson and D. Levine, *Poverty and Piety in an English Village, Terling, 1525-1700* (London, 1979), 173-185.

regions.⁵³¹ Extremism was also unwelcome, with no early baptists or quakers settling in the 1650s as at Kings Stanley and Nailsworth.⁵³² Stephen Fowler, who became lord of the manor in 1647, was a member of the parliamentary County Committee in 1645-8 and worked with the Stephens family of Eastington in drawing on the resources of royalist sympathisers, but was nevertheless willing to help royalist friends at Berkeley minimise damage to the castle there.⁵³³ Stonehouse took a sturdily moderate approach to the Civil War, leaning towards the side which upheld Elizabethan protestantism and the parliamentary control of taxation.

One of the clearest signs of Reformation had been the moving of high altars in churches to a central position, and allowing access to them as communion tables. In theory this was a choice left to the parishes under the Elizabethan settlement, but in practice it became obligatory.⁵³⁴ Once the settlement had been consolidated, it became a strongly defended position against the forces of reversion. The confrontation which developed with Charles I and the High Church found expression in a local rhyme, later published in two versions.

1784	1844
'Old Doctor Foster went to Gloster To preach the word of God. When he came there he sat in his chair And gave all the people a nod'	'Dr Foster went to Gloucester In a shower of rain. He stepped in a piddle right up to his middle And never went there again'

There is a Gloucestershire story that the Doctor was an emissary of archbishop William Laud sent to enforce a High Church altar position on Deerhurst church. He was foiled by the Severn floods, and the communion table there has stayed in the

⁵³¹ Phythian-Adams (ed), *Societies, Cultures and Kinship*, 131.

⁵³² *VCH Glos* X, 256, XI, 216.

⁵³³ A.R. Warmington, *Civil War, Interregnum and Restoration in Gloucestershire* (Woodbridge, 1997), 40-1, 83, 92.

⁵³⁴ Hutton, 'Local Impact', in Haigh (ed), *English Reformation*, 133-4.

'puritan' central position ever since. He was probably Dr Brent, entrusted with a visitation at Gloucester for Laud in 1635. He was asked to restore altars throughout the diocese, but failed to reach many places, although whether this was really due to floods is unknown. At all events, his efforts were thought futile, and he was given a satirical name.⁵³⁵

In 1637 Stonehouse church was ordered by a diocesan visitation to have the communion table railed in.⁵³⁶ The churchwardens may have obeyed, as the order was not repeated, or it may just have been ignored. Certainly there is now a high altar in the church, but it has been rebuilt since Dr Foster's day. The vicars at the time were Stonehouse men, William Norris who died in 1642, followed by his son John, who was dispossessed by parliament in 1643 in favour of Thomas Wallas, a Scots Presbyterian. Wallas settled in and married in 1645 Abigail, the daughter of Stephen Fowler, future lord of the manor. After his death Thomas Thache, also a Presbyterian, was presented by Cromwell in 1653, and became the civil registrar in 1655.⁵³⁷ Meanwhile John Norris stayed in the parish, paying his poor rates in 1645,⁵³⁸ and was amicably restored in 1661, when Thache was presented to Sapperton by the judge Sir Robert Atkyns, father of the historian.⁵³⁹ This is a not unusual case of co-operation between moderate clergy, none of whom were likely to have favoured a high altar.⁵⁴⁰

The nearest Stonehouse came to fighting was the outlying Gloucester garrison at Eastington, hosted by the parliamentarian Stephens family, where cannon ball marks on the church tower are said to be from an unrecorded skirmish, although local opinion is that the pattern represents a practice target.⁵⁴¹ The cloth seizures by Prince Rupert around Stroud and the interruption of cloth routes to London were the

⁵³⁵ P.Brown. 'Who was Doctor Foster?', *Gloucestershire History*, (1994), 2-3.

⁵³⁶ GRO GDR B1/136/1637.

⁵³⁷ Warmington, *Civil War*, 116-7: Thache, or Thatch, had previously opposed extremism.

⁵³⁸ GRO P316, memo in Stonehouse parish register 1711.

⁵³⁹ *VCH Glos* XI, 91.

⁵⁴⁰ R.Hutton, *The British Republic, 1649-1660* (London, 1990), 287-290.

⁵⁴¹ A.E.Keys, *A History of Eastington* (Eastington, 1953), 25.

greatest evils of the war.⁵⁴² For most clothiers, as for the gentry at large in 1660, the need for social stability and a dislike of sectarian religious extremists were main factors in moves towards the return of the king.⁵⁴³ In Stonehouse in 1659 the vicar, Thomas Thache, and Daniel Fowler, a clothier and brother of the lord of the manor, were said to be supporting efforts by Edward Massey, who had commanded the garrison of Gloucester against Charles I, to encourage a royalist rising in the city in favour of Charles II.⁵⁴⁴ The reasons for the war were not forgotten, but the same habit of thought which embraced moderate protestantism also tolerated different opinions, as long as they had regard to the common interests of all capitalists and landholders, including and perhaps especially those of the 'middling sort'.⁵⁴⁵

This did not mean that social gradings were not observed. The record of a pew dispute in Stonehouse church in about 1662 refers to 'the tyme of usurpation and all arbitrary disorders', when William Sandford, a gentleman, had given up a seat to two other claimants during Thache's incumbency, for the sake of social peace. Sandford had reclaimed his seat after Norris was restored, but the two usurpers, both clothiers, 'did in the most rude and unmannerly manner intrude themselves....they likewise being persons of meane and unworthy qualitie not befitting such a seat'.⁵⁴⁶

d) Nonconformity and Recusancy

No nonconformists or recusants were listed for Archbishop Whitgift in Stonehouse for his survey in 1603, which probably means that people were conforming officially whatever their personal position.⁵⁴⁷ The Compton census of 1676 lists one Roman Catholic and four protestant nonconformists in the population. Occasional or casual

⁵⁴² Mann, *Cloth Industry*, 4.

⁵⁴³ R.Hutton, *The Restoration, 1657-1667* (OUP, 1985), 287-290.

⁵⁴⁴ *VCH Glos X*, 286: Warmington, *Civil War*, 160.

⁵⁴⁵ B.Sharp, 'Rural Discontents and the English Revolution', in R.C.Richardson (ed), *Town and Countryside in the English Revolution* (Manchester, 1992), 265-9.

⁵⁴⁶ GRO ref GDR B4/1/2305.

⁵⁴⁷ BL Harleian MS 280, ff 157-172v, quoted in A.Whiteman (ed), *The Compton Census of 1676* (London, 1976), 543.

conformers were included among the conformists to keep their numbers down, a political move aimed at preventing the king from introducing toleration.⁵⁴⁸ Most dissidents were labelled 'puritan' after the Restoration, but in fact these were mainly sectarians, whereas true puritans were strict Calvinist protestants, most of whom deplored the regicide and conformed for official purposes.⁵⁴⁹ The real level of nonconformity in Stonehouse may therefore have been higher than it appears, but this did not mean social disturbance. A contemporary comment on the otherwise lost responses to the Archbishop's survey of Conventicles in Gloucestershire in 1669 indicates significant activity in the deaneries of Dursley and Hawkesbury, south of Stonehouse.⁵⁵⁰ Many dissenters went through the motions of anglicanism to achieve advancement, or just to be able to hold parish offices.⁵⁵¹ The Ball family, absentee lords of Stonehouse manor, may have been among them.⁵⁵² In the list of nonconformist meeting places licensed in 1689 by Quarter Sessions under the Toleration Act, the nearest were a Presbyterian group in Kings Stanley, joining the Baptists there, and Robert Viner's barn at Stroud.⁵⁵³ Vynie Viner married William Ball of Stonehouse, a woolscribbler, in 1715, and his cousin Levi Ball, lord of the manor, was said to be a Presbyterian in the diocesan survey of 1735, when there were also two papists and one absentee from communion in the parish.⁵⁵⁴

It has not been possible to identify these divergent few on either religious wing, although Anselm Fowler of More Hall [440] is likely to have been one of the nonconformists. He was a gentleman, a cousin of the manor Fowlers, who wrote in his will, proved in 1701, 'being heartily sorry I cannot make provision for my said sons answerable to the Affection I bear them and which might have been augmented had

⁵⁴⁸ Whiteman (ed), *Compton Census*, xxxviii-xli, 543.

⁵⁴⁹ J.S.Morrill (ed), *The Impact of the English Civil War* (London, 1991), 66.

⁵⁵⁰ D.L.Wylkes, 'The Bishop of Gloucester's Letter about Nonconformist Conventicles, August 1669', *BGAS*, CXIV (1996), 97-104.

⁵⁵¹ J.Rule, *Albion's People: English Society, 1714-1815* (London, 1992), 92-96.

⁵⁵² See discussion following table 15.

⁵⁵³ GRO Q/SC index to Order Books, appendix.

⁵⁵⁴ GRO GDR B1/285B(1), f 19.

not a concurrence of misfortunes happened to me by reason of my persuasion and the iniquity of the times which said persuasion I always esteemed to be equally necessary as to be a Christian'.⁵⁵⁵ The wording of his will, written in his own hand 'in the name of God', and commending his family 'to God's good grace', might indicate a nonconformist rather than a Catholic persuasion. He was presented at Gloucester consistory court in 1686 for refusing communion, together with his son Henry, perhaps in protest at the accession of James II.⁵⁵⁶ There is no evidence in diocesan or Quarter Sessions records that the family had any Roman Catholic connections. In spite of his persuasion, however, his children were baptised in the parish churches of Stonehouse or Randwick, and he himself was buried at Stonehouse in 1700 as a gentleman, in a memorial tomb in which his wife and son later joined him.⁵⁵⁷ He had evidently been penalised for his beliefs, but had not lost his property or his status.

Stonehouse had no licensed nonconformist chapels within the parish until 1798, when Ebley was established.⁵⁵⁸ Individualism combined with poverty had led a more isolated community at Nailsworth into active nonconformity based on a thriving Baptist church and expressed through workshop organisation and small capitalism.⁵⁵⁹ In Stonehouse even Methodism, which was not yet nonconformity, found few followers until the later 18th century.⁵⁶⁰ George Whitefield, campaigner for John Wesley, was a personal friend of Samson Harris, vicar of Stonehouse from 1728 to 1763, and drew huge crowds when he preached at the parish church. Nevertheless, Whitefield made little headway, which was later blamed on Harris' excellence as a vicar and the close society he encouraged.⁵⁶¹ In 1746 Daniel Grant, a Quaker from Bradford, Wiltshire, was baptised at the same time as his infant daughter, perhaps having been eventually persuaded by the vicar. He had married a local woman,

⁵⁵⁵ GRO GDR wills Anselm Fowler 1701/48.

⁵⁵⁶ GRO GDR B1/259/39.

⁵⁵⁷ Frith (ed), *Bigland*, part 3, 1179.

⁵⁵⁸ *VCH Glos* X, 288.

⁵⁵⁹ Urdank, *Religion*, 52.

⁵⁶⁰ GRO P316, Stonehouse parish register, baptism of George Whitfield (*sic*) Trigg 1794.

⁵⁶¹ *VCH Glos* X, 286.

presumably in church, in 1743, and was listed as a resiant in 1744.⁵⁶² Harris also encouraged literacy, and left his books in his will to found a parish library.⁵⁶³

The next vicar, John Pettat (1763-1805) married his predecessor's niece, and presided over the foundation of a school at the Swan [97] in 1775, which developed into the present Park School. The ideal of educating the poor was perhaps rather let down by the schoolmaster John Elliott, who placed an advertisement in 1789, that he had 'obviated the dislike that many respectable people have formed to boarding their children at this school, by reason of a charity being taught there, which he has now removed, and appropriated the whole house to the more genteel accommodation of boarders'.⁵⁶⁴ Nevertheless, the literacy and peaceful behaviour of cloth industry workers in Stonehouse were highlighted in the Report on the Handloom Weavers drawn up by Royal Commission in 1839, and contrasted with different conditions and attitudes in other Stroudwater parishes.⁵⁶⁵ It was at this time, however, that nonconformist churches really became established in the parish, and the social cohesion which Harris had encouraged began to disintegrate as the interests of clothiers and their workers diverged.⁵⁶⁶

Conclusion

It seems that the rise in the parish population observed between 1558 and 1804 was not directly attributable to local agricultural productivity. Holdings tended to be run in the interests of the actual occupier, with inheritance claims provided for by financial arrangements. As manorial control declined, larger estates came into fewer hands, with more labourers and more pasture, but these estates were not main employers or suppliers of food.

⁵⁶² GRO P316, Stonehouse parish registers.

⁵⁶³ GRO D678/STO/56.

⁵⁶⁴ *GloucesterJournal* 28 Dec 1789, quoted in Herbert, 'Honest Poverty', 178.

⁵⁶⁵ J.H.A.Anderson, *The History of Stonehouse* (Gloucester, 1977), 12.

⁵⁶⁶ *VCH Glos X*, 287-8.

The woollen broadcloth industry was central to the economy and society of the parish in this period. Under the putting-out system, artisans were able to think of themselves as independent, although they were in practice dependent on the clothiers and the mills. The social relationship was made by kinship and patronage, masters having a sense of responsibility for the wellbeing of their workers, and workers having some loyalty to good masters, although both were free to indulge in private enterprise. The main features of the resulting society were cohesion and mutual respect, reinforced by moderate protestant religion, but also an inbuilt resistance to changes which might inhibit what were regarded as long-established practices. The main objection was not to new technology as such, but to the threatened monopoly of it by clothiers, which would be further put to the test as machinery became large and complicated enough to make factories necessary.

Strains were present, such as pressure of population numbers, rates and taxes which held back new building, divergence between the interests of large and small landowners, and disputes with clothiers who were becoming more physically distant and financially vulnerable. New machines were harder to reconcile with all interests, and religious bonds became confused and liable to weaken. These strains did not really show until the next century, when post-war depression triggered the specific issue of how work was to be paid for under factory conditions. It was a new world, with a relationship between master and workforce which was different to the dynamic of the previous century.⁵⁶⁷

⁵⁶⁷ J.Loosley and I.Mackintosh, *The Stroudwater Riots of 1825* (Stroud, 1993).

Chapter 6: Property Transmission

The question now arises as to whether the observed changes in population patterns and in the structure of the cloth industry in Stonehouse in the later eighteenth century, described in chapters 4 and 5, might be connected. The specialists in cloth-finishing may have tried to escape industrial depression by gathering into the area where their skills were still in high demand, the Stroudwater region now producing 'superfines'.⁵⁶⁸ Evidence on this question is hard to find, but some may lie in the residence sequences for the parish which have been established from the available documents. These will be quantified on the basis of properties in this chapter, and related to people and their occupations in the next, to see whether kinship links cluster anywhere in the population, and whether such clusters are particularly connected to the cloth industry.

The family links at subtenancy level between occupants of the same property site, already observed in many individual cases, will be examined alongside those between occupants and the owners or official tenants of the property. Each property site will be treated as a unit, since successive occupants of separate houses cannot always be deduced without possibly misleading speculation. Some may be suggested from the annotated lists, however, such as for the cottage thought to have been added to site [189] in 1664, and the two sets of tenements at [486] from 1709.⁵⁶⁹ A direct family link may also indicate occupation of a particular house.

Cohorts and Areas

The analysis will compare results from each of the four time cohorts and six geographical areas already outlined.⁵⁷⁰ The compiled 1558 list is too distant from the next one, for 1608, to be included in the first cohort, and is difficult to analyse for transmission without research into the preceding period. Its function is to define the ownership and type of tenancy of properties for future reference, but it will not be

⁵⁶⁸ J de L.Mann, *The Cloth Industry in the West of England 1640-1880* (Gloucester, 1987), 50-1.

⁵⁶⁹ See appendix 3: houses on the same site may show when listed either side of another site.

⁵⁷⁰ See chapter 3 conclusion, and chapter 4, table 14.

Chapter 6: Property Transmission

included in the numerical analysis of transmission. The cohort and area subframes contain the following elements:

Cohort 1	1608-1632	1 compiled and 2 resiant lists	25 years inclusive
Cohort 2	1657-1691	14 resiant lists	35 years inclusive
Cohort 3	1709-1752	38 resiant lists. ⁵⁷¹	44 years inclusive
Cohort 4	1772-1804	5 resiant and 1 compiled lists	33 years inclusive
Area 1	Oldends and Bonds Mill		8 property sites. ⁵⁷²
Area 2	Gloucester Road, High St and Haywardsend		57 property sites. ⁵⁷³
Area 3	Bridgend and the Cross		11 property sites. ⁵⁷⁴
Area 4	Ryeford and Ebley		22 property sites. ⁵⁷⁵
Area 5	Cainscross and Dudbridge		17 property sites. ⁵⁷⁶
Area 6	Westrip, Old Hill and More Hall		18 property sites. ⁵⁷⁷

It is immediately obvious that the number of lists and years per cohort, and properties per area, are not equal in size. Absolute totals will not be adequate measures of comparison between them, since cohort 3 and area 2 are always likely to produce the highest total of whichever feature is being measured. Statistical methods using analysis of standard deviations will also be inappropriate, since the sample groups will not be equal. The time cohorts described are those into which the dates of the resiant and compiled lists can best be gathered, and the areas are those which seem to have

⁵⁷¹ There are two lists each for the years 1743 and 1748, which are not identical within those years, so they are counted as separate lists for the purpose of this analysis.

⁵⁷² Sites 2, 27, 28, 32, 41, 43, 45, 48.

⁵⁷³ Sites 90-92, 95, 97-100, 104, 106, 108, 109-112, 114-5, 117C/S/I, 140, 142-4, 146, 146E-150, 155A, 156-7, 158 E/W, 160-3, 164A/B, 167, 169, 188-194, 196, 199, 200, 222, 249, 253-4. Sites 190 and 191 are treated together, 191 being void.

⁵⁷⁴ Sites 56, 79, 80, 121, 123E/W, 126, 136, 137, 182, 183.

⁵⁷⁵ Sites 239, 242, 246, 301, 302, 407-8, 411, 413E/W, 414E/W, 415-7, 419, 444, 446-450. Sites 407 and 408 are treated together, 408 being built about 1784.

⁵⁷⁶ Sites 465-8, 471, 473, 476-7, 479, 484, 486-7, 489E/W, 490-2. Site 489(E) merged in (W) after 1772.

⁵⁷⁷ Sites 231, 278, 323-4, 363-6, 368, 371, 399, 400, 402, 404, 457, 440, 462-3.

been familiar to the inhabitants of the period, so they have been preferred to artificially equalised statistical populations of years or properties. The approach adopted has therefore been to compare a proportion within a particular subframe with the corresponding proportion in another, to achieve a valid comparison regardless of size.

Change Events

The change events per property site are now to be measured for number and frequency. A change event is taken to be the first appearance of an individual in a list at a given property. Since the source is the resident and compiled lists, all the subjects are men, except the three widows listed in 1608, who have been treated for this purpose as men in place of their unlisted husbands.⁵⁷⁸ Although it has been established that about 9% of households at any one time were probably headed by widows, such a widow's 'arrival' has not normally been treated as a change event, since she usually carried on in a life interest derived from her listed husband.⁵⁷⁹ If she remarried, however, her new husband would be an incoming change. New male names also sometimes appeared because sons had come of age, without any move taking place. These men have been included as changes, since they often continued in residence as presumed tenants.⁵⁸⁰ A resident daughter remained invisible on the same terms as a widow, unless she imported a husband, who would register as a change. One man might be involved in several changes at different properties, but only in one per property. Each change is listed only in its own cohort, even if the man was still resident in the next.

All the changes from 1608 onwards were counted per property and grouped in the six areas. The change event total for each property was divided by the number of inclusive years in that cohort, if the property was present for the whole. Those properties appearing part way through a cohort had their totals divided by the number

⁵⁷⁸ See appendix 3, compiled list for 1608.

⁵⁷⁹ See chapter 4, table 11.

⁵⁸⁰ See below, Kinship Links and Property Transmission.

of years for which they were present.⁵⁸¹ A mean was then taken of all the change event frequencies per property by both cohort and area. This gave only an approximate measure of frequency of change, with a tendency to underestimate, since some new names would have appeared first in unlisted years, together with some changes which will have been missed altogether. The first list in a cohort will also include some people who will have arrived during the preceding gap. In spite of these drawbacks this seemed a better way of assessing frequency than dividing by the number of lists in a cohort, which would have pushed rates artificially high in those cohorts with few lists. The results are presented in table 23 and fig 5.

Table 23: change events per annum per property from 1608.⁵⁸²

C = cohort, Elliott = property reference, evts = change events

Elliott	First	All	Evts	per	C			Evts	per	year	
Area 1	date	evts	C1	C2	C3	C4		C1	C2	C3	C4
28	1558	36	4	5	17	10		0.16	0.14	0.39	0.30
32	1558	42	5	11	20	6		0.20	0.31	0.45	0.18
41	1558	28	6	8	10	4		0.24	0.23	0.23	0.12
43	1558	22	5	4	11	2		0.20	0.11	0.25	0.06
48	1558	23	5	11	3	4		0.20	0.31	0.07	0.12
45	1603	28	2	5	10	11		0.08	0.14	0.23	0.33
27	1657	26		8	10	8			0.23	0.23	0.24
2	1727	11			9	2				0.35	0.06
	Total	216	27	52	90	47	Mean	0.18	0.21	0.27	0.18
Area 2			C1	C2	C3	C4		C1	C2	C3	C4
90	1558	23	2	6	11	4		0.08	0.17	0.25	0.12
92	1558	29	2	8	15	4		0.08	0.23	0.34	0.12
95	1558	38	3	12	15	8		0.12	0.34	0.34	0.24
97	1558	30	7	6	12	5		0.28	0.17	0.27	0.15
100	1558	15	1	6	5	3		0.04	0.17	0.11	0.09
104	1558	20	4	6	7	3		0.16	0.17	0.16	0.09
106	1558	27	4	10	8	5		0.16	0.29	0.18	0.15
110	1558	19	2	4	8	5		0.08	0.11	0.18	0.15
112	1558	28	3	6	14	5		0.12	0.17	0.32	0.15
117S	1558	24	3	8	9	4		0.12	0.23	0.20	0.12
140	1558	37	6	10	12	9		0.24	0.29	0.27	0.27
143	1558	30	2	4	13	11		0.08	0.11	0.30	0.33
146	1558	23	3	7	9	4		0.12	0.20	0.20	0.12
147	1558	27	4	12	7	4		0.16	0.34	0.16	0.12
148	1558	22	3	8	9	2		0.12	0.23	0.20	0.06

⁵⁸¹ See chapter 4, table 8.

⁵⁸² Source, appendix 3.

Table 23 (cont): change events per annum per property from 1608.

C = cohort, Elliott = property reference, evts = change events

Elliott	First	All	Evts	per	C			Evts	per	year	
Area 2 (cont)	date	evts	C1	C2	C3	C4		C1	C2	C3	C4
161	1558	34	8	11	8	7		0.32	0.31	0.18	0.21
164(A)	1558	29	4	7	14	4		0.16	0.20	0.32	0.12
167	1558	23	2	8	9	4		0.08	0.23	0.20	0.12
188	1558	30	7	4	11	8		0.28	0.11	0.25	0.24
189	1558	31	4	8	12	7		0.16	0.23	0.27	0.21
190 + 191	1558	29	6	8	13	2		0.24	0.23	0.30	0.06
193	1558	37	3	5	13	16		0.12	0.14	0.30	0.48
194	1558	32	4	8	10	10		0.16	0.23	0.23	0.30
196	1558	36	5	8	15	8		0.20	0.23	0.34	0.24
249	1558	33	5	4	18	6		0.20	0.11	0.41	0.18
253	1558	37	3	5	17	12		0.12	0.14	0.39	0.36
254	1558	7	2	1	3	1		0.08	0.03	0.07	0.03
157	1559	33	6	6	9	12		0.24	0.17	0.20	0.36
98	1576	21	3	3	10	5		0.12	0.09	0.23	0.15
108	1581	40	2	15	15	8		0.08	0.43	0.34	0.24
158(E)	1603	29	4	6	8	11		0.16	0.17	0.18	0.33
169	1603	40	6	13	15	6		0.24	0.37	0.34	0.18
117C	1608	15	2	7	3	3		0.08	0.20	0.07	0.09
142	1608	35	3	7	14	11		0.12	0.20	0.32	0.33
222	1608	32	5	9	7	11		0.45	0.26	0.16	0.33
199	1615	27	2	6	8	11		0.11	0.17	0.18	0.33
109	1618	18	1	3	7	7		0.07	0.09	0.16	0.21
200	1658	21		2	9	10			0.06	0.20	0.30
99	1665	19		7	7	5			0.26	0.16	0.15
156	1665	33		8	19	6			0.30	0.43	0.18
149	1675	26		3	11	12			0.18	0.25	0.36
146(E)	1683	20		2	13	5			0.22	0.30	0.15
117J	1688	10		2	3	5			0.50	0.07	0.15
158 (W)	1691	15		3	6	6			3.00	0.14	0.18
162	1720	14			7	7				0.21	0.21
192	1723	17			13	4				0.43	0.12
91	1725	12			7	5				0.25	0.15
115	1726	14			7	4				0.26	0.12
144	1734	19			14	5				0.74	0.15
(164B)	1736	9			2	7				0.12	0.21
163	1772	6				6					0.18
160	1780	1				1					0.04
114	1781	4				4					0.17
150	1793	2				2					0.17
111	1799	2				2					0.33
(155A)	1804	1				1					1.00
	Total	1282	136	292	511	343	Mean	0.16	0.27	0.25	0.21

Table 23 (cont): change events per annum per property from 1608.

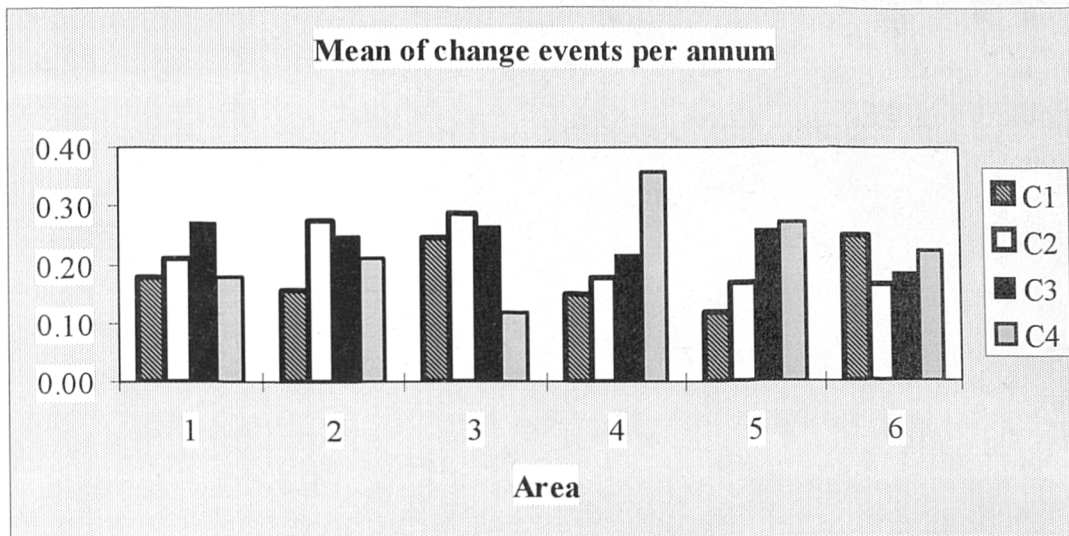
C = cohort, Elliott = property reference, evts = change events

Elliott	First	All	Evts	per	C			Evts	per	year	
Area 3			C1	C2	C3	C4		C1	C2	C3	C4
56	1558	54	6	18	22	8		0.24	0.51	0.50	0.24
79	1558	32	4	3	19	6		0.16	0.09	0.43	0.18
80	1558	33	9	11	9	4		0.36	0.31	0.20	0.12
121	1558	27	11	13	2	1		0.44	0.37	0.05	0.03
123(E)	1558	31	4	9	15	3		0.16	0.26	0.34	0.09
126	1558	40	9	20	6	5		0.36	0.57	0.14	0.15
136	1558	27	2	7	16	2		0.08	0.20	0.36	0.06
137	1558	30	4	6	15	5		0.16	0.17	0.34	0.15
183	1672	24		5	17	2			0.25	0.39	0.06
123 (W)	1683	6		1	5	0			0.11	0.11	0.00
182	1683	13		3	3	7			0.33	0.07	0.21
	Total	320	49	96	129	43	Mean	0.25	0.29	0.27	0.12
Area 4			C1	C2	C3	C4		C1	C2	C3	C4
239	1558	27	2	8	7	10		0.08	0.23	0.16	0.30
301	1558	38	6	16	4	12		0.24	0.46	0.09	0.36
411	1558	28	5	5	16	2		0.20	0.14	0.36	0.06
413 (W)	1558	23	2	4	9	8		0.08	0.11	0.20	0.24
444	1558	15	2	6	4	3		0.08	0.17	0.09	0.09
446	1558	30	6	7	15	2		0.24	0.20	0.34	0.06
447	1558	24	5	6	6	7		0.20	0.17	0.14	0.21
448	1558	27	4	3	9	11		0.16	0.09	0.20	0.33
449	1558	18	2	4	6	6		0.08	0.11	0.14	0.18
246	1640	29		5	11	13				0.25	0.39
242	1663	22		8	12	2			0.28	0.27	0.06
414 (W)	1663	14		3	4	7			0.10	0.09	0.21
302	1683	19		1	14	4			0.11	0.32	0.12
413(E)	1683	30		2	18	10			0.22	0.41	0.30
450	1691	10		1	5	4			1.00	0.11	0.12
417	1783	6				6					0.35
407 + 408	1784	2				2					0.10
414(E)	1804	1				1					1.00
415	1804	1				1					1.00
416	1804	1				1					1.00
419	1804	1				1					1.00
	Total	366	34	79	140	113	Mean	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.36

Table 23 (cont): change events per annum per property from 1608.

C = cohort, Elliott = property reference, evts = change events

Elliott	First	All	Evts	per	C			Evts	per	year	
Area 5			C1	C2	C3	C4		C1	C2	C3	C4
466	1558	17	3	5	7	2		0.12	0.14	0.16	0.06
476	1558	23	2	3	8	10		0.08	0.09	0.18	0.30
489(E)	1558	18	4	5	7	2		0.16	0.14	0.16	0.06
491	1558	31	3	10	9	9		0.12	0.29	0.20	0.27
467	1634	16		5	8	3			0.14	0.18	0.09
479	1683	11		2	6	3			0.22	0.14	0.09
473	1691	19			13	6				0.33	0.18
486	1705	27			18	9				0.41	0.27
477	1709	26			19	7				0.43	0.21
490	1717	14			7	7				0.23	0.21
489 (W)	1739	15			6	9				0.43	0.27
492	1783	1				1					0.05
465	1788	2				2					0.12
487	1794	1				1					0.09
471	1799	2				2					0.33
468	1804	1				1					1.00
484	1804	1				1					1.00
	Total	225	12	30	108	75	Mean	0.12	0.17	0.26	0.27
Area 6			C1	C2	C3	C4		C1	C2	C3	C4
231	1558	27	4	7	8	8		0.16	0.20	0.18	0.24
324	1558	17	3	4	6	4		0.12	0.11	0.14	0.12
371	1558	36	4	9	12	11		0.16	0.26	0.27	0.33
399	1558	23	6	5	10	2		0.24	0.14	0.23	0.06
440	1558	32	4	20	7	1		0.16	0.57	0.16	0.03
462	1558	14	2	4	6	2		0.08	0.11	0.14	0.06
368	1603	10	3	2	4	1		0.12	0.06	0.09	0.03
400	1606	27	3	5	12	7		0.27	0.14	0.27	0.21
364	1608	24	4	4	11	5		0.16	0.11	0.25	0.15
457	1622	17	3	4	7	3		0.27	0.11	0.16	0.09
402	1625	29	2	4	16	7		0.25	0.12	0.36	0.21
463	1632	13	1	4	4	4		1.00	0.12	0.09	0.12
366	1657	10		3	4	3			0.09	0.09	0.09
365	1689	10		1	5	4			0.33	0.11	0.12
323	1709	13			11	2				0.25	0.06
363	1738	7			4	3				0.27	0.09
278	1804	1				1					1.00
404	1804	1				1					1.00
	Total	311	39	76	127	69	Mean	0.25	0.17	0.19	0.22
			C1	C2	C3	C4		C1	C2	C3	C4
All	Total	2717	297	625	1105	690	Mean	0.18	0.22	0.24	0.23

Fig 5: mean of change events per annum per property. Source: table 23.

The results in table 23 and fig 5 indicate a small rise in frequency of change over time moving towards cohort 3, from about one new occupier every five years, to one every four years. After 1750 the rates appear to rise in the east of the parish and to fall in the more manorial western part. This is consistent with the differences between areas in housing and household expansion observed in chapter 4.⁵⁸³

Typing Change Events

All these observed new occupants will next be reviewed to look for kinship links which might give some reason for their presence in a particular property. The analysis is again based on the men, but refers to the women involved in the links, whose situation will be considered separately in chapter 7. Many subdivisions of types of relative were considered, but because not all family details are known it was decided to keep to a few broad divisions which could be fairly easily identified.

Six types of kinship link have been identified among the change events, and noted as applicable on the resiant lists against the first entry for the person in a property.⁵⁸⁴

⁵⁸³ See chapter 4, table 4.

⁵⁸⁴ See appendix 3.

Some very likely links, such as the presumed sons mentioned in chapter 3, have been included with a query, and included in the statistical analysis on an equal footing with the definite ones.⁵⁸⁵

a) Type 1: male kinship link to a previous resiant in the same property.

Includes all kinds of relative with the same surname, from sons to distant cousins.

b) Type 2: female kinship link to a previous resiant in the same property.

Includes all relatives through the marriages of daughters and sisters, such as sons in law, also step-relatives, wife's relatives and husbands of widows. Marrying the daughter of another resiant some years after first arrival in the property has not been counted as a type 2 event, since it was probably not the original reason for residence. There are also six cases of men related to a widow thought from other documents to have been a resiant, although her husband was not, which are included as type 2.

Surname	Property	Resiant list	Reference to widow
Brain	95	1793	GRO D1347/T30
Carruthers	91	1741	GRO D846/III/19
Fryer	324	1683-5	Hearth Tax Michaelmas 1672
Guy (widow Bungie)	253	1723	GRO P316/OV/7/2 and 3/1
Hamlin	194	1723	GRO P316/IN3/1
Hathaway	98	1676	GRO GDR wills 1669/150

c) Type 3: male kinship link to a non-resident owner, lessee or main tenant of the property, who may or may not be resident elsewhere in the parish.

Relationships as for type 1.

This category should give some measure of the degree of investment in property by those who never occupied it in person. These higher holders, 'owners' who did not occupy, have been identified as far as possible from manorial documents, deeds, tax and rate lists and surveys. Where a property was a copyhold, the copyholder is

⁵⁸⁵ See chapter 3, Family Reconstruction.

regarded as the main tenant, often succeeded by lessees. The event is judged at the time it occurred, so a relationship to a previous higher holder who was still alive but no longer in that position would not count as type 3. The number of levels between the owner and the resiant could vary from one to three or even four, for example the lord of the manor might have a copyholder who had leased out his holding to someone else who had a subtenant in occupation with lodgers. These sequences are a matter of individual research and judgment for each property. Lack of documentary evidence does not prove that no formal subtenancy existed, annual tenancies in particular often being by verbal but legal agreement.⁵⁸⁶ The more levels there were, however, the more the lowest one was likely to be domestic and informal.

d) Type 4: female kinship link to a non-resident owner, lessee or main tenant of the property, who may or may not be resident elsewhere in the parish.

Relationships as for type 2. Limitations as for type 3.

e) Type 1+3: male kinship link to a previous resiant who was also an owner, lessee or main tenant of the same house, effectively an 'owner/occupier', and whose 'ownership' is still active at the time of the event in question, either in person, or through his heirs.

Relationships and limitations as for type 3.

This category was designed to trace links to properties which were occupied in person, then temporarily sublet to kin, but kept in the main family's ownership or tenancy. If the property was sold away, any occupying kin of the former 'owners' reverted to being simply relatives of a previous occupier. The practice of leaseback, whereby former owners forced, or deciding, to sell remained in occupation as tenants, present or absent, does not seem to have been common in Stonehouse.⁵⁸⁷ In one observed case of a previous owner continuing in residence, Stephen Collier left his

⁵⁸⁶ C. Clay (ed), *Rural Society - Landowners, Peasants and Labourers 1500-1750*, vol II of J. Thirsk (ed), *Chapters from the Agrarian History of England and Wales* (Cambridge, 1990), 339 - 340.

⁵⁸⁷ Clay (ed), *Rural Society*, 300.

family house at [92] when he sold it to the Parslow family in 1715. However, after some years in another house, he reappeared at [92] in the resiant list for 1729 and stayed there until his death in 1736. It happens that the relevant deed series has survived, but although Stephen Collier is referred to as lately in occupation in 1728 and 1738, there is no reference to a formal lease arrangement with him.⁵⁸⁸ He may have retained a verbal life interest, and his widow is assumed to have lived there until her death in 1753, but no family connections followed them.

f) Type 2+4: female kinship link to a previous resiant who was also an owner, lessee or main tenant of the same house. Relationships and limitations as for type 1+3.

There are three lone female residents, in those lists which include some women (1608, 1799 and 1804), who have been typed as 2+4. Margery Dangerfield (widow Mill), at [143] in 1608, was the niece of the resident lessee in 1558, and cousin of the current lessee. Sarah Pegler, at [440] in 1799 and 1804, was the daughter of the resident lessee in 1772, and was probably herself the current lessee. Hester Cole (widow Watts), at [182] in 1804, was the aunt by marriage of a resident in 1793, and the sister-in-law of the current owner. The other listed lone women occupiers, all widows thought to have a life interest from their late husbands, have not been typed. Edward Snow, at [246] in 1676, has been typed as 2+4 from his widowed mother, listed in the hearth tax of 1672 and probably a lessee after her husband.

Those to whom none of these types can be applied have to be assumed to be occupiers of varying status through friendship, patronage, employment or a straightforward financial arrangement. They include the many cases where surviving deeds record purchases but no kinship link is evident. There may well have been undiscovered relationships among them, but again the argument applies that if these are not immediately obvious locally, they may not have been locally important. It is possible, for example, that Samuel Roome, at [80] in 1676 and 1685, was related to

⁵⁸⁸ GRO D127/730-746.

Samuel Pegler, also there in 1676. Samuel was possibly the brother of Nicholas Roome, who had married Elizabeth Pegler in Gloucester Cathedral in 1669. John Pegler of Stonehouse referred in his will of 1702 to his brother Samuel Pegler and his kinswoman Hester Roome.⁵⁸⁹ However, it has not been possible to identify Elizabeth Pegler or Hester Roome, or to link Nicholas and Samuel Roome, so due to lack of evidence the event in 1676 has not been typed. There are also eight cases of people falling into two types, which have been simplified by giving priority to the probable main reason for that person's presence in that property.⁵⁹⁰ Samuel Dangerfield for example, at [143] in 1709, was the nephew and stepson of two different previous residents but had also married the widow of the last lessee, which brought him the lease, so he has been typed as 2+4.

A total of 1116 change events from 1608 onwards were typed under these six categories, and are set out by cohort in tables 24-27.⁵⁹¹ The numbers which refer to temporarily resident sons, discussed below, are given in square brackets.

Table 24: typed changes in cohort 1. Source: appendix 3.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 1: Elliott							
28							0
32	1[-1]				3		4
41					3[-3]		3
43					4[-3]		4
48					5[-3]		5
45					1		1
27							0
2							0
Total	1	0	1	0	16	0	17
%	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	0.0	100.0

⁵⁸⁹ GRO GDR wills John Pegler 1702/64.

⁵⁹⁰ Thomas Mill [157] in 1657, Giles Phillips [301] in 1691, Samuel Dangerfield [143] in 1709, William Budding [364] in 1709, Nathaniel Biddle [192] in 1772, William Jelliman [117J] in 1784, Daniel Sitlington [193] in 1793, Thomas Evans [239] in 1799.

⁵⁹¹ All percentages in tables 24-32 are given to the nearest 0.1.

Table 24 (cont): typed changes in cohort 1.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 2: Elliott							
90						1	1
92					1		1
95	1[-1]			1			2
97	2[-1]			1			3
100							0
104					2[-1]	1	3
106			2		1		3
110					2[-2]		2
112					2	1	3
117S					2		2
140	1				2		3
143						2	2
146					1	1	2
147	1				1		2
148	1[-1]						1
161					4	1	5
164(A)	1						1
167							0
188					3[-1]		3
189					2		2
190+191					2	1	3
193				1			1
194	1					1	2
196	3[-3]	1				1	5
249					4[-2]	1	5
253					1		1
254				1	1		2
157					1	1	2
98							0
108			1				1
158(E)				1	1		2
169	2						2
117C							0
142							0
222					2		2
199			1				1
109			1				1
200							0
99							0
156							0
149							0
146(E)							0
117J							0
158(W)							0
162							0
192							0
91							0
115							0

Table 24 (cont): typed changes in cohort 1.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 2 (cont): Elliott							
144							0
(164B)							0
163							0
160							0
114							0
150							0
111							0
(155A)							0
Total	13	1	5	5	35	12	71
%	18.3	1.4	7.0	7.0	49.3	16.9	100
Area 3: Elliott							
56					1	1	2
79				1			1
80					2{-1}		2
121	3{-2}					1	4
123(E)					1	2	3
126					2		2
136					1	1	2
137		1			2	1	4
183							0
123(W)							0
182							0
Total	3	1	0	1	9	6	20
%	15.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	45.0	30.0	100
Area 4: Elliott							
239					1		1
301					4	2	6
411	2{-2}	1					3
413(W)							0
444						1	1
446					1	1	2
447					2		2
448					3{-2}		3
449					1	1	2
246							0
242							0
414(W)							0
302							0
413(E)							0
450							0
417							0
408+407							0
414(E)							0
415							0
416							0

Table 24 (cont): typed changes in cohort 1.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 4 (cont): Elliott							
419							0
Total	2	1	0	0	12	5	20
%	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	25.0	100
Area 5: Elliott							
466	1[-1]						1
476			1		1		2
489(E)							0
491					3[-1]		3
467							0
479							0
473							0
486							0
477							0
490							0
489(W)							0
492							0
465							0
487							0
471							0
468							0
484							0
Total	1	0	1	0	4	0	6
%	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	66.7	0.0	100
Area 6: Elliott							
231	1	1					2
324					2		2
371	2[-2]						2
399					4[-2]		4
440					1		1
462							0
368					1		1
400	1[-1]						1
364			1		1	2	4
457							0
402			1				1
366							0
463							0
365							0
323							0
363							0
278							0
404							0
Total	4	1	2	0	9	2	18
%	22.2	5.6	11.1	0.0	50.0	11.1	100

Table 25: typed changes in cohort 2. Source: appendix 3.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 1: Elliott							
28	2[-2]						2
32					1	2	3
41					2[-1]	1	3
43					2		2
48	3[-2]				1	1	5
45					1		1
27		1	1		2		4
2							0
Total	5	1	1	0	9	4	20
%	25.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	45.0	20.0	100.0
Area 2: Elliott							
90							0
92					2	1	3
95	5[-3]						5
97	1				3		4
100	2[-2]						2
104							0
106					4[-3]		4
110					3	1	4
112					3	2	5
117S					2[-1]		2
140	2	1			1	1	5
143						1	1
146					4[-1]	2	6
147	4[-3]	1					5
148	2[-2]			1			3
161	2	3				1	6
164(A)					2		2
167					4[-3]		4
188					2[-2]		2
189	2				1	2	5
190+191	1[-1]		1		3		5
193	1[-1]				1	1	3
194	3[-1]				1		4
196	1[-1]				3[-2]		4
249					1[-1]		1
253					1	1	2
254					1		1
157		2			1		3
98		1			1	1	3
108	8	1					9
158(E)					3[-2]		3
169	1[-1]	1			6	1	9
117C	4[-2]	2					6

Table 25 (cont): typed changes in cohort 2.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 2 (cont): Elliott							
142	1						1
222	1				5[-1]		6
199					1	2	3
109					2[-1]		2
200							0
99	1					2	3
156					3		3
149	1[-1]						1
146(E)							0
117J							0
158(W)	2						2
162							0
192							0
91							0
115							0
144							0
(164B)							0
163							0
160							0
114							0
150							0
111							0
(155A)							0
Total	45	12	1	1	64	19	142
%	31.7	8.5	0.7	0.7	45.1	13.4	100
Area 3: Elliott							
56					1	1	2
79					2		2
80					1[-1]	1	2
121					3		3
123(E)					1		1
126					6[-3]	1	7
136	3[-1]						3
137					3[-1]		3
183	2						2
123(W)							0
182					1	1	2
Total	5	0	0	0	18	4	27
%	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	14.8	100
Area 4: Elliott							
239	1					1	2
301	2		1	1	3[-1]	2	9
411	1[-1]				1		2

Table 25 (cont): typed changes in cohort 2.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 4 (cont): Elliott							
413(W)	1[-1]						1
444					3[-3]		3
446					2	2	4
447					3[-1]		3
448					2		2
449					1	1	2
246					2	2	4
242					1		1
414(W)							0
302			1				1
413(E)							0
450				1			1
417							0
408+407							0
414(E)							0
415							0
416							0
419							0
Total	5	0	2	2	18	8	35
%	14.3	0.0	5.7	5.7	51.4	22.9	100
Area 5: Elliott							
466	3[-2]						3
476							0
489(E)					2[-1]	2	4
491					6[-2]	1	7
467					3		3
479							0
473							0
486							0
477							0
490							0
489(W)							0
492							0
465							0
487							0
471							0
468							0
484							0
Total	3	0	0	0	11	3	17
%	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	17.6	100

Table 25 (cont): typed changes in cohort 2.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 6: Elliott							
231	4						4
324	1	1			1		3
371	4	1					5
399					4[-1]		4
440	1				6[-2]		7
462					2		2
368					2		2
400	3[-1]						3
364					2		2
457	1						1
402	2[-1]						2
366					3		3
463					2		2
365							0
323							0
363							0
278							0
404							0
Total	16	2	0	0	22	0	40
%	40.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	100

Table 26: typed changes in cohort 3. Source: appendix 3.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 1: Elliott							
28	2[-1]	2					4
32	2[-1]	1			2[-2]	1	6
41					4[-3]		4
43					5	1	6
48					2[-1]		2
45	2[-1]				1		3
27	1[-1]				1		2
2	2				1		3
Total	9	3	0	0	16	2	30
%	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	6.7	100
Area 2: Elliott							
90	1[-1]	1				1	3
92	3[-2]	3	1		1		8
95	4[-2]						4
97					4	1	5
100							0

Table 26 (cont): typed changes in cohort 3.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 2 (cont): Elliott							
104					3[-2]	1	4
106	3[-1]	1					4
110	2				1[-1]	1	4
112	1[-1]		1		4[-1]	1	7
117S	4[-1]	1					5
140	1	1				1	3
143	3				2	2	7
146					2	1	3
147					1[-1]		1
148	1						1
161		2			2	1	5
164(A)	1	1			3[-1]		5
167	1[-1]	2				1	4
188	1				1	1	3
189	4[-3]	1		1			6
190+191	2[-1]				1		3
193	1[-1]	1			2[-1]		4
194	2[-1]	1					3
196	1	2		1	2[-2]	1	7
249	3	2				1	6
253	3[-3]	3					6
254					2		2
157	2[-1]	1				1	4
98	2[-1]				1		3
108	3[-1]	1					4
158(E)	4[-4]	2					6
169	2[-1]				2	1	5
117C	2						2
142	4[-2]	1					5
222	1						1
199	6[-2]					1	7
109					4[-1]		4
200					6[-4]		6
99					3[-2]	1	4
156	2[-2]	1			5[-5]		8
149		1			3[-2]		4
146(E)	1[-1]	1					2
117J					1		1
158(W)	3[-3]						3
162					1		1
192	1[-1]					1	2
91	3[-1]	1	1				5
115	2[-2]						2
144	2[-1]					1	3
(164B)						1	1
163							0

Table 26 (cont): typed changes in cohort 3.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 2 (cont): Elliott							
160							0
114							0
150							0
111							0
(155A)							0
Total	82	31	3	2	57	21	196
%	41.8	145.8	1.5	1.0	29.1	10.7	100
Area 3: Elliott							
56	1				7[-3]		8
79					2		2
80					1	1	2
121					2		2
123(E)					1		1
126	1						1
136	2				1	1	4
137	3					1	4
183	9[-5]						9
123(W)					2		2
182							0
Total	16	0	0	0	16	3	35
%	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	8.6	100
Area 4: Elliott							
239						2	2
301					2		2
411	1				1	1	3
413(W)		1	1		1	1	4
444							0
446	1	1			4[-1]		6
447					4[-2]		4
448		1			1[-1]		2
449			2	1			3
246		1	1				2
242	2[-2]				2		4
414(W)	1					1	2
302							0
413(E)	4[-3]	1					5
450					2[-1]		2
408+407							0
414(E)							0
417							0
415							0
416							0

Table 26 (cont): typed changes in cohort 3.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 4 (cont): Elliott							
419							0
Total	9	5	4	1	17	5	41
%	22.0	12.2	9.8	2.4	41.5	12.2	100
Area 5: Elliott							
466	2[-1]						2
476					2[-2]		2
489(E)	3[-2]					1	4
491					2		2
467	1				2		3
479					1[-1]	1	2
473	4[-3]			2			6
486	2[-2]	2	1		1		6
477	3	1		1	1		6
490	1[-1]	1					2
489(W)	1						1
492							0
465							0
487							0
471							0
468							0
484							0
Total	17	4	1	3	9	2	36
%	47.2	11.1	2.8	8.3	25.0	5.6	100
Area 6: Elliott							
231	4[-2]						4
324					5[-3]	1	6
371	2[-2]			1	1[-1]	5	9
399					2	3	5
440	2[-2]	1					3
462					3[-2]		3
368					1		1
400	4[-2]		1				5
364	2[-2]	1				1	4
457							0
402	6[-3]	3	1	1			11
366					1		1
463					1		1
365	1				1		2
323	2[-1]	1			1	1	5
363	1	1					2
278							0
404							0
Total	24	7	2	2	16	11	62
%	38.7	11.3	3.2	3.2	25.8	17.7	100

Table 27: typed changes in cohort 4. Source: appendix 3.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 1: Elliott							
28	7[-5]						7
32					3		3
41					1	1	2
43						2	2
48							0
45	1						1
27	2[-2]	1					3
2					1		1
Total	10	1	0	0	5	3	19
%	52.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	26.3	15.8	100
Area 2: Elliott							
90	3[-2]						3
92							0
95		2					2
97							0
100		1					1
104							0
106	2[-1]				1		3
110		1			2		3
112	1				1		2
117S		1					1
140		1					1
143	2[-2]	1			1		4
146							0
147					2[-1]		2
148							0
161			1	1	1	1	4
164(A)	2[-1]						2
167	1[-1]	1					2
188					2	2	4
189	2[-2]						2
190+191				1	1[-1]		2
193	6[-4]	4		1			11
194	4[-3]	2					6
196	5[-4]						5
249	1[-1]	2					3
253	2[-1]	1					3
254						1	1
157	4[-3]	1					5
98			1				1
108	5[-3]	1					6
158(E)	1	1	1	1			4
169	1	1					2
117C	2						2
142	2	1					3

Table 27 (cont): typed changes in cohort 4.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 2 (cont): Elliott							
222	1[-1]	2					3
199		2		1			3
109	2[-1]					1	3
200	2[-1]	1			2	1	6
99	1				1		2
156					3[-2]	1	4
149	3	1			3[-1]		7
146(E)	2[-2]	1					3
117J					3		3
158(W)	3[-2]						3
162					3[-3]	1	4
192	2						2
91					2[-2]		2
115					2[-2]		2
144	1[-1]					1	2
(164B)	3[-2]						3
163	2[-2]			1			3
160							0
114					3[-1]		3
150							0
111							0
(155A)							0
Total	68	29	3	6	33	9	148
%	45.9	19.6	2.0	4.1	22.3	6.1	100
Area 3: Elliott							
56					3		3
79					2[-1]		2
80	1						1
121							0
123(E)			1				1
126					1[-1]		1
136	1						1
137	3[-3]						3
183							0
123(W)							0
182	1	1				2	4
Total	6	1	1	0	6	2	16
%	37.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	37.5	12.5	100
Area 4: Elliott							
239	2[-2]				1	2	5
301		2			1		3
411						1	1
413(W)	2[-1]						2

Table 27 (cont): typed changes in cohort 4.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 4 (cont): Elliott							
444					1		1
446					1[-1]		1
447					1		1
448	2[-2]	4		1			7
449	1						1
246	5[-3]	2					7
242						1	1
414(W)	1		1			1	3
302					1	1	2
413(E)	1						1
450			1		2		3
417	1[-1]						1
408+407							0
414(E)							0
415							0
416							0
419							0
Total	15	8	2	1	8	6	40
%	37.5	20.0	5.0	2.5	20.0	15.0	100
Area 5: Elliott							
466	1						1
476		2			2	2	6
489(E)							0
491	1		1			1	3
467		1					1
479					1[-1]		1
473	1	2					3
486		3				1	4
477		1			1	1	3
490	2						2
489(W)	1	2	1		2		6
492							0
465							0
487						1	1
471							0
468			1				1
484							0
Total	6	11	3	0	6	6	32
%	18.8	34.4	9.4	0.0	18.8	18.8	100
Area 6: Elliott							
231	3[-1]						3
324							0
371	2	2			1	3	8

Table 27 (cont): typed changes in cohort 4.

Elliott = property site reference. [] = temporary sons

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total
Area 6 (cont): Elliott							
399							0
440					1	1	2
462						1	1
368							0
400	1	2					3
364	3[-2]						3
457							0
402	4		1		1[-1]		6
366							0
463						1	1
365	1						1
323							0
363							0
278							0
404							0
Total	14	4	1	0	3	6	28
%	50.0	14.3	3.6	0.0	10.7	21.4	100

The totals produced in tables 24-27 were then reviewed in relation to the total number of change events per area and per cohort (tables 28-29)

Table 28: total typed events as % of all within areas. Source: tables 24-27.

Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
C1	17	71	20	20	6	18	152
C2	20	142	27	35	17	40	281
C3	30	196	35	41	36	62	400
C4	19	148	16	40	32	28	283
All typed	86	557	98	136	91	148	1116
All changes	216	1282	317	366	225	311	2717
	Typed	events	as %	of all	change	events	
C1	7.9	5.5	6.3	5.5	2.7	5.8	
C2	9.3	11.1	8.5	9.6	7.6	12.9	
C3	13.9	15.3	11.0	11.2	16.0	19.9	
C4	8.8	11.5	5.0	10.9	14.2	9.0	
% of all	39.8	43.4	30.9	37.2	40.4	47.6	

Table 29: total typed changes as % of all within cohorts. Source: tables 24-27.

Event type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	All typed	All changes
C1	24	4	8	6	85	25	152	297
C2	79	15	4	3	142	38	281	625
C3	157	50	10	8	131	44	400	1105
C4	119	54	10	7	61	32	283	690
Total	379	123	32	24	419	139	1116	2717
	Typed	events	as %	of all	change	events		% of all
C1	8.1	1.3	2.7	2.0	28.6	8.4		51.2
C2	12.6	2.4	0.6	0.5	22.7	6.1		45.0
C3	14.2	4.5	0.9	0.7	11.9	4.0		36.2
C4	17.2	7.8	1.4	1.0	8.8	4.6		41.0

Kinship links were thus directly observable in between about 35 and 45% of all changes of occupier, whether grouped by area or by time cohort. No one area or time within the parish appeared to be a kinship group enclave, although cohort 1 shows the only proportion above a half. Even uphill Westrip (area 6) had on balance an 'open' character. The reasons behind the majority of events can only be speculated about, although these figures do suggest some rise in the fluidity of the population in the eighteenth century, in that over half of all changes of occupier involved people without kinship links to the house they went into. This might be thought to indicate a somewhat higher level of migration than that observed by Clark.⁵⁹² Many of these people, however, would have had kin in other parts of the parish.

Trends in the Typed Change Events

When the change events were separated into their different types and grouped by area, they fell into very similar proportions of the total typed events within each area over the whole period, as set out in table 30.

⁵⁹² See chapter 4, Migration.

Table 30: each type as % of all typed events per area. Source: tables 24-27.

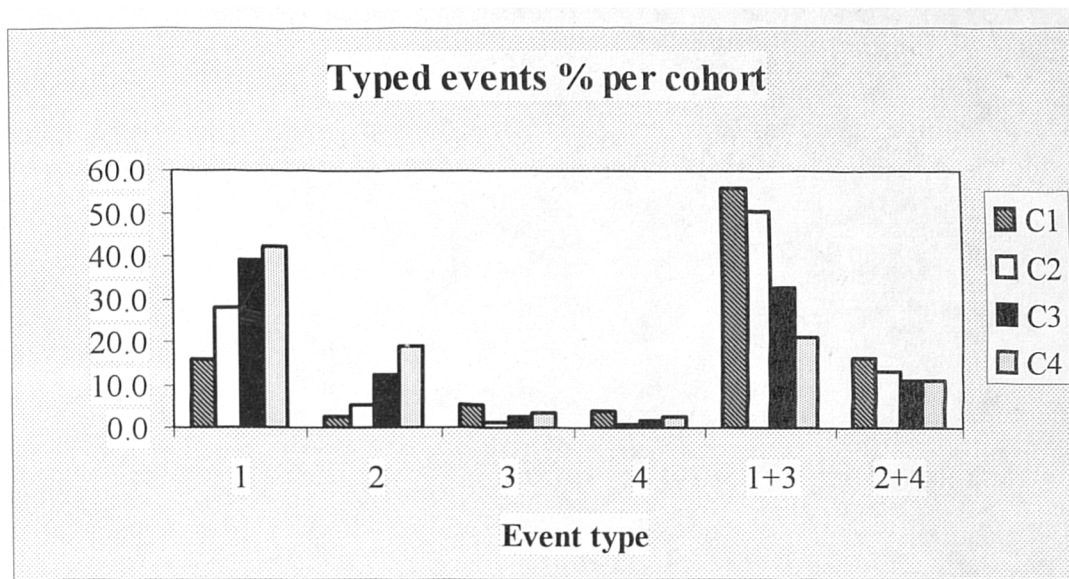
Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total %
Area 1	29.1	5.8	1.2	0.0	53.5	10.5	100.0
Area 2	37.3	13.1	2.2	2.5	33.9	11.0	100.0
Area 3	30.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	50.0	15.3	100.0
Area 4	22.8	10.3	5.9	2.9	40.4	17.6	100.0
Area 5	29.7	16.5	5.5	3.3	33.0	12.1	100.0
Area 6	39.2	9.5	4.1	1.4	33.1	12.8	100.0
Mean %	31.4	9.5	3.3	1.9	40.7	13.2	100.0

Such apparent fluctuations as unusually low proportions of type 2 in areas 1 (Oldends) and 3 (Bridgend) were too ill defined over 200 years to do more than suggest trends, for example a weighting towards owner/occupiers in Ebley (area 4). The mean figures give an indication of the relative incidence of types, suggesting that perhaps a quarter of all kinship transmissions might be attributed to female influence (types 2, 4 and 2+4, mean total 24.6%).

A similar exercise concerning the distribution of the typed events over time is set out in table 31 and fig 6. Again, this reflects general trends, but indicates an increase in the proportion of types 1 and 2, and a corresponding decrease in that of types 1+3 and 2+4. Types 3 and 4 remained stable but of small significance.

Table 31: each type as % of all typed events per cohort. Source: tables 24-27.

Type	1	2	3	4	1+3	2+4	Total %
C1	15.8	2.6	5.3	3.9	55.9	16.4	100.0
C2	28.1	5.3	1.4	1.1	50.5	13.5	100.0
C3	39.3	12.5	2.5	2.0	32.8	11.0	100.0
C4	42.0	19.1	3.5	2.5	21.6	10.3	100.0
Mean %	31.3	9.9	3.2	2.4	40.2	13.1	100.0

Fig 6: each type as % of all typed events per cohort. Source: table 31.

Kinship links and Property Transmission

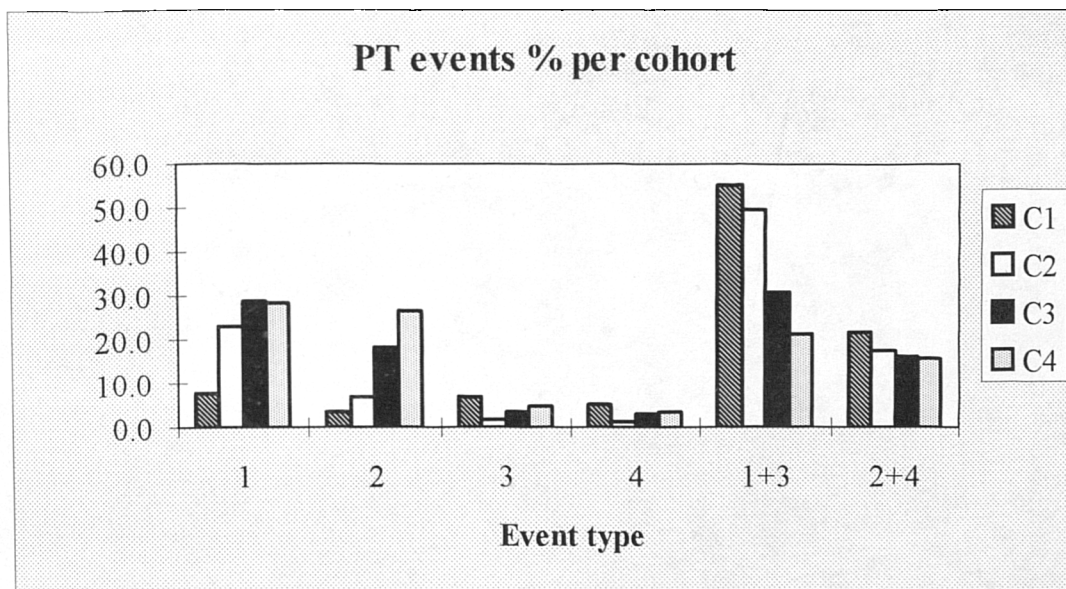
The figures summarised in fig 6 show the incidence and development of kinship links at each property. They do not differentiate between those people who were in a house with their parents and those who had taken responsibility for a tenancy, or who were present as the result of a deliberate move. Thus although they appear to show an overall rise in subtenancies and fall in owner-occupiers, personal circumstances may amend the pattern. The resiant lists sometimes gave sons at home with their fathers at an early stage of life, who then moved out or away, as opposed to those sons who stayed or returned to take over from a father in a tenancy. The former were properly included in tables 24-31 because their kinship was the reason for their presence, but they may have contributed to an exaggerated impression of increasing subtenancies after 1700, and high numbers of owner-linked transmissions early in the period.

A total of 303 typed change events were found to involve sons at home with their fathers, usually under the age of about 25 and unmarried, who did not later occupy that particular property, 184 of type 1, and 119 of type 1+3. These events will therefore be removed from further calculations. Some typed change events showed

similar kinship links, such as younger brothers staying with elder brothers, nephews with uncles, or probable servants following a family connection, but all these involved some kind of deliberate movement, so may be allowed to stand. Where a son was present under type 3, it was as an adult tenant of an absent father, so these events also stand. The female events, all of which arise from kinship links, are not affected by this question, since the resident lists do not give temporarily resident daughters.

With these temporary residence events taken out of the calculations, a fairly realistic, although not exclusive, picture of the 813 kinship links (1116-303) which may have actively affected property transmissions may be obtained. These will be called in future PT events. When the temporarily resident sons are subtracted from the totals in tables 24-27, the amended figures produce the following distribution of PT events, including by definition all the female ones, to compare with fig 6.

Fig 7: PT events per type as % per cohort. Source: tables 24-27.



It will be seen in fig 7 that although the highest proportions of type 1 have been reduced, the overall relative distribution of all types is the same as in fig 6, and therefore the observed rise in type 1 and fall in type 1+3 were not produced just by

including temporarily resident sons. Even with all sons included, the typed events represented only about 40% of all change events (tables 28-29), but the kinship-linked changes were fairly evenly spread over time and area in proportion to the others. Equally, tables 24-27 showed no predominance of any particular event types among freehold, leasehold or copyhold properties, all being spread widely over each area and cohort.⁵⁹³ However, the aggregate figures may conceal varied distributions within the parish. In an attempt to clarify where and when these observed trends were present, the different PT event types were examined more closely. Each one was considered proportionally through time in each of the six areas. The totals for each type per area in each cohort were calculated as percentages of all the PT events recorded in that area and cohort. These figures are set out in table 32 and figs 8-13.

Table 32: proportion of PT events per area/cohort. Source: tables 24-27.

Rows do not add up to 100%, since each % is calculated on its own total

Type 1	C1	C2	C3	C4
Area 1	0.0	6.7	25.0	25.0
Area 2	11.9	25.2	31.1	29.5
Area 3	5.9	19.0	40.7	27.3
Area 4	0.0	10.7	12.9	20.0
Area 5	0.0	8.3	33.3	19.4
Area 6	7.7	40.0	23.8	45.8
Type 2	C1	C2	C3	C4
Area 1	0.0	6.7	15.0	8.3
Area 2	1.7	11.2	23.5	30.5
Area 3	5.9	0.0	0.0	9.1
Area 4	6.3	0.0	16.1	26.7
Area 5	0.0	0.0	16.7	35.5
Area 6	7.7	5.7	16.7	16.7
Type 3	C1	C2	C3	C4
Area 1	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0
Area 2	8.5	0.9	2.3	3.2
Area 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Area 4	0.0	7.1	12.9	6.7
Area 5	25.0	0.0	4.2	9.7
Area 6	15.4	0.0	4.8	4.2

⁵⁹³ For types of tenure, see chapter 4, table 8.

Table 32 (cont): proportion of PT events per area/cohort.

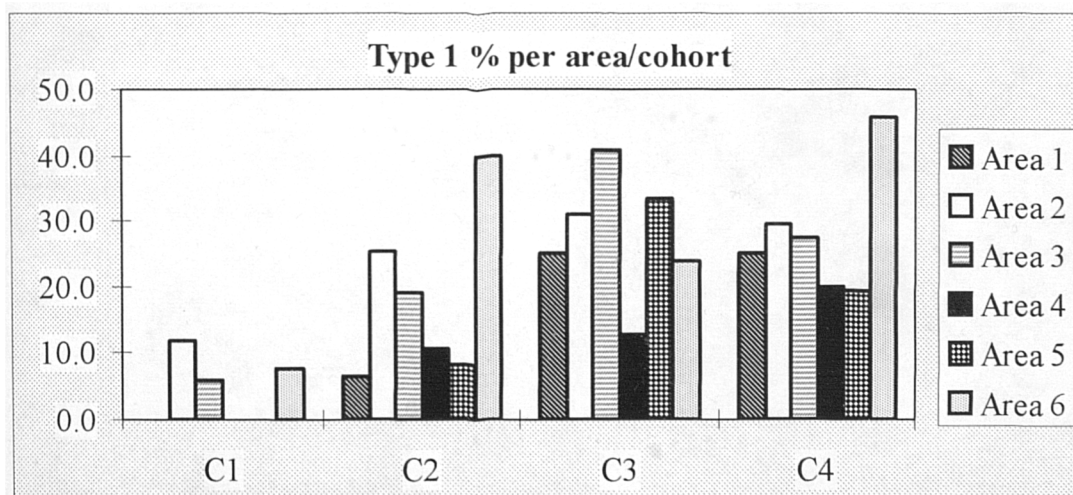
Rows do not add up to 100%, since each % is calculated on its own total

Type 4	C1	C2	C3	C4
Area 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Area 2	8.5	0.9	1.5	6.3
Area 3	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Area 4	0.0	7.1	3.2	3.3
Area 5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Area 6	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
Type 1+3	C1	C2	C3	C4
Area 1	100.0	53.3	50.0	41.7
Area 2	49.2	43.9	25.8	21.1
Area 3	47.1	61.9	48.1	36.4
Area 4	62.5	46.4	38.7	23.3
Area 5	75.0	66.7	25.0	16.1
Area 6	53.8	54.3	23.8	8.3
Type 2+4	C1	C2	C3	C4
Area 1	0.0	26.7	10.0	25.0
Area 2	20.3	17.8	15.9	9.5
Area 3	35.3	19.0	11.1	18.2
Area 4	31.3	28.6	16.1	20.0
Area 5	0.0	25.0	8.3	19.4
Area 6	15.4	0.0	26.2	25.0

Figs 8-13 present the figures in table 32 on approximately the same visual scale. A high proportional level does not indicate a high numerical total, only a high incidence.

a) Male PT kinship links to a previous resiant.

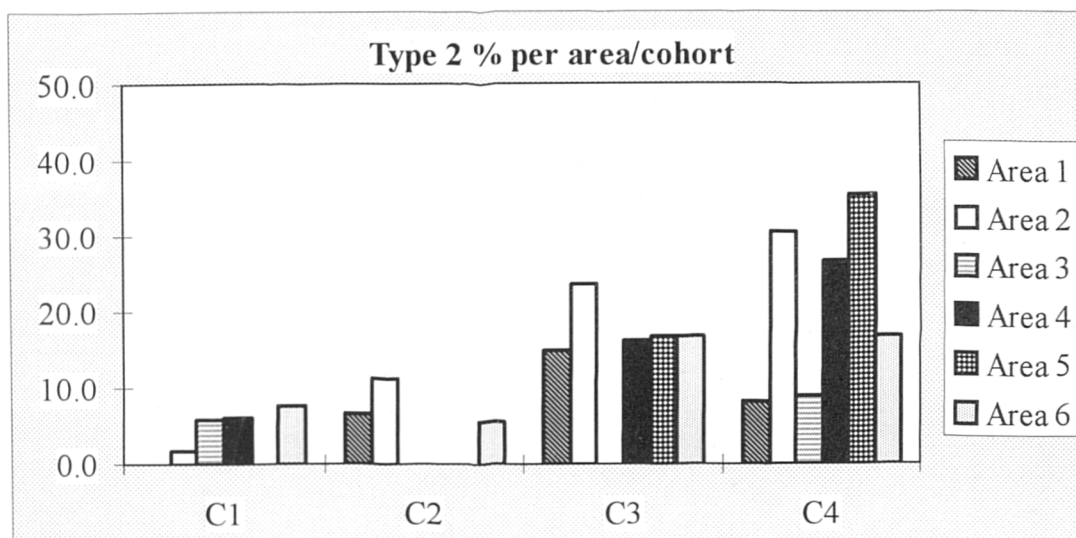
Fig 8: PT type 1 as proportion per area/cohort. Source: table 32.



Type 1 forms the second highest proportion of all, after 1+3. The steady rise indicated in fig 7 is apparently confirmed in fig 8, with the highest proportions before 1700 in the High Street and Westrip (areas 2 and 6). Ebley and Cainscross (areas 4 and 5) came more into the picture after 1700, and the incidence in Westrip remained high.

b) Female PT kinship links to a previous resiant.

Fig 9: PT type 2 as proportion per area/cohort. Source: table 32.



Although the overall rise shown in fig 7 is reflected in fig 9, it is shown to be more fragmented than in the case of type 1. The incidence in the High Street (area 2) rose throughout, with fluctuating cases in Oldends and Bridgend (areas 1 and 3). The eastern end of the parish saw an increase later in the period, with Ebley and Cainscross (areas 4 and 5) becoming prominent after 1700. This might suggest that incomers 'marrying in' settled in areas 2, 4 and 5, although their numbers may have been exaggerated because female-linked events involving people already resident have not been differentiated from those bringing in newcomers.⁵⁹⁴ This question will be considered in connection with type 2+4.

⁵⁹⁴ See chapter 4, Population.

c) Male PT kinship links to a non-resident owner or tenant.

Fig 10: PT type 3 as proportion per area/cohort. Source: table 32.

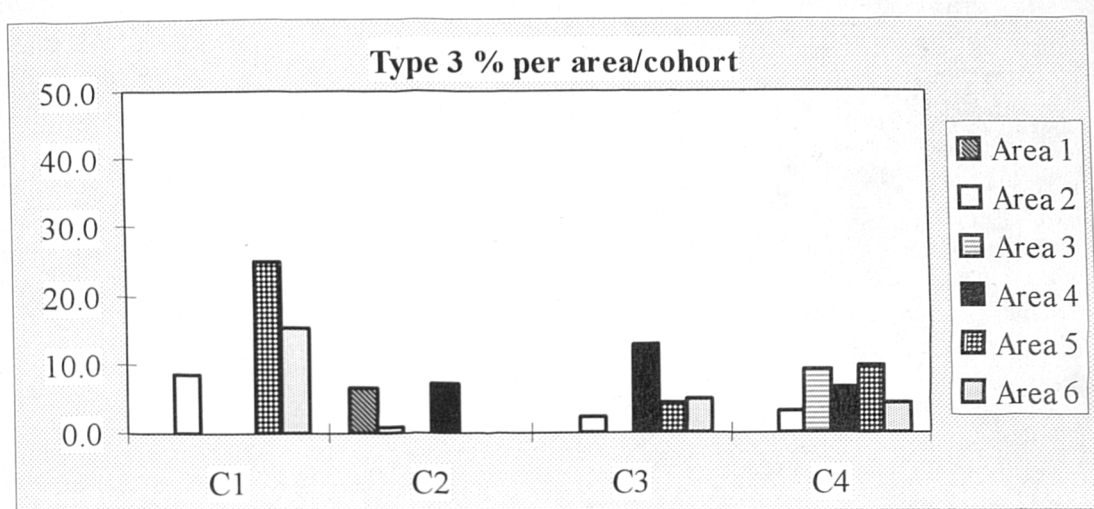


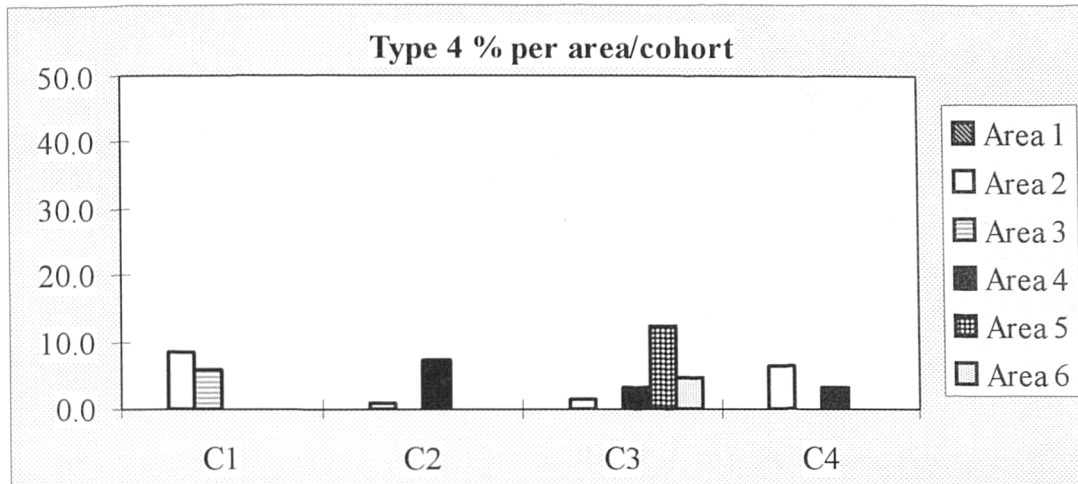
Fig 10 suggests that although the incidence of type 3 is low, cases predominate in the eastern parts of the parish (areas 4, 5 and 6). It was noted in chapter 5 that absentee landlords living outside the parish were rare before 1700, but that their numbers rose during the eighteenth century. Almost all the early non-resident links of this type were to people living elsewhere within the parish who built or held houses occupied by their kin. There was more investment by 'outdwellers' later, particularly in Cainscross after 1750, by such people as Benjamin Grazebrook of Stroud at [468], and John Butcher of Randwick at [491].

d) Female PT links to a non-resident owner or tenant.

Fig 11 suggests that there was a generally low distribution of type 4 in the High Street (area 2) throughout the period, but a small rise in the incidence over time in Ebley and Cainscross (areas 4 and 5). Again, however, most non-residence was nevertheless within the parish. More non-resident landlords living elsewhere became involved during the eighteenth century, for example property [448] was owned by the absent

Isabella Togwell, but occupied in 1772 by her sister and brother-in-law, Samuel and Mary Bird.⁵⁹⁵

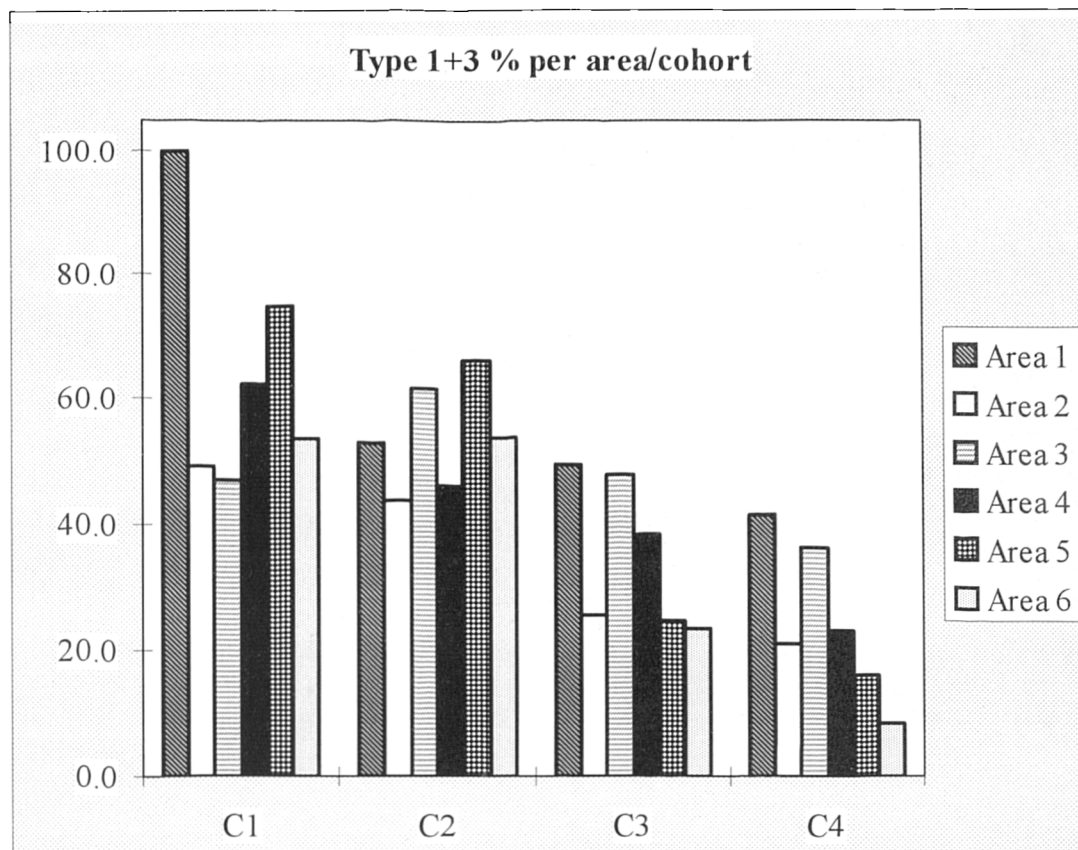
Fig 11: PT type 4 as proportion per area/cohort. Source: table 32.



e) Male PT links to resident owner or tenant.

The majority of all kinship links were of type 1+3, and the drop seen in fig 7 over the period is reflected in fig 12. Movement was variable, with the sharpest falls in Oldends (area 1) between cohorts 1 and 2, and in Cainscross (area 5) between cohorts 2 and 3. In Bridgend (area 3) the incidence apparently rose between cohorts 1 and 2, and then fell, but the overall trend in all areas was downwards. In Ebley and Cainscross (areas 4 and 5) this may have been connected to outside investment.

⁵⁹⁵ Isabella and Mary Togwell were the daughters of Humphrey Togwell of Beverston and Hester, daughter of Daniel Miles, landlord of the White Horse [476] at Cainscross. Daniel left [448] jointly to his granddaughters (GRO GDR wills 1758/15), but Isabella was paying the land tax in 1776. She married in 1776 William Quarington, a Stroud dyer, who apparently sold [448] to Joseph Butcher in 1778. Mary Bird was Joseph Butcher's tenant in the land tax of 1780, presumably with a life interest. No relationship has been found between these sisters and the Togwell family at [450] and [473].

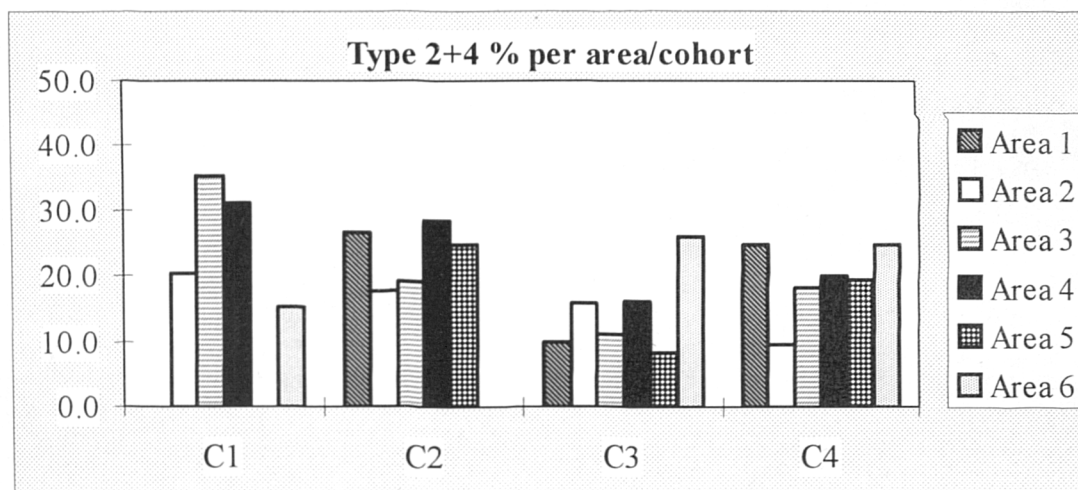
Fig 12: PT type 1+3 as proportion per area/cohort. Source: table 32.

f) Female PT links to resident owner or tenant.

The detailed picture of type 2+4 in fig 13 is less simple than it appears in fig 7. Although the incidence fell steadily in the High Street area and Bridgend (areas 2 and 3), Oldends, Ebley and Cainscross (areas 1, 4, and 5) in fact showed a rise between cohorts 3 and 4. This was primarily due to the fortunes of particular families whose property passed through daughters, Beard in Oldends, Merrett in Ebley, and in Cainscross the Alday family at [491] and [486-7], as well as other transactions involving the White Horse [476]. The high proportions in Westrip (area 6) after 1700 were almost entirely due to female transmissions among the kin of the Jenner family at [371] and [399]. The Jenners were one of several families who were prominent in this and surrounding parishes during the seventeenth century, but whose surnames had a

much reduced presence in Stonehouse by 1804. Others included the Buddings, Dangerfields and Vaiseys. They still had representatives through female kin, as did the Beards, Merretts and Aldays, but genealogy indicates that in most families the men moved away rather than that the male birth rate fell.

Fig 13: PT type 2+4 as proportion per area/cohort. Source: table 32.



In general terms it might seem that the marriages of resident heiresses were becoming less important in the property pattern. On the other hand, it has been suggested above that subtenancy transmissions through women's marriages to incomers, husbands new to the parish, were increasing. To test these trends, all the PT events of types 2, 4 and 2+4 arising from marriages were selected if the husband was new to the parish and gained a place of residence through his wife, although he sometimes did not go to live there immediately. There were 99 such events, which were then calculated as percentages of the PT event total for each area and cohort, and are set out in table 33.

Table 33: PT events resulting in newcomers gaining property links.

Source: appendix 3.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	Total		C1 %	C2 %	C3 %	C4 %
Area 1										
Type 2				1	1		0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Type 4					0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type 2+4		2	1	2	5		0.0	13.3	5.0	16.7
						Total %	0.0	13.3	5.0	25.0
Area 2										
Type 2	1	4	10	7	22		1.7	3.7	7.6	7.4
Type 4	1				1		1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type 2+4	3	7	11	4	25		5.1	6.5	8.3	4.2
						Total %	8.5	10.3	15.9	11.6
Area 3										
Type 2					0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type 4	1				1		5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type 2+4	1	2	2	1	6		0.0	9.5	7.4	9.1
						Total %	5.9	9.5	7.4	9.1
Area 4										
Type 2			1	2	3		0.0	0.0	3.2	6.7
Type 4		2	1	1	4		0.0	7.1	3.2	3.3
Type 2+4	1	1	2	3	7		6.3	3.6	6.5	10.0
						Total %	6.3	10.7	12.9	20.0
Area 5										
Type 2			2	4	6		0.0	0.0	8.3	12.9
Type 4			1		1		0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0
Type 2+4		1	2		3		0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0
						Total %	0.0	8.3	20.8	12.9
Area 6										
Type 2	1		3	3	7		7.7	0.0	7.1	12.5
Type 4			1		1		0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Type 2+4	1		1	4	6		7.7	0.0	2.4	16.7
					99	Total %	15.4	0.0	11.9	29.2

Events bringing newcomers into property links in this sample were at most just under 30% of all the PT events in any area and cohort. The proportion of those of type 2 did increase after 1700 in all areas except 3 (Bridgend), with later levels somewhat higher in Cainscross and Westrip (areas 5 and 6). Type 2+4 was still significant in cohort 4, at a higher proportion than type 2 in all areas except the High Street and Cainscross. These trends were not necessarily connected. If the suggested decline in the relative proportion of heiress transmissions (type 2+4) did take place, it was perhaps because

more such marriages took place outside the parish, or not at all. Two of the three female landowners in 1804 who were heiresses in their own right, Mrs King (land only) and Mrs Pearce ([323] and [366]), were descended from Stonehouse residents through daughters who had married elsewhere.⁵⁹⁶ However, as noted in chapter 4, the numbers of such absentee landowners remained small.

Conclusion

The trends portrayed in fig 7 do seem to be generally valid. Kinship links to resident 'owners' became less significant, but those among people at the subtenancy level increased proportionally. This happened throughout the parish. The proportion of changes of occupier involving kin to those untyped remained fairly constant everywhere, although the frequency of change rose over time and perhaps more in the eastern part of the parish. There are also indications that male tenants unrelated to existing inhabitants were more likely to take up residence in the less manorially controlled eastern part, where investment by outside landlords could take place more easily. This was also where there was most increase over time in the proportion of marriages of newcomers into subtenancies.

This evidence, relating as it does to less than half of all the changes of occupier shown in the resiant lists, might not be taken to demonstrate trends in the social structure of the parish, if it did not coincide with that of the other sources already examined in chapter 4. The parish registers confirmed a rising baptism rate after 1770, and an influx of new surnames. The working population became more mobile as settlement laws were rationalised. Stonehouse manor kept a firm hand on building development in the western areas, but had little control over the freeholders of Cainscross. Housing

⁵⁹⁶ Anne King, widow, of Slimbridge in 1792, was one of the great-great-granddaughters and co-heiresses of William Fowler IV of [106]. Anne Pearce, widow, of Kings Stanley, was the granddaughter of Thomas Elliott IV. The third landowner in 1804, Sarah Pegler, inherited [196] and the lease of [440] from her father but remained unmarried: GRO P263/M19; D1347/T17, and accession 1347; genealogical sources.

density and household size both increased over time, but especially in the High Street, Ebley and Cainscross in the eighteenth century.

The possible reasons behind these trends might include an invasion by cloth industry workers who altered the occupational balance in the parish. The next chapter will therefore consider the lifecycles and occupations of the people involved in the PT events, which may help to explain the part played by kinship in the fortunes of different occupational groups.

Chapter 7: Occupations and Land

The proposal that the increased subtenancy and population fluidity observed in chapter 6 may have resulted from pressures in the cloth industry may only be examined if the occupations of the people involved are known. The distribution patterns of typed change events described in chapter 6 were based on an examination of the series of events per property. To assemble them into individual lifecycles, the 1116 typed change events were next attributed to particular people by summarising the event types as 'kin groups', and including them and the area and cohort numbers from each person's entries in the augmented resiant lists on the personal forms. A total of 940 men were found to be sharing 1115 of the events between them, of whom 235 were temporarily resident sons who did not go on to establish kinship links with any other properties in the parish, leaving 705 men who were probably active participants in property distribution. A total of 202 women, not always their wives, were found to be their partners in 285 events of types 2, 2+4 and 4. The one remaining event, type 2+4, involved a woman who occupied property alone and in her own right, who would not normally have been included in a resiant list. Margery Dangerfield, widow Mill, was given as supplying a corselet in the 1608 muster roll and occupied [143] by descent from her own family. The other women listed were in occupation by a widow's right, which has not been counted as a separate PT event. The occupations of these 705 men and 203 women, the people involved in the 813 PT events identified in chapter 6, will now be considered in order to interpret the property network.

Attribution of Occupations

Documentary references for the main occupations of 755 of the 1931 men in the database (39%) have been found, but for the remaining 1176 (61%) suggestions as to how they made their living have had to be constructed. These attributed occupations have been marked with a query on the personal forms, but then analysed on the same terms as those definitely known.⁵⁹⁷ The wives in the database have been formally described as sharing in their husbands' work, although their frequently multiple role

⁵⁹⁷ See appendix 3.

has been discussed in chapter 5. As will be seen, making such attributions was largely made possible by the location information developed from the resiant lists.

The terminology of occupations has been taken from contemporary practice. It seems that most general workers in the cloth industry finishing trades were referred to as 'clothworkers', with only the specialists such as shearmen given a specific title. There is a temptation to label anyone vaguely connected with cloth as a clothworker, but an attempt has been made to identify the weavers and those men concerned with preparation. Those in the preparation group are described as 'scribblers' for want of more definition. 'Labourer' has been reserved for those apparently involved with work on the land. General workers in tradesmen's workshops have been called by the name of that trade, even if they were probably only young men doing menial tasks.

The process of assigning an occupation has been based on two assumptions. The first was that a son probably continued in his father's occupation, especially if he stayed in the same premises at least for a time. John Cole, listed with his father, a shearmen, at [104] from 1729, has been called the same.⁵⁹⁸ William Cam, the son of a tallow chandler of Cam parish, has been attributed to the same business at [148] in 1736-43.⁵⁹⁹ His sister Sarah married the chandler Giles Middlemore in 1744. James Brain, the son of an Eastington clothworker, has been so described at [95] in 1793.⁶⁰⁰ The argument does not always hold, however. William Biddle I, whose father and son are both known to have been blacksmiths, was himself mobile between 1725 and 1752 away from the family smithy at [95], which was manned by his brother, Nathaniel Biddle II. William is thought to have been a clothworker, by association with those in the properties he inhabited. His son, Nathaniel Biddle III, apparently went into smithing as his uncle's heir after his cousin Barzillah left the parish, moving the smithy by 1772 to new premises at [192], where his father had lived briefly in 1743-6.

⁵⁹⁸ GRO P316 Stonehouse parish registers: Richard Cole a shearmen at baptism of John in 1712.

⁵⁹⁹ GRO P316a/PC6/1.

⁶⁰⁰ GRO P316/OV3/4/53.

The second assumption, already indicated in the case of William Biddle, was that like occupations would share working premises with like, especially where heavy equipment such as a forge, shearing frame or broadloom may have been involved. Of course it is not necessarily true that people were living where they were working, but wills and inventories show that clothiers and artisans did tend to have their workshops at home, and single young men would probably lodge in or near their master's workshop. In the case of weavers in particular, the difficulty of moving and accommodating a broadloom, even if it did come apart, makes it more likely that people would go to the loom, and that it would be passed from owner to owner in situ.⁶⁰¹ On this basis, John Mason I has been described as a weaver because he was at [112] between two known weavers in 1709 and 1723 and let out his own orchard, presumably because he was not working on the land.⁶⁰² Samuel Webb and his son John, at [143] during the same period, have also been called weavers on similar grounds. This approach can lead to some back-projection, Philip Hiscox for example being called a weaver by association with [164(A)] and [222] from 1741 to 1752. When first married, he was at [192] from 1737-40, where no loom is projected, so perhaps he was then going out to assist another weaver.

The same reasoning has been used to group scribblers, shearmen and clothworkers in workshops, to suggest trades, and to project farming continuity among yeoman, husbandmen and labourers. William Brewer for example, a single man, led a mobile life between 1709 and 1741 not closely linked to cloth, and ending with a spell at the manor farmhouse, so he has been called a labourer. At the higher social levels, a number of people called 'Mr', 'Esq' or 'gentleman', or described as yeomen, have been classed as clothiers because of their association with mills or other known clothiers.

⁶⁰¹ Broadlooms were at least 10 feet wide, and needed side access. A medal-winning design for a new silk loom in 1796 refers to the difficulty of housing, moving and removing older looms, and the reluctance of landlords to let their houses to weavers 'on account of their breaking the walls'; S.Sholl, 'Description of a Loom on a new Construction, for weaving slight Silks', *Repertory of Arts* 5 (1796), 322-326, reference from Dr C.Macleod.

⁶⁰² GRO P316/IN3/1.

These judgments can be ambivalent, as in the case of William Sandford IV, who lived all his life at [126] Upper Mill. He might be presumed to have been a clothier, but seems to have been more of a landed gentleman, leaving the cloth business first to his father and then to his sons.⁶⁰³ He has therefore been grouped as in land.

These two assumptions have at all times been modified by special and personal circumstances. People at the mills were probably clothworkers of some kind, concerned with the post-weaving processes, although the richer clothiers may well also have employed labourers on their land. Any member of the Clutterbuck family was likely to be in the cloth industry, and a general connection with particular activities has been observed in other families. On the other hand, balanced against the wish to put like with like are the variations, such as Edward Turner, at [414(W)] between 1748 and 1752, who was probably a clothier like his father, although his brother was a corn mealman and his son a saddler. By examining each case individually occupations have been attributed throughout the database, representing a 'best guess' at the situation.

Each man was then assigned to a cloth, landed or 'other' category depending on where his main source of livelihood seemed to lie, whether or not he had a dual occupation as discussed in chapter 5. Women were assigned to the same category as their husbands, in some cases belonging to two if they were remarried to a man in a different category. Men, however, would only be in one each. The resulting proportions over the whole male database of 1931 were: cloth 1055 (54.6%), landed 585 (30.3%), and 'other' 291 (15.1%). These overall figures, and consequently the attributed occupations, are to some extent corroborated by a 'spot check' of the men in these three categories in the resiant lists for 1608, 1709 and 1784 analysed in

⁶⁰³ William Sandford IV is described as a yeoman in his marriage allegation in 1673, and as a gentleman in the resiant lists of 1691 and 1709, and at his burial in Stonehouse in 1727, aged 89. In the tithe accounts of 1709 it is his son William VI who has named 'servants', one of whom is Richard Cole the shearman: GRO P316/IN3/1.

chapter 5. If the numbers in each category are expressed as a percentage of their respective resiant list totals the means between the proportions are: cloth 50%, landed 32% and 'other' 17%. In 1608 the male cloth and land proportions are closer together at 44% and 42% respectively, with fewer 'other' occupations detected, but the later proportions are closer to the mean.⁶⁰⁴ Some of the occupations in these three lists are attributed, but the similarity in them to the proportions in the whole database encourages confidence in the attribution process.

The distribution of occupational groups over the whole period and male database within these three categories is set out in table 34. Those occupations with large numbers of attributed members are subject to a margin of error, but every effort has been made to achieve consistent attributions based on the assumptions outlined.

Table 34: occupational profile of whole male database. Source: appendix 3.

Category 1: Men in cloth					
Occupation	Known	Attributed	Total	Category %	Subgroup %
Preparation					
woolstapler	1		1	0.1	
scribbler/woolworker	13	25	38	3.6	
jenny spinner	1		1	0.1	3.8
Manufacture					
weaver	102	193	295	28.0	28.0
Finishing					
fuller/tucker	10	9	19	1.8	
dyer	7	3	10	0.9	
burler	1		1	0.1	
clothworker/dresser	57	326	383	36.3	
shearman	18	13	31	2.9	42.1
Garment making					
tailor	27	22	49	4.6	4.6
Management					
clothier	132	92	224	21.2	
mercier	3		3	0.3	21.5
Cloth total	372	683	1055	100.0	100.0

⁶⁰⁴ See chapter 4, table 6 for resiant list totals, and chapter 5, tables 19 and 21, totals of men.

Table 34 (cont): occupational profile of whole male database.

Category 2: Men in land					
Occupation	Known	Attributed	Total	Category %	Subgroup %
Gentlemen	30	26	56	9.6	9.6
Yeomen					
farmer	11	2	13	2.2	
yeoman	54	56	110	18.8	21.0
Husbandmen	19	71	90	15.4	15.4
Labourers					
labourer	40	175	215	36.8	
gardener	2		2	0.3	
gamekeeper	1		1	0.2	
sawyer	3		3	0.5	
thatcher	1		1	0.2	37.9
Servants	32	62	94	16.1	16.1
Land total	195	390	585	100.0	100.0

Category 3: Men in 'other' occupations				
Occupation	Known	Attributed	Total	Category %
builder	1		1	0.3
baker	20	5	25	8.6
barber	1		1	0.3
blacksmith/smith	21	24	45	15.5
brazier	1		1	0.3
butcher (1 pig killer)	19	9	28	9.6
canal administrator	1		1	0.3
carpenter/joiner	29	30	59	20.3
carter/carrier/waggoner	4		4	1.4
chandler	4	3	7	2.4
clergy	10		10	3.4
clockmaker	1		1	0.3
coachman	1		1	0.3
coal merchant	1	2	3	1.0
cooper	1		1	0.3
cordwainer/shoemaker	23	18	41	14.2
gunsmith	1	1	2	0.7
inn/alehousekeeper	12	5	17	5.8
linen draper	2	1	3	1.0
maltster	3		3	1.0
mason	5		5	1.7
mealman	2		2	0.7
millers	4	2	6	2.1
plasterer	4		4	1.4
saddler	1		1	0.3
school/writing master	4	1	5	1.7

Table 34 (cont): occupational profile of whole male database.

Category 3 (cont): Men in 'other' occupations				
Occupation	Known	Attributed	Total	Category %
slaymaker ⁶⁰⁵	1		1	0.3
soap boiler	2		2	0.7
soldier	2		2	0.7
surgeon	2		2	0.7
trumpeter	1		1	0.3
wheelwright	4	2	6	2.1
Other occupations total	188	103	291	100.0
Total of all	755	1176	1931	

The subgroup percentages in table 34 for cloth and landed occupations may be compared to the male percentages in chapter 5, employment tables 19 and 21. In land, they are closest to the proportions in table 19 for 1709, approximately where the mean distribution of husbandmen, labourers and servants might be looked for between the different situations in 1608 and 1784. In cloth, they need to be halved to compare them to the male proportions in table 21, which have been depressed by the inclusion of hidden female workers. With this done, they are most similar to the situation in 1784, especially reflecting the rise in finishers over weavers. It was noted in chapter 5 that finishers increased both proportionally and absolutely after 1709, after little relative movement between 1608 and 1709, so the mean distribution might be expected to lie later in the period. In the 'other' occupations in table 34, the largest groups are the three production and repair services of the smiths, carpenters and leather workers, who between them would have provided domestic and industrial equipment of all kinds.

The proportions of known and attributed occupations among the 705 men now under consideration were similar to those found in the whole database, 328 (47%) and 377 (53%) respectively. After attribution they were distributed between the three

⁶⁰⁵ A slaymaker constructed the moving parts of a loom which carried a flying shuttle. William Butcher of Randwick was so described in his marriage allegation of 1780, and owned property in Stonehouse in 1804: GRO GDR Q3/72/39.

categories of cloth, landed and 'other' occupations as 424 (60.1%), 171 (24.3%) and 110 (15.6%) respectively. The small weighting towards cloth and away from the land, compared to the whole database, reflects the absence of servants in PT events.

Before examining these people in more detail, it is as well to recall the context of the whole population. These 705 men are 37% of the whole male database of 1931, who in turn are a mean 21.2% of the adult male population over the whole period. Thus these 705 men only represent about 7.8% [37% of 21.2] of all the adult men in the parish, adult men being about 28.5% of the whole population. In other words the 705 men are about 2.2% [7.8% of 28.5] of all the people in Stonehouse between 1608 and 1804.⁶⁰⁶ If 705 individuals approximate to 2.2%, then the 203 women involved in the PT events are only about 0.6% [$(2.2/705) \times 203$] of the whole, at a time when adult women accounted for about 36.5% of a general population. Although their numbers are comparatively small, however, these people would have carried their dependents with them, and influenced the social and economic structure of the parish.

Multiple Events

There are 142 of these 705 men who were involved in more than one typed change event. Of these, 52 started as a son temporarily at home with his father and then moved to another kin-linked property, or did the reverse, and 8 similar sons moved in 20 events among several other kin-linked properties. Samuel Hopton, a yeoman, was first listed at [142] in 1740 in a subtenancy with his father (type 1 temporary son), then moved to [91] which belonged to his father (type 3), then with his brother to another subtenancy at [196] (type 1), where he stayed until he moved to Arlingham in 1754.⁶⁰⁷ As explained in chapter 6, sons temporarily at home but not staying to take over the property have not been counted among the 813 PT events. The other 82 of the 142 multiples were not at any stage resident sons, but in 177 events benefited several times from family links. William Fowler III, for example, a clothier, was in

⁶⁰⁶ See chapter 4, section a, Sources, and table 7.

⁶⁰⁷ GRO D846/III/19.

four type 1+3 events between 1632 and 1683, starting with his family at Bonds Mill [32], and then moving on to Oldends Farm [48], Haywardsend [190] and the High Street [146], all with his kin. The PT events therefore break down as in table 35, the female exception being Margery Dangerfield, widow Mill, as explained above.

Table 35: relationship of people to PT events. Source: appendix 3.

PT events		Individuals	
Single moves by sons	52	by	52
Multiple moves by sons	20	by	8
Multiple moves not by sons	177	by	82
One PT event per man	563	by	563
Female resiant	1		
Total PT events	813	Total PT men	705

There does not seem to be any special occupational significance among the 142 men in multiple events, who are distributed as 94 in cloth (66%), 29 in land (20%) and 19 in 'other' trades (13%), although a small bias towards cloth is again seen in comparison with the overall proportions in the database. Multiple events do indicate that some families accommodated various members by sharing resources, sometimes on a kind of rota, rather than keeping property in one pair of hands and expecting others to make their own way. Samuel Apperley III, a labourer, but a member of the family working the manor farm, progressed round five family-linked subtenancies between 1715 and 1736, four on a male connection (type 1, one as a temporary son), and one through his mother (type 2). Widowed early, in 1731, he settled in 1738 at [162], apparently the property of his step-brother Thomas (type 1+3). Samuel died there in 1757, crippled by gout. Thomas, then living in Leonard Stanley, died childless in 1764, and the property at [162] passed to Samuel's daughter Rebecca and her husband Richard Denton II, the occupiers from 1757.⁶⁰⁸ The provision of housing for members of the family in this way may have helped to provide for the poorer inhabitants of the parish, who will be considered further below.

⁶⁰⁸ GRO P316 Stonehouse burial register 1731, 1757, 1764, P316/CW/2/1; appendix 3.

Female Partners

The importance of the 203 women identified as participating in the PT events is greater than their small numerical presence would suggest.⁶⁰⁹ They represent the part which women could play if circumstances put them in an appropriate position, a latent network which might be activated by untimely deaths or the absence of sons. It is true that they are only 22.7% of the 895 women included in the study sample as possible property transmitters.⁶¹⁰ The criteria for selecting such women described in chapter 3 did not prove to be infallible, as 28 female-linked events have been entered for which there are no female representatives in the database. These are almost all the result of relevant mothers or grandmothers being known from other documents, but having no Stonehouse connections themselves, because they lived too early to originate in a resiant list, or because the men who gave them the Stonehouse connection had moved in from elsewhere, or were absentee owners. One arose from a deceased wife, and two from possible connections to wives which the research framework was too confined to pursue. Two female occupiers in 1804 were entered under the names of their male relatives. These 28 events are about 10% of the 286 female typed events, so the criteria can be said to have been 90% successful, producing 203 active female transmitters. These 203 women were involved in 211 marriages. The occupational distribution of their husbands again follows the overall pattern, with 115 (56.7% of 203) in cloth, 58 (28.6% of 203) on the land, and 38 (18.7% of 203) in 'other' trades. The excess 4.0% are the eight women who remarried into another category.

Apparent transmission of a property interest to a husband upon marriage happened with 158 (77.8%) of these women. Ten of them helped their husbands to property more than once, such as Rebecca Biddle, whose family links probably took her husband, William Freeman II, to [249], [222] and [149] between 1772 and 1793. Marriage could also bring a man different residences through different wives, for

⁶⁰⁹ Margery Dangerfield, listed in table 35 as a resiant in her own right in 1608, was also a partner in another event for her nephew Anthony Dangerfield at [143] in 1632.

⁶¹⁰ See chapter 3, Women.

example Daniel Rowles II, a clothworker, married Mary Gingell and was left a share of [143] by her father, moving there in 1738, and in 1748 moved into [110] after his marriage to the widow of the late tenant, Thomas Preene.⁶¹¹ In three cases the transmission was to two successive husbands of the same woman. Jane Dangerfield married John Warner in 1689 and Abraham Danford in 1708, who successively occupied the house at [199] left to her by her father.⁶¹² Ruth Bubb married Richard Smith II in 1708 and Thomas Clutterbuck IV in 1725, who successively occupied the house at [486] which had been let to her widowed mother.⁶¹³ Mary Blakesley's maiden name is not known, but her husband Samuel Blakesley was the innkeeper at the White Horse Inn [476], Cainscross when he died in 1790. Mary then married Joseph Chandler II, a butcher, who occupied premises at the White Horse between 1790 and 1792, when he died. Mary's third marriage in 1794 was to George Brookes, landlord of the White Horse until 1804.⁶¹⁴ Joseph Chandler is invisible in the resiant lists, so that transmission would have been missed without other sources to consult. In most of the cases of apparent transmission by marriage there are no documented rights, simply an assumption that a widow or daughter has a life interest, or that current tenants could in some way designate a relative as the next occupant.

Not all female typed events, however, involved husbands. Of the 158 women transmitting to their husbands, 24 were also concerned in links to other relatives or descendants, and the other 45 of the 203 in links only to people other than their husbands. Some, mainly from long-established families, played an almost matriarchal role in multiple events. Alice Budding, the widow of James Fowler, married Thomas Gardiner in 1628, which linked her second husband and her son Francis Fowler to the Budding family copyhold at [364] in 1632, and her grandson William Fowler VIII to his cousin Thomas Budding I at [371] in 1675. Anne Dangerfield, who married

⁶¹¹ GRO GDR wills Henry Gingell 1731/154.

⁶¹² GRO GDR wills Edward Dangerfield 1693/139.

⁶¹³ GRO GDR wills Giles Alday 1705/191.

⁶¹⁴ GRO Q/RE1 Whitstone Hundred Land Tax, Stonehouse 1795-1804; GDR wills Samuel Blakesley 1790/45; D127/794-5.

Bartholomew Gibbes in 1576, could be thought to be behind other Dangerfields living in Gibbes properties, her cousin William and nephew Anthony at Ryeford Mill [301] in 1608 and 1622, and great-nephew Thomas at [161] in 1685.

Such longer-term connections should not be over-emphasised, since the Dangerfield and Gibbes families were also connected in other ways. Other cases occur, however, such as Anne Jenner, who probably generated eight events at her own Westrip property [371], her brother's [402] and her father's [399], involving her three sons by her first marriage to Benjamin Cole in 1696, her second husband Thomas Niblett, and her nephew Thomas Jenner. Most female links not relating to husbands concerned sons placed by some connection of their mothers, such as John Hogg, at [161] in 1772 with his step-father, or Richard Pettat, at Ryeford in the same year in his maternal great uncle's house [302]. Such female links could provide a family presence in the parish long after an original surname appears to have declined.

Significance of Occupational Categories in Property Transmission

The two enquiries so far conducted into kinship links and occupations will now be combined to see whether any of the three occupational categories correspond to greater involvement in property transmission. The 813 PT events are set out in table 36 by area and cohort, to look for any predominant clusters. Each movement by the 706 people concerned is treated here as a new occupational interest in a property.⁶¹⁵ Margery Dangerfield, widow Mill, has been placed in land, cohort 1, since she was the widow of a husbandman.⁶¹⁶

Table 36 shows people in the cloth industry being involved in 50% or more of the PT events before 1700 in all areas except in Cainscross (area 5), but the proportion tends to reduce after 1700 in the western part of the parish, and after 1750 in Cainscross.

⁶¹⁵ See table 35.

⁶¹⁶ GRO GDR wills William Mill 1605/202

The highest proportions are in Ebley (area 4). Landed occupations are most highly represented in cohort 1, and at the western end and in Cainscross. They then fluctuate around a mean of about 25%, at their highest in the west but declining in Ebley and Cainscross after 1700. People in other occupations are important in Cainscross from the start, and become more evident everywhere after 1700.

Table 36: PT events in occupational categories. Source: appendix 3

Each subtotal is calculated as % of the total PT events for that area and cohort.

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Total
Category 1: Cloth							
C1	4	30	12	10	0	9	65
C2	11	81	15	23	5	21	156
C3	7	73	15	25	15	27	162
C4	6	49	4	24	12	14	109
Total	28	233	46	82	32	71	492
C1 %	57.1	50.8	70.6	62.5	0.0	69.2	
C2 %	73.3	75.7	71.4	82.1	41.7	60.0	
C3 %	35.0	55.3	55.6	80.6	62.5	64.3	
C4 %	50.0	51.6	36.4	80.0	38.7	58.3	
Category 2: Land							
C1	3	24	4	6	2	2	41
C2	3	17	5	5	4	10	44
C3	8	33	11	2	0	9	63
C4	4	30	4	0	7	5	50
Total	18	104	24	13	13	26	198
C1 %	42.9	40.7	23.5	37.5	50.0	15.4	
C2 %	20.0	15.9	23.8	17.9	33.3	28.6	
C3 %	40.0	25.0	40.7	6.5	0.0	21.4	
C4 %	33.3	31.6	36.4	0.0	22.6	20.8	
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Total
Category 3: Other							
C1	0	5	1	0	2	2	10
C2	1	9	1	0	3	4	18
C3	5	26	1	4	9	6	51
C4	2	16	3	6	12	5	44
Total	8	56	6	10	26	17	123
C1 %	0.0	8.5	5.9	0.0	50.0	15.4	
C2 %	6.7	8.4	4.8	0.0	25.0	11.4	
C3 %	25.0	19.7	3.7	12.9	37.5	14.3	
C4 %	16.7	16.8	27.3	20.0	38.7	20.8	
Total all							813

The apparent reduction in cloth industry involvement in property transmission may be partly a result of more people in other occupations being identified, but it does indicate that there was no monopoly on kinship networks by the strongest source of employment. Movement of properties within families, although not common in most of the population, was shared by all occupations. Neither were the PT events confined to the higher social levels, as indicated in table 37, a profile of the 705 men and one woman concerned. They are listed under the cohort in which they first appeared, to give an indication of the involvement of different occupational groups over time. In cloth and land, subgroup percentages are given to compare with their proportions examined in chapter 5.

Table 37: occupational profile of people in PT events. Source: appendix 3.

Category 1: Cloth		C1	C2	C3	C4	Total	%	Subgp %
Preparation	scribbler		1	5	10	16	3.8	
	jenny spinner				1	1	0.2	4.0
Manufacture	weaver	24	59	29	22	134	31.6	31.6
Finishing	dyer	2	1			3	0.7	
	fuller/tucker	7	1			8	1.9	
	clothworker	3	17	52	36	108	25.5	
	shearman		2	8	2	12	2.8	30.9
Garment making	tailor	4	4	13	1	22	5.2	5.2
Management	mercier			1	1	2	0.5	
	clothier	23	52	29	14	118	27.8	28.3
Total		63	137	137	87	424	100.0	100.0
Category 2: Land								
Gentleman	gentleman	7	11	6	9	33	19.2	19.2
Yeoman	farmer			3	2	5	2.9	
	yeoman	17	16	14	6	53	30.8	33.7
Husbandman	husbandman	17	4	6	1	28	16.3	16.3
Labourer	labourer ⁶¹⁷		11	18	24	53	30.8	30.8
Total		41	42	47	42	172	100.0	100.0

⁶¹⁷ Thomas Webb was called a servant at the manor farm in 1709, but was probably a labourer when he followed his father in [143] in 1725: GRO P316/IN3/1; appendix 3.

Table 37 (cont): occupational profile of people in PT events.

Category 3: Other		C1	C2	C3	C4	Total	%	Subgp %
	baker		1	2	2	5	4.5	
	blacksmith/smith	1	2	3	5	11	10.0	
	butcher			2	5	7	6.4	
	carpenter/joiner	3	5	14	10	32	29.1	
	chandler			3	1	4	3.6	
	clergyman				3	3	2.7	
	coal merchant				2	2	1.8	
	cooper				1	1	0.9	
	cordwainer/ shoemaker	3	9	8		20	18.2	
	alehousekeeper	2				2	1.8	
	innkeeper		1	5	3	9	8.2	
	maltster			1	1	2	1.8	
	mason				2	2	1.8	
	mealman			1		1	0.9	
	millers	1		1	1	3	2.7	
	plasterer				2	2	1.8	
	schoolmaster				1	1	0.9	
	surgeon			1		1	0.9	
	wheelwright				2	2	1.8	
Total		10	18	41	41	110	100.0	

It seems that in cloth the association of weavers and clothiers with kinship networks was at its strongest before 1700, and that clothworkers and shearmen were more in evidence than weavers thereafter, especially between 1700 and 1750, when they became more dominant in the industry. Tuckers and dyers lost their separate identities, but later in the period men in preparation and tailoring became more likely to operate through kinship. The kinship pattern reflects the shifts in the industry described in chapter 5. In land also, the decline in husbandmen and rise in the labouring class over time, noted in chapter 5, are reflected in their kinship involvement. Gentlemen are relatively more prominent than in the general population profile in table 34. In 'other' occupations, it is again the three equipment services of the smiths, carpenters and leather workers who are most prominent from the first, with other groups joining them mainly after 1750.

One factor which might have affected the balance between categories in events dependent on female partners was the occupation of the woman's father. Predominant

transmission of property out of land-working families and into the hands of the cloth industry through marriages, for example, might constitute evidence of deliberate investment which deprived another group of resources. A limited survey can be made of the 139 PT women whose fathers are in the database. Of these, 63 married men in a different occupational category from their fathers, of whom 48 transmitted property to their husbands, as set out below.

	Father in cloth	Father in land	Father in other	Total
Married into cloth		10	8	18
Married into land	11		4	15
Married into other	10	5		15
Total	21	15	12	48

In this small sample those women from 'cloth' families tended if anything to marry 'out' more than others, but the interchange between the three categories remains fairly equable. If this is generally true, such interchanging will not have affected the distribution of property between categories to any great extent. It seems that there was more evenly spread involvement in kinship links supporting different occupations in the population, than deliberate choice of a particular occupation as offering better family resources. People with property or tenancy rights would take them with them into whatever field they worked in.

Distribution of Land Resources among Occupations

In trying to assess resources, it is helpful to consider whether any particular occupational category had a monopoly of any particular properties. As explained in chapter 5, the amount of land available with any given property site varied with time due to amalgamations and sales, or might be worked by another inhabitant or retained by the landlord. It cannot be assumed that a resiant had the full use of the land thought to go with that property, which might contain more houses than his, at any given time. However, with 98% of the parish acreage always in holdings of at least one acre, it is very probable that almost all resiants would have had at least some

garden resources available to them.⁶¹⁸ There may have been some exceptions among the 25 properties which in 1804 had less than a quarter acre, which were distributed between occupational categories as follows:

Table 38: properties with less than 0.25 acres in 1804.⁶¹⁹

Elliott 1804	Cloth	Land	Other	Total
Origin post-1780		416, 471	150, 414(E)	4
Older, lost lands	117S, 157, 193, 239, 466		90, 147	7
Older, always small	91, 117J, 117C	158(E), 158(W), 115, 111	95, 98, 99, 200, 486, 414(W), 490	14
Total	8	6	11	25

Even the smallest of these could have provided space to grow some vegetables, and nowhere was there the close crowding of household units inside buildings found in urban situations.⁶²⁰ It could be suggested that sites of this size were more likely to be occupied in 1804 by cloth industry workers or tradesmen whose income did not depend on land, but the evidence is not conclusive, since the occupants could have been renting land elsewhere. There is little apparent significance in the age of a property, apart from a hint that waged labourers might be more likely to have occupied new tenements. At the 107 other sites where a larger plot of land was attached to a property, subtenants or lodgers in a house would probably have benefited from the produce, if only by buying from a ready source, and labourers and women would probably have grown some food where they lived. Such gardening activities are different in scale from farming as an occupation, but may still be considered to be land resources. If poorer kin were being provided with housing through the PT events, they would also have been likely to gain from land in this way.

PT kinship links seem to be generally spread among all the 132 active property sites. Of the 97 sites active before 1700, only 13 are thought to have had all their PT

⁶¹⁸ See chapter 5, tables 15 and 18.

⁶¹⁹ GRO P263/MI9, D1347/accession 1347. For dates of origin see chapter 4, table 8.

⁶²⁰ See chapter 4, tables 10, 14.

transmissions made by people in the same occupational category, in all cases except the vicarage [100] and Humphries End [462] in the cloth industry. Seven of these always had small amounts of land, while six had larger areas at least to start with.⁶²¹ Of the 36 sites appearing after 1700, two cottages had all their PT events 'in cloth' [2, 163] and one farm 'in land' [164B]. Thus over the whole period only 16 sites (12% of 132) may be said to have been transmitted to kin in a single occupational category. Among the other 116 sites, [457] had only one PT event, in cloth in 1685, but no series, and [115], seems genuinely to have had no PT events, although even there a family with sons in 1804 was still present in the tithe apportionment in 1839. Apart from these two, sites [487] and [468], founded after 1780, also had one PT event in a single category, but there may simply not have been time for another transmission before 1804, or any at all at the seventeen other late sites which had no PT events associated with them.⁶²² There are therefore 114 sites (86% of 132), including several mills, which show an actual or potential mixture of occupational categories in their PT events. This is true even if only definitely-known occupations are considered.

There is therefore little indication of any category being more 'landless' than another, even if the 'land' was only a vegetable plot or orchard, nor do older properties show less of an occupational mixture than newer ones. If all changes of resident are considered, not just those involving kinship links, there are only eight sites (6% of 132) with more than one change which are all in one category, all in cloth, and all small cottages or clothiers' premises associated with mills.⁶²³ By far the majority of people in all occupations were spread and mixed throughout the parish with some access to the land and its produce, and were not obliged to live on wages alone.

⁶²¹ See chapter 4, table 8. Those transmitted 'in cloth' were Bridgend Mill and Holme Place [121, 123(W)], two cottages in the High Street [117J, 146(E)], a cluster at Ryeford [239, 242, 302], a cottages in Westrip [400], and premises in Ebley and Cainscross [413(E), 450, 479]. Humphries End [462] was always a farm.

⁶²² Sites 111, 150, (155A), 160, 278, 404, 407, 408, 414(E), 415, 416, 417, 419, 465, 471, 484, 492.

⁶²³ Sites 123(W), 163, 239, 242, 302, 413(E), 450, 457.

Part of the proposal under examination was that the increase in subtenancy PT links, types 1 and 2, observed in chapter 6, was due to workers in the cloth industry taking greater advantage of male family links, or establishing new connections through marriage. However, table 36 above showed that the proportion of PT events 'in cloth' to all such events dropped after 1700 in all areas but Ebley (area 4). Of the 1055 men in cloth in the whole database, 267 are thought to have been born in 1730 or later, but only 121 (45.3%) of these are involved in any PT events after 1772. If the numbers of PT events of types 1 and 2 involving those 'in cloth' in each cohort are compared in table 39 to the PT total for each type and cohort, the results seem to show that there was also a drop over time in the incidence of cloth subtenancies among those with kinship links, although they remain at more than a half. This fall is, however, a relative measure which must reflect a higher proportion of such subtenancies among the other two occupational categories.

Table 39: PT event types 1 and 2 among workers in cloth.⁶²⁴

% of PT total for each type and cohort.

PT events	C1	C1%	C2	C2%	C3	C3%	C4	C4%
Type 1	6	66.6	40	80.0	41	51.9	33	57.9
Type 2	3	75.0	12	80.0	27	54.0	31	57.4

Table 33 above showed a rise after 1700 across all occupational categories in marriages which are thought to have provided property. If these marriages are grouped by occupational category per cohort, as in table 40, it is apparent that although they took place primarily among cloth industry workers, that group's representation fell proportionally to the other categories after 1750. It would seem therefore that the rise in kin-linked subtenancy after 1750 should not be causally attributed to either 'native' or incoming cloth industry workers.

⁶²⁴ See chapter 6, tables 24-27, appendix 3.

Table 40: marriages conferring property, by occupations.⁶²⁵

% to nearest whole number.

Occupational category	C1	%	C2	%	C3	%	C4	%	Total	%
Cloth	7	70%	11	58%	26	68%	14	44%	58	59%
Land	2	20%	4	21%	7	18%	10	31%	23	23%
Other	1	10%	4	21%	5	13%	8	25%	18	18%
Total	10	100%	19	100%	38	100%	32	100%	99	100%

There probably was an influx of workers 'in cloth' in the later eighteenth century, but by a more mobile and unconnected population, some of the new names seen in the resiant lists and parish registers. They were not in the first instance exploiting kinship links, nor were their numbers overwhelming, as it has been shown that the proportions of the different occupational categories within the resiant population remained steady.⁶²⁶ Increased subtenancy was perhaps largely a result of the economic pressures on landlords and the decline of the small farmer noted in chapter 5. The available housing might have been 'reserved' for kin of the existing landlord or tenant, but was just as likely to be taken by anyone able to afford the rent. Incoming cloth industry workers might have had the money, or the potential to earn it, and would not have needed kinship links to entitle them to use it, although they might then have started dynasties of their own.

Poverty

The kinship network, where it existed, did not tie particular occupations to particular properties, but seems to have been a common feature of all categories and capable of providing some of the poorest with land resources to supplement their incomes. How far kinship transmissions really made any difference to the poor in Stonehouse could be tested from records of those receiving parish relief. Under the Old Poor Law system, settled inhabitants moved in and out of needing assistance from the parish

⁶²⁵ Source: table 33, appendix 3.

⁶²⁶ See above, Attribution of Occupations. The 'missing' 170 people in 1784, 15% of the estimated population, could have included such incomers: see chapter 4, Housing Stock.

rates at different stages of their life cycles, and being a pauper did not by any means carry the social stigma it acquired after 1834. The burden was growing, however, prompting the parliamentary report of 1803.⁶²⁷

It has been suggested that enclosure and the early stages of the industrial revolution after 1750, combined with population expansion, drove labourers and artisans into permanent poverty, so that in the next generation they became willing factory workers.⁶²⁸ Stonehouse had not been subject to wholesale enclosure of open commons, which it never had, so its labourers and cottagers did not suffer the deprivations which enclosure brought to some parishes. However, it was part of the Stroudwater cloth region, which suffered depression and unemployment after 1720 and especially after 1780, while agriculture in general was discarding workers as efficiency improved.⁶²⁹ Eighteenth-century pauperism in Stonehouse might therefore be expected to be spread across all social and occupational groups, which is made more likely if land resources were shared as indicated above.

Unfortunately, although there are settlement and apprenticeship records for the parish from 1679 onwards, no poor law accounts or rate assessments survive before 1819.⁶³⁰ The later resiant lists and parish registers do note those who were 'poor' or 'pauper' at the time of the entry, and these references have been used, with others gleaned from documents, to compile, in table 41, partial figures per time cohort for the 1931 men in the database, in order to compare the proportions of those who at some time needed assistance among the men in PT events (705 men) and the rest (1226 men). Several entries were noted as 'sick' or 'ill', which have been counted as paupers, although it is notable that the 3 clothiers, 1 gentleman and 3 yeomen included are all so described.

⁶²⁷ See chapter 4, table 9.

⁶²⁸ D.C.Coleman, 'Proto - industrialisation, a Concept Too Many?', *Econ Hist Rev*, 2nd ser. XXXVI (1983), 435-448; L.A.Clarkson, *Proto-Industrialisation, the First Phase of Industrialisation?* (London, 1985).

⁶²⁹ E.P.Thompson, *Customs in Common* (London, 1991), 175-80; M.Berg, *The Age of Manufactures, 1700-1820*, (London, 2nd edition 1994), 100-110.

⁶³⁰ See chapter 2, Other Parish Records.

Perhaps this was the excuse they had given for not attending the manor court, or perhaps they really were poor due to ill health.

Table 41: known male paupers in PT events or not,⁶³¹

% to nearest 0.1

PT				Total	% 705
Category	Cloth	Land	Other		
C1		1 yeoman (sick)		1	0.1
C2	1 weaver (cripple) 1 clothier (sick)	2 labourers		4	0.6
C3	10 weavers (1 poor/sick) 16 clothworkers (1 sick, 1 poor/crippled)) 4 shearmen (1 poor/sick) 2 tailors 1 clothier (sick)	1 yeoman (sick) 1 husbandman 4 labourers	1 carpenter	40	5.7
C4	3 scribblers 7 weavers 11 clothworkers 1 clothier (sick)	4 labourers	1 blacksmith 3 carpenters	30	4.3
Total	57	13	5	75	10.6
No PT				Total	% 1226
Category	Cloth	Land	Other		
C1	2 weavers (sick)			2	0.2
C2			1 trumpeter	1	0.1
C3	14 weavers (1 sick) 13 clothworkers (4 sick) 2 shearmen	1 gentleman (sick) 1 husbandman 9 labourers (1 cripple)	1 baker 1 blacksmith 1 carpenter 1 shoemaker (poor/sick)	44	3.6
C4	2 scribblers. 4 weavers 15 clothworkers (1 sick)	1 yeoman (sick) 1 husbandman 14 labourers	1 baker 1 barber 1 butcher 1 carpenter 1 cordwainer	42	3.4
Total	52	27	10	89	7.3

There are only eight references to male paupers before 1700, with another possible candidate in the dyer Walter Morse, described in the manor court book in 1626 as 'a common night walker living inordinately without a calling', and perhaps not regarded as deserving relief.⁶³² The proportion of known paupers after 1700 is actually higher among those in the PT events, and in both sets over half the paupers are in the cloth

⁶³¹ References from appendix 3, parish registers, and documents described in chapter 2.

⁶³² GRO D445/M3.

industry. As has been explained, the data on all paupers is incomplete, and the numbers do seem low in relation to the whole population. The total of 164 paupers in table 40 (75 + 89) is 8.5% of the whole male database of 1931. An analysis of exemption certificates of exemption from the Hearth Tax around Frampton Cotterell in South Gloucestershire found an incidence of about 11% in industrialising parishes in the later seventeenth century.⁶³³ No such certificates survive for Stonehouse, but the proportion might be expected to be similar.

The parliamentary report of 1803 found 234 poor on relief, 16.6% of the 1412 people in the 1801 census. Of these 148 were children or the old, leaving 86 adult men and women on relief in that one year.⁶³⁴ This suggests that the 72 adult male paupers found above in cohort 4, a period of over 30 years, is an underestimate. Probably many paupers, male and female, were not listed as residents and are not included in the database. The fact that most of those who are included were in the cloth industry perhaps indicates that their livelihoods were the most subject to fluctuations which affected even the more prosperous and those with property interests, and that having such interests was not necessarily a protection against temporary poverty.

There are 90 women in the database whose husbands at some time needed help, although they are not known to have been poor themselves, indeed 30 of them were concerned in transmitting property. Of these 90 women, 38 had a period of widowhood before 1804, all but three after 1750.⁶³⁵ Ten other women are known to have been paupers in their own persons, all but one in their widowhoods. One of these nine widows was Mary Togwell, who was called a pauper when she died in 1792, in spite of having brought her husband, the clothworker Samuel Bird, an interest in

⁶³³ J.S.Moore (ed), *The Goods and Chattels of our Forefathers: Frampton Cotterell and District Probate Inventories, 1539-1804* (Chichester, 1976), 24-25.

⁶³⁴ See chapter 4, table 9.

⁶³⁵ One of these was Hester Gabb, left a widow in 1757. Her husband Philip Hiscox, probably a weaver, was listed as poor in several years, and in 1752 as having a very sick wife, so she is assumed to have been sick as a widow. See appendix 3.

[448]. He had, however, been charged with receiving stolen ends of yarn in 1773, which perhaps damaged his employment prospects.⁶³⁶ Another, Mary Pitt, the only one not in cohort 4, is suggested as a pauper because a removal order was confirmed against her in 1713 when a widow (of Thomas Bungie), although she remarried in the parish in 1724.⁶³⁷ The tenth known pauper, Sarah Biddle, had received help early in her marriage from Stonehouse, her home parish, perhaps while her husband, who had suffered from lameness, was unable to work.⁶³⁸ Seven of these ten, including Mary Pitt and Mary Togwell, had been married to clothworkers, shearmen or weavers, two to tradesmen, and Sarah Biddle to a labourer.

Paupers could be living anywhere, and were not segregated in any way, although some clusters have been found. Almost all the occupants of [164(A)] between 1722 and 1772 were at some stage of their lives described as paupers.⁶³⁹ This ancient copyhold was separated from its lands when the Ball family ceased to occupy it directly in 1728, and become a row of sublet tenements, occupied it seems by those hovering at subsistence level, most of whom were weavers or labourers.⁶⁴⁰ Stonehouse never had an official workhouse, before or after 1834, although the row of cottages at [163], built on a small plot in about 1770, was so described in 1827,⁶⁴¹ and is called Solomon's Row in Elliott's survey of 1804.⁶⁴² However, only one of the residents there before 1804 is called a pauper in the available sources, which suggests that its use as a house for the poor only began about 1800.

The Old Poor Law worked in the parish to sustain its 'own' people at home in time of need, and not just with money. In 1694 Thomas Gabb VIII, a weaver, entered into a £5 bond to indemnify the parish officers for the broadloom, shaft and harness, quilling

⁶³⁶ See chapter 6, note to fig 11: *Glos Journal* 25 January 1773.

⁶³⁷ GRO P316/OV3/1, OV7/2.

⁶³⁸ GRO P316/OV3/4.

⁶³⁹ See appendix 3.

⁶⁴⁰ GRO D445/T13.

⁶⁴¹ *VCH Glos* X, 284.

⁶⁴² See chapter 4, table 8.

wheel and pair of shuttles they had lent to him 'to keep himself and his servants in work', all of which equipment had been bought for the use of the parish from the more prosperous weaver Richard Jelliman.⁶⁴³ Both these men benefited from type 1 kinship links, but this was not enough to protect Thomas Gabb from hardship. The Old Poor Law system tried to do so, but eventually bowed to the strain of increased population fluidity and economic uncertainty, especially among cloth industry workers.

Age at First Marriage and Occupations

Population studies have clearly demonstrated that the average age of first marriage in England fell for both men and women during the eighteenth century, but the reasons remain debatable.⁶⁴⁴ It has been suggested that newly available waged work freed bridegrooms from the need to wait for a landholding to become available through inheritance, or alternatively that the growing uncertainty of employment for poor women made them seek out husbands earlier in life to make sure of some security, and that they were prepared to settle for men whose resources did not lie in land.⁶⁴⁵ On both these arguments, lower marriage ages might be expected among cloth industry workers, tradesmen and waged labourers than among farmers. On the other hand, men who could draw on the generosity of their kin or on their prospective wives' property connections might have felt encouraged to take the plunge sooner, regardless of their own situation. Women with their own means of support were perhaps in less of a hurry to marry, but might be the more desirable brides, especially to those men whose assets were tied up in land. It may be, therefore, that kinship links would have encouraged marriage at an earlier age, especially among people 'on the land', than might otherwise have happened.

⁶⁴³ GRO P316/OV7/2.

⁶⁴⁴ E.A.Wrigley and R.S.Schofield, *The Population History of England, 1541-1871: A Reconstruction*, (Cambridge, 2nd edition 1989), 255; between 1600 and 1800 the average marriage age for men fell from 28 to 25, and for women from 26 to 23.

⁶⁴⁵ D.C.Coleman, 'Proto - industrialisation', 442; B.Hill, *Women, Work and Sexual Politics in Eighteenth Century England* (London, 1994), 221-239; J.Humphries, 'Mothers on their own: female-headed households in the British Industrial Revolution', seminar at Bristol University 20 Nov 1996.

The 673 men and 411 women in the database for whom the dates of both baptism and first marriage are known were set out by date of birth and occupational category, and related to the PT events to see if these might have had any bearing on the decision to marry. An 11 year moving average was taken for each set, and is quoted in table 42 at 20 year intervals for approximate birth dates from 1610 to 1770.

Table 42: average age at first marriage, from 11 year moving average.⁶⁴⁶

	All men	PT men	All men	PT men	All men	PT men
Date born	Cloth	Cloth	Land	Land	Other	Other
1610	28	28	36	33	30	no data
1630	29	29	34	33	30	no data
1650	31	32	33	32	29	no data
1670	27	28	32	32	29	27
1690	29	29	27	30	24	24
1710	32	30	29	30	28	26
1730	28	30	27	29	26	25
1750	24	25	30	27	25	26
1770	23	24	24	no data	26	24
	All women	PT women	All women	PT women	All women	PT women
Date born	Cloth	Cloth	Land	Land	Other	Other
1610	25	no data	26	no data	28	no data
1630	28	no data	26	no data	27	no data
1650	28	27	25	no data	27	no data
1670	24	25	25	no data	24	no data
1690	26	24	25	26	28	27
1710	29	25	25	26	28	27
1730	25	24	26	25	24	23
1750	25	24	24	24	24	23
1770	23	no data	no data	no data	22	no data

These figures support the established fall in marriage age. Bridegrooms in land do stay aged about 30 until 1750, but this applies to both to those in PT events and to the rest of the database. Indeed, no category shows any great difference on average between the whole database and those involved in PT events. Such a comparison cannot identify the causes of similarity, or the possible lack of causes of differences, in marriage age. It can only suggest that kinship does not seem to have made more difference to the resources behind marriage than other possible influences.

⁶⁴⁶ Source, parish registers and genealogical sources described in chapter 3; appendix 3.

Political Importance of Kinship Links

By far the majority, 465 (66%) of the 705 men in the PT events came from families which were either present in 1558, or became established in the parish well before 1700. Of the other 240, 68 married into or were related to families already present, and usually continued them through the female line. Such secondary dynasties also included another 65 of the men, so that about 85% (465 + 68 + 65) of the 705 were connected to long-established parish families. It seems that although only about 40% of all tenancy changes involved kinship links, those which did so represented the older core of parish society and were to be found in the three occupational categories in similar proportions to the size of each in the population.

In all areas 60 of the 113 active property sites established before 1780 (53%) still had connections after 1780, among either owners or occupiers, with families which had been linked to them for one century if not two, or since their foundation, although these might be through female lines.⁶⁴⁷ A number of others, such as Oldends Farm [48], Lower Mill [79], High Street houses [143], [146] and [156], and Ryeford Mill [301], had only recently had such connections broken by sales. The 705 men in the PT events were also from the families which provided almost all the manorial jurors and parish officers in Stonehouse, and who would have had consequent influence on local affairs.⁶⁴⁸ This may have contributed to the selective inertia, if not resistance, which greeted the introduction of new machinery in the cloth industry and any movement towards amalgamating workshops into factories in Stroudwater. Larger-scale industrial units may have seemed unnecessary to people's prosperity when they had family resources to call upon.

⁶⁴⁷ Sites 2, 41, 80, 90, 92, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 117J, 121, 123(E) and (W), 136, 144, 147, 148, 157, 162, 163, 167, 169, 182, 183, 188, 190, 192, 193, 194, 199, 200, 239, 242, 246, 254, 302, 323, 364, 366, 371, 400, 402, 413(W), 440, 446, 447, 448, 450, 462, 463, 466, 467, 473, 476, 477, 486, 489 (E) and (W), 491.

⁶⁴⁸ GRO D4289/M1, D445 Stonehouse manor court books, including in D445/M4 list of tithingmen and constables 1605-1685: P316/OV4/1, index of 18th century churchwardens and poor law overseers compiled by Hawker.

Conclusion

A kinship network undoubtedly existed among the longer-established families in Stonehouse and could be influential in providing housing to relatives. It outlasted both changes in employment patterns and in housing controls, with no great variation or clustering of kinship links in any occupational group, area or time within the study. Increased subtenancy and the arrival of new names after 1750 represent more of an increase in fluidity than a break with tradition, old families being sometimes still represented through female lines.

Residence provision apparently arising from kinship was a minority feature in the whole population and did not necessarily take precedence over other economic considerations. It did, however, reflect a broad-based political influence in parish affairs, distributed throughout the parish, which might have restrained industrial enterprise, or indeed any behaviour which might have unbalanced social structures. Kinship may be seen as a force for maintaining the familiar and successful status quo which was still potent in 1800, and which may underlie the ultimately small scale and short life of Stroudwater's factory-based cloth industry. Stonehouse had no single social leader to persuade it as a whole into a given course, but it had a substantial minority of small leaders whose voices and property, evenly spread in time, area and occupation, were perhaps more significant than their numbers might suggest.

Chapter 8: Conclusion

A study of a single parish cannot prove any national phenomenon, but it can offer evidence about lives and situations which may restrain theories or corroborate deductions made on a broader scale. Although cloth was the foundation of the regional economy in the period, the apparent domination of society before 1800 by cloth industry workers in Stroudwater has been shown, in Stonehouse at least, to be a product of their numerical majority in the population. Political influence arising from kinship, property links and length of residence has been seen to be common to all occupations proportionally to their presence. This observation has been made possible by the unusual nature of the surviving records for Stonehouse between 1558 and 1804, which have produced a population sample located in houses much more representative of the whole through time, at least from 1608 onwards, than is generally possible in a rural parish.

It has also been possible to observe the evolution of a manor into a more modern community, since the boundaries of manor and parish virtually coincide so that their records have a similar scope. *These records showed the manor acting to promote a co-operative society which was passed on to the newer parochial authorities.* Through its control of housing the manor contributed to keeping the burden of the poor within reasonable bounds while managing to accommodate an increasingly fluid population, although by the end of the period expansion was tending to happen in the less closely controlled areas. In an economy dominated by the cloth industry, agriculture and other trades continued to play an important role, producing a community of people with mutual interests regardless of their sources of livelihood.

Kinship patterns connected to the transmission of real property were shown to be a minority feature in this society, but they were spread throughout it, and were increasingly visible over the period in subtenancy relationships. No single occupational group or part of the parish was much more kin-linked than another in terms of property, nor did such links appear to confer any great economic advantage apart

from the accommodation of some poorer relatives. However, they did reflect and even express the local political influence of longer-established families. This was still strongly present in 1800, despite population expansion, the apparent decline of older names and the influx of new ones, and the sale or amalgamation of properties. Women played an important role in these kinship networks, mainly by establishing links through marriage, and they were often responsible for hidden family connections. This study has not attempted to quantify the more abstract aspects of kinship, such as friendship and patronage, financial dealings or practical assistance, which will have augmented the property pattern. Nevertheless, how people may have come to live where they did has proved a useful subject of investigation in its own right.

The common feature observed in connection with all the debates outlined in the introduction is that before 1800 Stonehouse, and probably other cloth parishes like it, worked through mutual agreement between a number of moderately prosperous social leaders and a body of fairly independent workers who did not feel bound to support or defer to a particular master, but had their own resources to draw upon. This relationship may have appeared to be more peaceful than it really was because of a lack of record of small disputes and resentments, especially in the stressful conditions of the eighteenth-century cloth industry, but, on the whole, people seem to have been able to negotiate in their own interests and to embark on personal enterprises even at the lower levels of society. The observed decline of the small farmer appears to have resulted from agreed sales and mergers rather than evictions forced by poverty. The increase in the cloth-finishing trades was not imposed by an invasion from outside, but was promoted among families as opportunities arose, or through marriages to incomers. Parish offices were held in rotation, by no means always by the wealthy, and religious life was free of extremism. A busy, peaceful community seems to have been achieved, in which the industrious could prosper and the needy were helped.

If accepted at face value, such a rosy picture would deny the real hardship suffered by many in Stroudwater, especially around the time of the weavers' riots in the 1750s, and the unease generated by new larger-scale machinery inventions and farming methods which required greater overall control. The relatively benign conditions in the area may nevertheless be reflected in the preference for peaceful methods of protest when compared to the direct action taken in the Wiltshire cloth region. People were not blind to the advantages of new inventions, as long as they could be used for personal benefit. The threat of disruption to accustomed co-operative systems and to the incidental employment they provided, especially for women, led not so much to violent resistance as to caution towards innovations.

Stability based on caution is hardly a recipe for a dynamic industrial revolution. Economic growth in England may have been more long-term and gradual before 1840 than had previously been thought, but there was an increase in available people and new equipment from the 1780s onwards which was used more in some areas than in others. The demographic potential for change was as present in Gloucestershire as elsewhere, but it may be that the economic drive was not. Areas such as the worsted region of north-west Yorkshire where industrial enterprise forged ahead in the later eighteenth century were perhaps given impetus by a less self-protected and therefore more adaptable workforce, although workers there may have felt themselves to be simply making the best of things at the time, rather than making a positive choice.

In Stonehouse the habit of self-reliance developed in religious and manorial affairs, combined with a background network of kinship links to property, produced social relationships and working practices which for the time being served the parish well. The inhabitants saw little reason to change them, nor did they come under serious economic attack until well into the next century. The Napoleonic War period drew off manpower, increased domestic demand for textiles and encouraged the development of overseas markets outside Europe, including the USA after 1812, which kept

employment levels up. However, peace in 1815 flooded the labour market and finally overloaded the Poor Law, while continental competition returned. Available work was not to be refused, while clothiers found that they had to enlarge their businesses or lose them, and steam power made factory mills essential for efficiency.

People with the local background described adjusted to the factory mill system, but not always with enthusiasm. Many factors may have hindered the growth of really large-scale industry in the region, among which was the popular attachment to workshop organisation. Stonehouse, and Stroudwater as a whole, survived the eventual decline of cloth by resorting to small alternative industries and agricultural crafts, which were perhaps more compatible with that eighteenth-century mentality which had looked askance at the cloth mills.

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D1347/T9, T17, T30, T35.

D1347/uncatalogued: accessions 454, 1347, 1603.

D1571/T48.

D1815/12/1, 14/7

D1815/uncatalogued: Clutterbuck, Davies, Eycott-Martin, Mansfield.

D2193/uncatalogued: Purnell.

D2761/56, 67-68.

D2957/289 series.

D4289/M1, T1-3.

D5869/2-12.

D6416/2.

PA316/8.

PC 1850.

b) Gloucester Borough Records

GBR J4/1, 4.

⁶⁴⁹ These are described in chapter 2.

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1) Manuscript Sources (cont)

Gloucestershire Record Office (cont).

c) *Gloucester Diocesan Records*

GDR B1/17, 27A, 29, 76, 111, 116, 136, 205, 210, 212, 220, 224, 227, 230, 245,
258B(1), 259, 261, 279A, 285B, 281A, 284, 285, 295, 318, 326, 381A, 393, 397.
GDR B4/1/2302-2316.
GDR B4/2/B36, B88, H45, H132, J23, K5, L28, M87
GDR B4/3/1133.
GDR Q2-3.
GDR V5/289T.
GDR, tithe maps for Stonehouse, Randwick, Stroud and Eastington.
GDR, wills and inventories series.

d) *Parish Records*

Parish registers of Eastington, Kings Stanley, Leonard Stanley, Moreton Valence,
Randwick, Standish, Stonehouse, Stroud searched in sweeps and some other
references from indexes checked in other original registers.⁶⁵⁰

Other parish records of Randwick: P263/MI9, P263/VE1.

Other parish records of Stonehouse: P316/IN3/1, P316/CW, P316/OV, P316/SC,
P316/SO, P316/VE/2/1, P316a/PC6/1, P316a/PC10/9 .

e) *Quarter Sessions Records*

Q/Rh; Q/RN; Q/RO; Q/RSf; Q/SC appendix; Q/Sib/1; Q/SO; Q/SR; QREI.

Public Record Office

C142/129/96, 157/78, 258/90, 329/177, 391/49, 478/62, 513/17, 521/128, 698/45, 749/47.
CP25(2)/144/1872/4.
CP25(2)/145/1883/4.
E144/13.
E179/115/351, 431.
E179/116/451, 445, 483, 498, 505, 509, 510, 512, 522, 524, 526, 534, 540, 544.
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⁶⁵⁰ See chapter 3.

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List of Abbreviations

Repositories/ Archives

BL	British Library.
Bod	Bodleian Library.
Bristol RO	Bristol Record Office.
GBR	Gloucester Borough Records.
GDR	Gloucester Diocesan Records.
GRO	Gloucestershire Record Office.
PRO	Public Record Office.

Publications

<i>BGAS</i>	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.
<i>B.P.P.</i>	British Parliamentary Papers.
<i>Econ Hist Rev</i>	Economic History Review.
<i>EHR</i>	English Historical Review.
<i>Glos N&Q</i>	Gloucestershire Notes and Queries
<i>TRHS</i>	Transactions of the Royal Historical Society
<i>VCH Glos</i>	Victoria County History of Gloucestershire.

Appendix 1: Redating Bonds Mill

Bonds Mill [32] has been described in previous studies of Stonehouse as unrecorded before 1714, while references to various clothiers and fulling mills before that date have been attributed to Lower Mill [79], the next mill eastwards on the same branch of the river Frome.⁶⁵¹ Documents examined during the sources survey described in chapter 2 have suggested that these records have been misinterpreted, and the subsequent resiant list analysis has added confirmation and further information. This is a clear example of the value of resiant lists in research.

Documentary Evidence for Bonds Mill before 1714

The basis of the prevailing interpretation has been the association of Lower Mill with Richard Fowler, a prosperous clothier whose son William became joint owner and lord of Stonehouse manor in 1558. Richard Fowler himself apparently leased the manor demesne from the Earl of Arundel before 1558.⁶⁵² The Stonehouse manor court roll for October 1533 contains a description of the river from Dudbridge to the mill of Richard Fowler as being anciently in three divisions, two running into Stonehouse demesne, and one into Kings Stanley demesne.⁶⁵³ The double northern stream serves Ryeford [301] and Upper [126] and Lower Mills, with Richard Fowler's mill taken to be the furthest one west along it, namely Lower Mill, by virtue of its status as a manor mill present in Domesday book.⁶⁵⁴ The entry has therefore been thought to describe the Frome from Dudbridge to Bridgend.

However, this entry also describes the whole course of the river east to west throughout the length of the manor and parish. The Dudbridge was in an important position on the south-eastern boundary, almost the only place in the parish where the river could be crossed on firm ground by a single bridge. As far as Ebley the river was the parish boundary, with two main channels which separated completely a little further west. The northern one served Ryeford, Upper, Bridgend, Lower and Bonds Mills, often split into two or even three streams, but never leaving the parish. The southern channel crossed into Kings Stanley and served Kings Stanley and Downton Mills before returning as the Stonehouse parish boundary past Leonard Stanley Mill. From Bridgend westwards it ran parallel to the northern channel, reuniting with it some way downstream outside the parish.⁶⁵⁵ Dudbridge on the eastern edge of the parish, and Bonds Mill on the western, may well have been chosen as landmarks to indicate to contemporaries not a single watercourse but the extent of the manor's interest in the river, which coincided with that of the parish. It is true that if Richard Fowler was leasing the demesne, the manor mill might have been referred to as 'his'. However, as will be shown, his interests are more likely to have been identified with a cloth fulling mill than with a corn mill,

⁶⁵¹ J.Tann, *Gloucestershire Woollen Mills, 1550-1900* (London, 1967), 144, 147; *Victoria County History of Gloucestershire*, vol X (Oxford, 1980), 280, 282.

⁶⁵² GRO D445/T21.

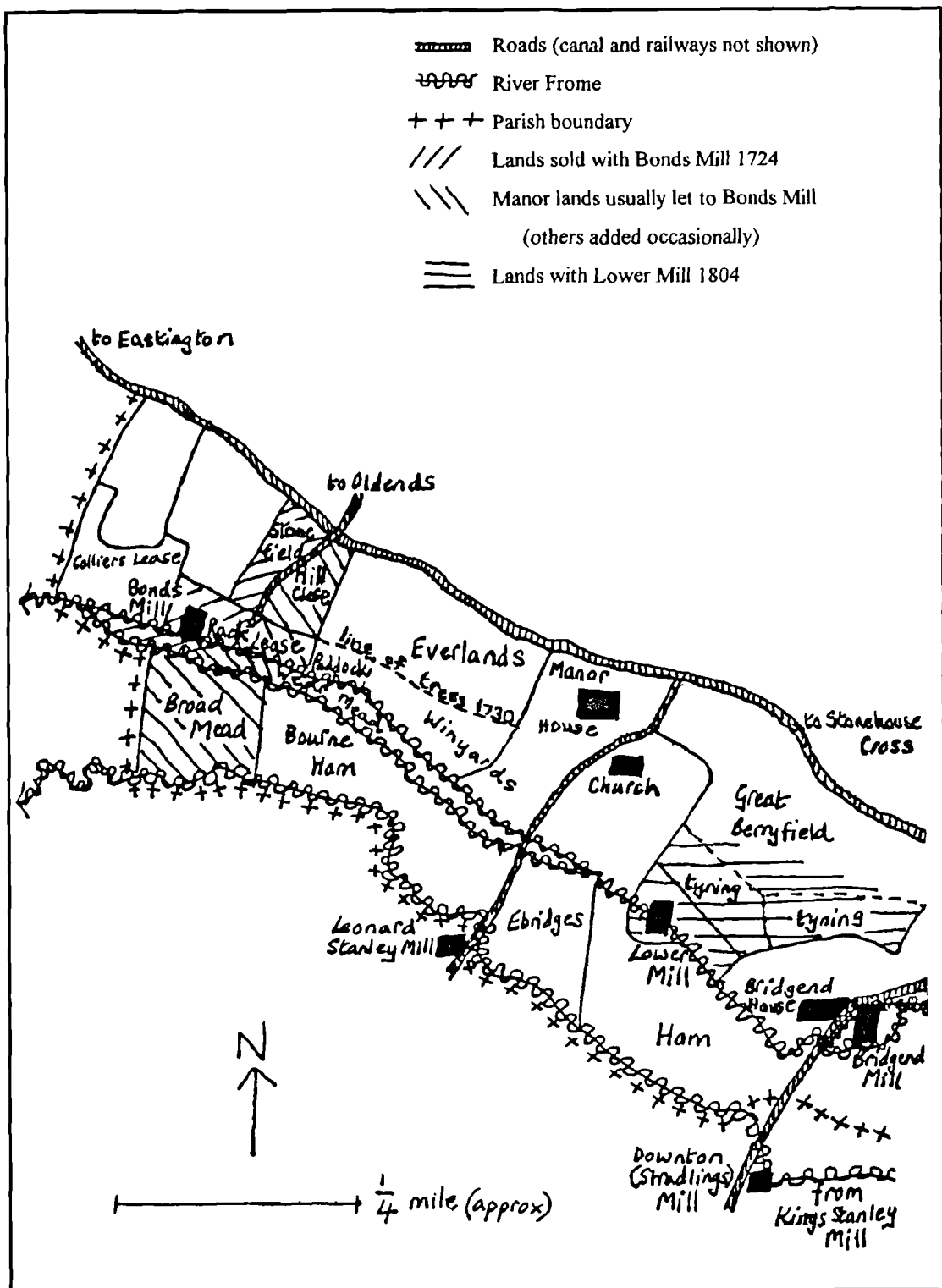
⁶⁵³ GRO D445/M2.

⁶⁵⁴ C.Swynnerton, 'The Water-Mill of the Abbots of Gloucester in Stonehouse', *BGAS*, XLVI (1924), 149-168.

⁶⁵⁵ See fig 14, location map fig 2.

Fig 14: Bonds Mill and Lower Mill.

Source maps: Ordnance Survey 1885 (6 inch), Elliott 1804, manor c1730.⁶⁵⁶



⁶⁵⁶ GRO OS sheet XLIX.NW (1885); D1347/accession 1347; P263/MI9; PC 1850.

Appendix 1: Redating Bonds Mill

and Lower Mill appears still to have been a corn mill in the sixteenth century. The proposition that the mill of Richard Fowler mentioned in 1533 was Bonds Mill deserves further investigation.

In 1542 the Earl of Arundel, then lord of the manor, leased to Richard Fowler, his wife Margery and son William for their lives, the New Mill, being 'one grist (corn) mill with a fulling mill' and a half yardland (approximately 15 acres).⁶⁵⁷ They were to provide one horseman in time of war. This may well have been a renewal of an existing tenancy, made to include William as he reached the age of 21.⁶⁵⁸ This property was not included in the manor survey of 1558, which omitted the demesne, nor was the lease mentioned in the Inquisition Post Mortem for Richard Fowler of 1561. A lease was a chattel rather than real property, and would have passed with his other chattels to his wife.⁶⁵⁹ If Bonds Mill was operational in 1558, a possible occupant is Henry, son of Richard Fowler, who was himself then occupying More Hall [440]. This Henry, a clothier, died in 1565, naming his widowed mother Margery, probably then in residence, as his executor.⁶⁶⁰

New Mill, a corn mill and a fulling mill with three stocks under one roof, was part of William Fowler's share of the manor in 1567, then being held by his mother Margery and adjoining her house.⁶⁶¹ She held with it 1 acre in Stonefield, 4.5 acres of meadow south of the house, 3 acres in Wear Close, 4 acres of Rack Close, and 2.75 acres called Barley Close.⁶⁶² As can be seen in fig 14, Stonefield and Wear (or Weir) Close, Lease or Mead are found nearer to Bonds Mill than to Lower Mill. The meadow called Broad Mead, south of the mill, was later consistently held with it. The manor court book for 1577 records that William Fowler, the lord of the manor, Anselm Sandford, owner of Upper Mill, and Joan Bennett, lessee of Ebley Mill [446], were overcharging as corn millers.⁶⁶³ William may have been operating the corn and fulling mills at Bonds at this time, during his mother's widowhood, as in the partition deed of 1567 he was called a clothier, and the manor farm was in the possession of another brother, James Fowler, who died in 1577.⁶⁶⁴ When Margery died in 1579, she left her 'farms', or leases, to whichever of William's children might be occupying the house she was then dwelling in after William's death.⁶⁶⁵ In the manor rental of 1603 Henry Fowler, son of William, was a tenant by indentures for his house called the New Mill.⁶⁶⁶

In 1603 Daniel Fowler, lord of the manor, also leased to his brother Henry a close of 3 acres 'now divided and enclosed late part of a greater close called Hill Close', a quarter acre of the Bourne Ham

⁶⁵⁷ GRO D294/6.

⁶⁵⁸ *Visitation of Gloucestershire 1623*, Harleian Society, vol.XXI (London, 1985).

⁶⁵⁹ GRO D4289/M1, D445/E1 (copy of PRO C142/129/96).

⁶⁶⁰ GRO D294/7: More Hall had passed to Edward, another son of Richard.

⁶⁶¹ GRO D445/T12: Tann, *Gloucestershire Woollen Mills*, 147 apparently dates this deed 1586.

⁶⁶² A rack close was a cloth drying area normally found beside a fulling mill or dyehouse.

⁶⁶³ GRO D4289/M1: Ryeford Mill was devoted to cloth by this time. For Lower Mill see below.

⁶⁶⁴ GRO D445/T12.

⁶⁶⁵ GRO GDR wills Margery Fowler 1579/111.

⁶⁶⁶ GRO D445/M13.

'now divided from it by the straightening of the watercourse', a half acre close called Caudewell, 1 acre in common Stonefield, 1.5 acres in Nastfield, Eastington, and 2 acres in Claycroft, all of which Henry already occupied. Daniel reserved to himself a right of way to his own lands between the Bourne Ham and the Winyard over the ground between the brook, the Rack Close and the Wear Lease.⁶⁶⁷ Henry Fowler was apparently adding manor lands to his core lease of a mill with a rack close next to Wear Lease and a piece of Hill Close nearby, which fits the position at Bonds Mill. In 1608 Henry Fowler paid a manorial fine for being a miller, and in the muster roll was to supply two corselets. The armour in his house had been divided between himself and Daniel by his father's will. In 1608 it was Daniel Fowler, owner of the mill, who was to provide a light horseman, although both this and Henry's obligation may have resulted from assessments of their estates for the muster rather than from any precedent set by their grandfather's lease.⁶⁶⁸

Henry Fowler died in 1629, *leaving the leases of his house, mills and lands to three of his daughters, Sarah, Abigail and Alice, and the lease of a house occupied by Samuel Halliday to Samuel Havilland, his grandson through another daughter.*⁶⁶⁹ His executors included his son-in-law John Jesser, who had married his daughter Sarah at Eastington in 1628. Hannah Jesser, probably John's sister, had married William Mill at Stonehouse in 1627. The marriage settlement drawn up when Thomas Smith married Mary Fowler, heiress to the manor, in 1647, included in the description of her property a messuage and mill leased by John Jesser for a term of 31 years.⁶⁷⁰ In the Hearth Tax return for Michaelmas 1672, William Mill the younger, baptised in Stonehouse in 1632, was entered with seven hearths after properties at Oldends. He appears to have held the same property as his uncle John Jesser had done, as the marriage settlement for Thomas Smith the younger and Mary Ridler in 1674 included as part of the manor a messuage, grist and fulling mills, orchard, garden and (unspecified) lands tenanted by William Mill. The settlement also mentioned a paddock of 1 acre adjoining the Everlands 'late in the tenure of William Mill clothier', which had been taken in exchange for other lands.⁶⁷¹ A suggested position for this, adopting boundaries shown in 1730, is given in fig 14, anything adjoining the Everlands being more likely to be part of Bonds than of Lower Mill.

That this was the same property as held by Henry Fowler, passed on to members of his family as tenants of the manor, is indicated by the marriage settlement for Thomas Smith and his third wife, the widow Elizabeth Atkyns, in 1685. This repeated the reference to the paddock, and included in

⁶⁶⁷ GRO D445/T24. Hill Close contained 6 acres in 1558, 4 acres of which were still manor property in 1729: GRO D4289/M1, D445/T14, PC 1850. See discussion of Winyards below.

⁶⁶⁸ GRO D445/M7: J. Smith (ed), *Men and Armour for Gloucestershire 1608* (Gloucester, 1980), 297-299; GRO GDR wills William Fowler 1598/194: L. Boynton, *The Elizabethan Militia, 1558-1638* (London, 1967), 10-15.

⁶⁶⁹ PRO PROB 11/157, incomplete abstract in W.F. Carter (ed), 'The Fowlers of Gloucestershire', *Glos N&Q*, vol II (1884), 57. At his death Henry Fowler was a gentleman living at Deerhurst.

⁶⁷⁰ GRO D445/T12.

⁶⁷¹ GRO D445/T12. See below for discussion of the Everlands.

Appendix 1: Redating Bonds Mill

her jointure the messuage lately of William Mill, clothier, a water grist mill, four fulling mills, an orchard, 6 acres of Mill Mead (Broad Mead), 6 acres of Year (Wear) Mead, 5 acres of Hill Close, 3.5 acres in Claycroft, 0.75 acres in Oulmore, a Rack Close of 2 acres, and 3.25 acres in Stonefield, all normally held with the mill.⁶⁷² This same description applied to the moieties held by Thomas Smith's daughters Mary and Fowler, which in time came to his grandson John Ball.⁶⁷³

In 1709, the mill was in the hands of Elizabeth, Thomas Smith's widow and mother of Fowler Smith, who had died in 1704. The tithe accounts kept by the vicar between 1709 and 1722 refer to a number of sub-tenants including Edward Keene, Edward Webb, Mr Dean and John Mills, before settling in 1714 on John Bond of Stroud, who held by direct rent of Madam Smith 'the Broadmead at the mill', Little Oldings and Sweetmeads in Cowmead, the orchard, the little Rack Close or Hill Close, Wiremead, and 'the wheels'.⁶⁷⁴ John Bond was baptised in Stonehouse in 1681, the son of John Bond, a clothier, and Ursula Webb, a great-granddaughter of Daniel Fowler, and was thus a distant relative of Henry Fowler.⁶⁷⁵

In 1724 the mill passed out of manorial ownership, being sold by John, Levi and Samuel Ball of London to *Daniel Webb of Stroud, gentleman, and John Peach of Woodchester, clothier*. It then comprised a messuage, tuck or fulling mill, the Rack Lease of 3 acres, an arable tyning of 3 acres adjoining the mill (Mr Peach's Stonefield on the map of 1730, including the piece formerly part of Hill Close), and a little close of 1 acre between the brooks, on part of which stood a dyehouse.⁶⁷⁶ Its history from then onwards is well established, ownership passing by 1750 to Richard Pitt and in 1774 to Henry Eycott. The other lands usually let to the mill, however, remained manor property, the remaining part of Hill Close being absorbed into the Everlands by 1804.⁶⁷⁷ It would seem from these documents that the mill held by John Bond in 1714 was associated with some of the same lands as those held by Margery Fowler with New Mill in 1567.

Resiant List Evidence for Bonds Mill

The analysis described in the main study chapters has produced a list of occupants, set out in table 43, who can be placed at Bonds Mill between 1558 and 1804, and some of whom can be linked to the documents examined above. Samuel Halliday, subtenant of a house belonging to the late Henry Fowler, is present in 1632. William Mill senior and junior follow them, apparently as subtenants of

⁶⁷² GRO D445/T12, L9: the Stonefield piece apparently consisted of the Stonefield acre and the piece of Hill Close divided off in 1603, the 5 acres of Hill Close being the manor's portion. Part of Margery Fowler's larger rack close was probably the southern end of Hill Close, which was also retained by the manor in 1730: GRO PC 1850.

⁶⁷³ GRO D445/T14.

⁶⁷⁴ GRO P316/IN3/1, 48.

⁶⁷⁵ *Visitation of Gloucestershire 1682-3* (Exeter, 1884).

⁶⁷⁶ GRO D2193 Purnell.

⁶⁷⁷ GRO D445/T14, D445/T15, P263 MI9: on Elliott's map and the tithe map of 1839 the Everlands come right up to the road which leads down to the mill.

Appendix 1: Redating Bonds Mill

their absent relative John Jesser. John Bond senior, husband of Ursula Webb, appears in 1683, but his son seems to have stayed in Stroud and sublet the mill to others. The name Bonds Mill may well refer to the father rather than to the son. Richard Pitt arrives as a tenant of the new owners in 1725, later becoming the owner himself. It may be seen that, as at many other properties, tenants named in leases or as tithe payers were not necessarily occupants in person. The known occupations of many of these residents confirm that, although there was a corn mill on the site until at least 1685, the main business was in cloth. The resiant lists also give other information about some of the lessees, showing John Jesser junior in Ebley with his father in 1622, and William Mill VI also in Ebley later in his life, after he apparently passed the mill to John Bond. This evidence augments that derived from other documents to support the identification of Bonds Mill as Richard Fowler's Mill.

Table 43: resiant and compiled list entries for Bonds Mill. Source: appendix 3.

List date	Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Occupation
1558	Henry	Fowler		1	clothier
1608	Henry	Fowler	gent	2	clothier? gentleman
1622	Stephen	Fowler	gent	1	gentleman
1622	Henry	Fowler	gent	2	clothier? gentleman
1632	Stephen	Fowler	Mr, gent	1	gentleman
1632	William	Fowler	younger	3	clothier
1632	Samuel	Halliday		1	clothier?
1632	Samuel	Halliday	younger	2	yeoman?
1657	William	Mill		5	clothier?
1657	William	Mill		6	clothier gentleman
1658	William	Mill	junior	6	clothier gentleman
1658	William	Mill	senior	5	clothier?
1659	William	Mill	senior	5	clothier?
1659	William	Mill	junior	6	clothier gentleman
1661	William	Mill		5	clothier?
1663	Joseph	Aldridge			clothworker?
1663	William	Mill		5	clothier?
1663	William	Mill		6	clothier gentleman
1664	Joseph	Aldridge			clothworker?
1664	Samuell	Cook			clothworker?
1664	William	Mill	senior	5	clothier?
1664	William	Mill		6	clothier gentleman
1665	John	Clark		5	yeoman
1665	William	Mill		6	clothier gentleman
1665	Samuel	Pard			clothworker?
1666	William	Mill		6	clothier gentleman
1667	William	Mill		6	clothier gentleman
1675	William	Mill	gent	6	clothier gentleman
1676	William	Mill		6	clothier gentleman
1683	John	Bond		1	clothier
1683	Holliday	Knight			clothworker?
1683	William	Osborne		1	clothworker?
1683	William	Price			clothworker?
1685	John	Bond		1	clothier
1691	John	Blanch		1	clothworker?
1709	Thomas	Lye		2	chandler
1715	Anselm	Jenner	junior	4	clothworker?
1715	William	Lloyd			clothworker?
1716	Anselm	Jenner	junior	4	clothworker?
1717	Anselm	Jenner	senior	4	clothworker?
1718	Anselm	Jenner		4	clothworker?
1720	William	Arundel		4	clothier? gentleman
1720	Giles	Parslow			clothworker?
1721	William	Arundel		4	clothier? gentleman
1723	William	Arundel		4	clothier? gentleman
1724	William	Arundel		4	clothier? gentleman
1725	William	Arundel		4	clothier? gentleman

Table 43 (cont): resiant and compiled list entries for Bonds Mill.

List date	Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Occupation
1725	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1726	William	Arundel		4	clothier?/gentleman
1726	Robert	Flight			clothworker?
1726	John	Griffin			clothworker?
1726	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1726	Thomas	Sparrow	junior	2	carpenter?
1727	Robert	Flight			clothworker?
1727	John	Griffin			clothworker?
1727	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1727	Thomas	Sparrow	junior	2	carpenter?
1729	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1729	Thomas	Sparrow	junior	2	carpenter?
1730	Richard	Pit		1	clothier
1730	John	Watkins		3	clothworker?
1731	Richard	Pit		1	clothier
1731	John	Watkins		3	clothworker?
1732	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1733	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1734	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1736	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1736	John	Stephens		4	clothworker?
1737	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1737	John	Pitt		2	clothdresser
1737	John	Stephens		4	clothworker?
1738	Thomas	Miles		2	clothworker?
1738	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1738	John	Pitt		2	clothdresser
1739	Samuel	Miles		2	clothworker?
1739	Thomas	Miles		2	clothworker?
1739	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1740	Samuel	Miles		2	clothworker?
1740	Thomas	Miles		2	clothworker?
1740	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1741	Thomas	Miles		2	clothworker?
1741	Samuel	Miles		2	clothworker?
1741	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1743A	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1743A	Thomas	Miles		2	clothworker?
1743A	Samuell	Miles		2	clothworker?
1743B	Richard	Pitt	Mr	1	clothier
1743B	Thomas	Miles		2	clothworker?
1743B	Samuel	Miles		2	clothworker?
1744	Samuell	Bendel			clothworker?
1744	Thomas	Miles	senior	2	clothworker?
1744	Thomas	Miles	junior	3	clothworker?
1744	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1744	Thomas	Pitt			clothworker?
1746	Thomas	Miles	senior	2	clothworker?
1746	Thomas	Miles	junior	3	clothworker?
1746	Richard	Pitt	Mr	1	clothier
1746	Thomas	Pitt			clothworker?
1746	James	Soul			fuller shearman?
1747	Thomas	Miles	senior	2	clothworker?
1747	Thomas	Miles	junior	3	clothworker?
1747	James	Soule			fuller shearman?
1748A	Thomas	Miles	senior	2	clothworker?
1748A	Thomas	Miles	junior	3	clothworker?
1748A	James	Soule			fuller shearman?
1748B	Thomas	Miles		2	clothworker?
1748B	Thomas	Miles	junior	3	clothworker?
1748B	Thomas	Pitt			clothworker?
1748B	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1749	Thomas	Miles	junior	3	clothworker?
1749	Thomas	Miles	senior	2	clothworker?
1749	Thomas	Pitt			clothworker?
1749	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1750	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier

Table 43 (cont): resiant and compiled list entries for Bonds Mill.

List date	Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Occupation
1751	Richard	Pitt		1	clothier
1752	John	Knight			clothworker?
1752	Richard	Pitt	Mr, senior	1	clothier
1752	Richard	Pitt	Mr, junior	2	clothier
1752	James	Soul			fuller/shearman?
1772	Henry	Beard		5	clothworker?
1772	John	Pitt		3	clothworker
1772	Tobias	Pitt		2	shearman
1772	Arthur	Russell			clothworker?
1784	Henry	Eycott	Mr	1	clothier/Mr
1788	Henry	Eycott	Mr, senior	1	clothier/Mr
1788	Henry	Eycott	Mr, junior	2	clothier?/gentleman/Mr
1793	Henry	Eycott	Mr	1	clothier/Mr
1799	Henry	Eycott	Esq, senior	1	clothier/Mr
1799	Henry	Eycott	junior	2	clothier?/gentleman/Mr
1804	Henry	Eycott		2	clothier?/gentleman/Mr

Documentary Evidence for Lower Mill before 1697

If the early evidence formerly attributed to Lower Mill is to be transferred to Bonds Mill, an alternative record needs to be established for Lower Mill, which probably was one of the two mills mentioned as at Stonchouse in the Domesday Book. Its history from 1697 is known, so the search will be concentrated before that date.⁶⁷⁸ In 1608 fines for being corn millers were recorded on William Sandford, Edward Mayo, Henry Fowler, and Edward Daniell.⁶⁷⁹ Sandford is known to have been at Upper Mill, and Mayo and Fowler have been attributed through the resiant lists to Bridgend Mill and Bonds Mill respectively.⁶⁸⁰ Ebley Mill was at this time run by the Bennett family, and may already have turned wholly to cloth work, as Ryeford Mill had done.⁶⁸¹ Edward Daniell may therefore have been operating Lower Mill.

The ownership of Lower Mill in 1608 and before is open to question, as it is not clearly mentioned in any manorial survey or deed. The court books record Anselm Sandford of Upper Mill, the Bennett family at Ebley and William Fowler as the common corn millers in 1577 and 1579, Fowler being both the owner of Bonds Mill and the lord of the demesne corn mill.⁶⁸² However, Lower Mill may have been settled before 1567 on William Fowler's nephew Richard, who married Joan Selwyn at Kings Stanley in 1575. Richard Fowler's daughter Elizabeth married in 1605 at Great Barrington William Smith, who was said in 1609 to be a freeholder in right of his wife in Stonehouse. In 1616 Smith was ordered by the manor court to clear his ditch next to the Berryfield and at the upper end of

⁶⁷⁸ *VCH Glos* X, 280.

⁶⁷⁹ GRO D445/M7.

⁶⁸⁰ Bridgend Mill, a freehold, was described as a fulling mill only in 1579, but did include a grist mill in the seventeenth century: GRO D2957/289/42; memo 1711 to list of leases by the Selwyn estate, Gloucestershire Collection, MS no.18067 (Gloucester City Library).

⁶⁸¹ GRO D2957/289/46, 65; there was a grist mill at Ebley Mill in 1598, but no other surviving deeds mention one until 1721, when a new grist mill had been built. The Gibbes family of Ryeford were clothiers in 1608 letting the mill to tuckers: *VCH Glos* X, 282, see appendix 3.

⁶⁸² GRO D4289/M1.

his mead next to Richard Halliday's rack close, part of the dyeworks at Bridgend House [80].⁶⁸³ In 1621 he was said to have penned water into the highway at the Bow Bridge at Bridgend, and in 1622 he was presented for not giving an indemnity bond for poor law purposes for his tenant Thomas Chapman.⁶⁸⁴ It is possible that William Smith enjoyed the use of Lower Mill as part of his wife's estate, although he left the corn grinding to a tenant such as Edward Daniell or Thomas Chapman. If the mill was now a freehold, its absence from most manorial documents is explained.

In 1632, an Inquisition Post Mortem was drawn up for the property of William Sandford, the late owner of Upper Mill who also held large estates in Leonard Stanley.⁶⁸⁵ It included a mill called Stradlyngs or Lye Mill, occupied by William Lye and his mother, on the southern channel of the Frome at Stanley Downton. This was apparently always a corn mill, and was shown as such on the Ordnance Survey map used to compile fig 14.⁶⁸⁶ By 1637 William Lye, indicated by family research to be the same person, was in Stonehouse, and was ordered to hold a view, or inspection, about clearing out the river between his mill and the mill tail of Giles Nash, who held Bridgend Mill. This must refer to the northern channel of the Frome, and suggests that William Lye, a corn miller, had taken over Lower Mill. His son, another William Lye, was still being ordered to sort out the watercourse with Giles Nash in 1660, and in 1665 was told to mend his hedge at his mill close at the lower end of the Berryfield.⁶⁸⁷ These echo the orders made against William Smith, and the only mill in such a position, as shown in fig 14, was Lower Mill. The use of the term 'mill close', rather than 'rack close', again suggests that this was not a cloth mill. In the Hearth Tax list for Michaelmas 1672 William Lye is entered with three hearths immediately after Giles Nash, indicating a modest house when compared to the seven hearths at Bonds Mill.

In the following year, 1673, William Lye 'senior' was ordered to make a flatshard, or crossing place, and not to allow his water 'above the old gage' to offend the highway. This was part of the continual effort to keep the road at Bridgend passable, but is of special interest because of the use of the term 'senior'. William's son, another William, was at this time only eight years old and not 'of age' in manorial terms. William and his wife, Temperance, had a daughter called Hester baptised in November 1669, but in the following February William, son of William Lye, was also baptised.⁶⁸⁸ This father seems to have been another William Lye, who in 1676 was ordered to mend his gate and

⁶⁸³ GRO D445/M7, D1086/E135, D445/T24: Bridgend House had come to Nathaniel Poole by the time the map of 1730 was drawn up. Both it (1591) and Bridgend Mill (1588) are said to have had water mills in the Feet of Fines, but these were used for dyeing and fulling respectively: PRO CP25(2)/145/1883/4, CP25(2)/144/1872/4, see appendix 3.

⁶⁸⁴ GRO D445/M3.

⁶⁸⁵ PRO C142/157/78.

⁶⁸⁶ *VCH Glos* X, 262; GRO OS (6 inch) sheet XLIX.NW (1885).

⁶⁸⁷ GRO D445/M4. The junction of Bridgend Mill race and the river loop round it at the bridge is closer to Lower Mill on the river than the outfall of the dyehouse at Bridgend House would have been, although the order of the buildings seems to suggest otherwise.

⁶⁸⁸ GRO Stonehouse Bishops Transcripts 1669-1670.

hedge in Pidgmore field, which lay east of the road from Cainscross north to Westrip, at the far eastern end of the parish from Bridgend.⁶⁸⁹ He was a younger namesake, possibly a cousin, the William Lye, clothier, with a wife called Ruth who had a daughter named Judith, baptised in Stonehouse in 1681. His property was at Cainscross [489(E)], which he left in his will of 1712 to his daughters Judith and Joan, and which passed through their marriages to the Hawkins family who still held it in 1804.⁶⁹⁰ His son, the William baptised in 1670, was a shearman who had been found dead in 1710 'in the fields beyond Wheatenhurst or Whitminster'.⁶⁹¹

When William Lye 'senior' died in 1683 he was called a miller in the parish burial register and a yeoman in his will, and was clearly not regarded as a clothier like his namesake.⁶⁹² He left his 'messuage, mills and lands' to his son William, and named as trustees for his daughters' portions Stephen Fowler lord of the manor, Giles Nash of Bridgend Mill, and Thomas Clutterbuck of Kings Stanley. It was his widow Temperance and son William, his joint executors, who apparently began a cloth venture at Lower Mill. In 1697 they mortgaged to William Clutterbuck a messuage, a fulling mill with three stocks, a gig mill, a grist mill, and two closes called Floodgate Hay and Mill Hay, on the property which had been left to William by his father. In 1701 William Lye sold the whole assemblage to John Arundel, who in the tithe accounts of 1709 held Floodgate Lease, 'the wheels', and Rack Lease, the first evidence of 'racks' at Lower Mill. The two pieces of the Berryfield called the tynings, shown in fig 14, were added to the mill from the manor estate in 1781.⁶⁹³ Until then, the property seems to have been quite small, an ancient corn mill changed into a freehold, but only developed as a modest cloth mill after 1683.

Restant List Evidence for Lower Mill

Table 44 shows the occupiers attributed to Lower Mill in the main study chapters. As with Bonds Mill, the names support the deductions made from the documents examined above, although the entry for 1608 remain conjectural. Thomas Chapman, the tenant of William Smith, is present in 1622. In 1675 the style 'junior' is given to William Lye III of Cainscross, but in 1676 William Lye IV of Bridgend is almost 12, old enough to be styled 'junior' to his father. The lists also suggest that the first known clothworker, Jeremiah Snow, appeared in 1685, perhaps to help the 20-year-old William Lye set up cloth production. Snow was then newly married, and had returned to his family workshop at [246] by 1691.

⁶⁸⁹ GRO D445/M5.

⁶⁹⁰ GRO GDR wills William Lye 1712/166.

⁶⁹¹ GRO P316, Stonehouse burial register 1709/10.

⁶⁹² GRO GDR wills William Lye 1683/174.

⁶⁹³ GRO D1815/uncatalogued: Davies; P316/TN3/1, 39.

Appendix 1: Redating Bonds Mill

Table 44: resiant and compiled list entries for Lower Mill. Source: appendix 3.

List date	Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Occupation
1558	unknown	unknown			miller
1608	Edward	Daniel			miller
1622	Thomas	Chapmane		1	miller?/husbandman?
1622	William	Smith	senior	1	miller?/yeoman?
1632	William	Alie		1	miller
1657	William	Alye		2	yeoman/miller
1658	William	Aly		2	yeoman/miller
1659	William	Lye	const	2	yeoman/miller
1661	William	Lye		2	yeoman/miller
1663	William	Aly		2	yeoman/miller
1664	William	Aly		2	yeoman/miller
1665	William	Aly		2	yeoman/miller
1666	William	Ley		2	yeoman/miller
1667	William	Alye		2	yeoman/miller
1675	William	Lye	senior	2	yeoman/miller
1676	William	Lye	senior	2	yeoman/miller
1676	William	Lye	junior	4	yeoman
1683	William	Aley		4	yeoman
1685	William	Lye	junior	4	yeoman
1685	Jeremiah	Snow			clothworker
1691	William	Lye		4	yeoman
1709	John	Arundel		2	clothier Mr
1709	James	Clifford		2	clothworker?
1709	Thomas	Elliotts		3	yeoman? Mr
1709	Giles	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1709	John	Manning			servant?
1714	John	Arundell		2	clothier Mr
1714	John	Arundell	junior	3	clothworker?
1714	Giles	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1715	John	Arundell		2	clothier/Mr
1715	John	Arundell	junior	3	clothworker?
1715	Giles	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1716	John	Arndul	junior	3	clothworker?
1716	John	Arndul	senior	2	clothier Mr
1716	Gilles	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1717	John	Arrundle	senior	2	clothier Mr
1717	John	Arrundle	junior	3	clothworker?
1717	Giles	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1718	John	Arundle	senior	2	clothier Mr
1718	John	Arundle	junior	3	clothworker?
1718	Giles	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1719	John	Arrundell	senior	2	clothier Mr
1719	John	Arrundle	junior	3	clothworker?
1719	Giles	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1720	John	Arundell	senior	2	clothier/Mr
1720	John	Arundell	junior	3	clothworker?
1720	James	Clifford		2	clothworker?
1720	Nathaniel	Fowler		3	clothier Mr/Esq
1720	Giles	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1721	John	Arndel		3	clothworker?
1721	James	Clifford		2	clothworker?
1722	John	Arendell		3	clothworker?
1722	James	Clifford		2	clothworker?
1722	Giles	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1723	John	Aurndell	Mr	3	clothworker?
1723	James	Chifford		2	clothworker?
1723	Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3	clothier/Mr/Esq
1723	Giles	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1723	Robert	Nickells			clothworker?
1724	John	Arandul		3	clothworker?
1724	Jams	Clifford		2	clothworker?
1724	Giles	Gab		3	clothworker?
1725	John	Aurndell		3	clothworker?
1725	William	Burd		1	labourer thatcher
1725	Giels	Gabb		3	clothworker?
1725	William	Minet			clothworker?
1725	Anslem	Smith		2	clothworker?

Appendix 1: Redating Bonds Mill

Table 44 (cont): resiant and compiled list entries for Lower Mill.

List date	Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Occupation
1726	John	Arundell		3	clothworker?
1726	Richard	Ball		2	scribbler?
1726	James	Clifford		2	clothworker?
1726	William	Minerd			clothworker?
1727	William	Arundel		4	clothier?/gentleman
1727	Richard	Ball	mort	2	scribbler?
1727	James	Clifford		2	clothworker?
1727	William	Minet			clothworker?
1729	William	Arundel	Mr	4	clothier?/gentleman
1729	James	Clifford		2	clothworker?
1729	Robert	Duck			clothworker?
1729	John	Foords		1	clothworker?
1729	William	Minord			clothworker?
1729	John	Pitt		2	clothdresser
1730	William	Arundel		4	clothier? gentleman
1730	William	Minot			clothworker?
1731	William	Arndol	Mr	4	clothier?/gentleman
1732	William	Arndell	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1733	Willam	Arundel		4	clothier? gentleman
1734	William	Arundel		4	clothier? gentleman
1736	William	Arundel	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1737	William	Arndell	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1738	William	Arundel	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1739	William	Arndel	gent	4	clothier? gentleman
1740	William	Arundel	gent	4	clothier? gentleman
1741	William	Arundell	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1743A	William	Arundall		4	clothier? gentleman
1743B	William	Arundell		4	clothier? gentleman
1743A	William	Hitch			baker? parish clerk
1744	William	Arundel		4	clothier? gentleman
1746	William	Arundel	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1746	George	Dangerfield		5	labourer?
1746	John	Newman			clothworker?
1747	William	Arundel	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1748B	William	Aronel		4	clothier? gentleman
1748A	William	Arundell	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1749	William	Arndel		4	clothier? gentleman
1750	William	Arndel	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1751	William	Aurndel	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1752	William	Arndell	Mr	4	clothier? gentleman
1772	William	Cosham			tailor
1772	William	Hill	Mr	2	clothier
1772	William	Hill		3	soldier
1772	Samuel	Selvy			clothworker?
1772	Samuel	Webb		3	clothworker?
1784	Edward	Hill	Mr		clothier/Mr
1788	Edward	Hill	Mr		clothier Mr
1793	Edward	Hill	Mr		clothier Mr
1799	Edward	Hill	Esq		clothier Mr
1804	Edward	Hill			clothier Mr

Bonds and Lower Mills before 1530

The evidence therefore strongly suggests that Lower Mill was the manor corn mill, held in demesne until about 1565, and Bonds Mill was a corn and fulling mill, called the New Mill in 1542 and probably 1533, which was the main base of the Fowler family's cloth business. The sparse nature of

the surviving records makes their earlier history difficult to research.⁶⁹⁴ However, there are some early references to fulling mills in Stonehouse which may be re-examined.

In the court roll for May 1496 a fulling mill with one head, two stocks and a small close was surrendered to the lord by Richard Bence and his son Richard, and taken up by his other son William Bence, his wife Juliana and son Richard by copyhold for their lives. The new tenants were to rebuild the derelict ('quasi decas[us]') wooden head in stone, with a sluice and rack, within eight years. There is no indication of the position of this mill, which was not William Bence's only holding. In October 1495 he had surrendered a messuage and half virgate which was taken up by John Hathemere, but seven months later he was granted the reversion of another property as well as the mill, and was among those fined for enclosing their arable land.⁶⁹⁵ In 1558 a Richard Bence was holding Haywardsend [190-191], where there was no known stream robust enough for fulling, by a copyhold granted to a William Bence in 1532.⁶⁹⁶

The entry fine for Bence's mill in 1496 was 20s (£1), to be paid in two instalments of 13s 4d and 6s 8d over the following two years. The same fine was charged in October 1507 to Robert Collier, who took over the copyhold of a messuage and fulling mill formerly in the tenure of Robert Thatcher.⁶⁹⁷ It was again to be paid in two instalments, this time of 10s each. Although an entry fine was negotiable, it was usually set at some customary level, such as two years' value at each renewal, and would be unlikely to have changed in the space of eleven years at a time before the conversion of copyholds into leases had become common practice.⁶⁹⁸ Collier's mill is therefore quite likely to be Bence's. Thatcher, like William Bence, had been fined for enclosure in May 1496, and with John Hathemere and others for allowing his property to become ruinous. He was described with the others as a customary tenant, but no formal grant of a copyhold to him has been found or is referred to in the surviving records. It may be that he held some other tenement in 1496 and took over the mill from the Bences at some time before 1507, perhaps at the expiry of their eight years, or that he was Richard and William Bence's subtenant at their fulling mill.

If Lower Mill was only working corn it is difficult to find a candidate for Bence's mill other than Bonds. The other known copyhold mill, at Ryeford, was held by the Gibbes family from 1486, and seems to have been a corn mill at this date.⁶⁹⁹ However, in 1572 an order was issued that the

⁶⁹⁴ Stonehouse manor court rolls survive for 1486-7, 1491-2, 1495-8, 1507, 1533-5, 1542, 1550, 1554, 1556: GRO D445/M1, M2; D340a/M23, D4289/M1. Those in D445/M2 are translated in C.Swynnerton (ed), 'Some Early Court Rolls', *BGAS*, XLV (1923), 203-252.

⁶⁹⁵ GRO D445/M2.

⁶⁹⁶ GRO D4289/M1, survey 1558.

⁶⁹⁷ GRO D445/M2.

⁶⁹⁸ C.Clay (ed), *Rural Society - Landowners, Peasants and Labourers 1500-1750*, vol II of J.Thirsk (ed), *Chapters from the Agrarian History of England and Wales* (Cambridge, 1990), 325-8.

⁶⁹⁹ GRO D4289/M1, survey 1558; *VCH Glos* X, 282.

watercourse from the place called Thatchers to Stonehouse Farm should be cleared by all those through whose land it ran.⁷⁰⁰ 'The Farm' in the manor records normally means the demesne, which suggests that Thatchers was on the same northern river channel as the manor house. It would be strange for the flourishing Fowler operation at Bonds Mill to have been called a 'place' and named 'Thatchers'. There is no indication that the 1572 reference is to a mill, or even to a building, nor has the name been found in any later court record or other document. It may simply be a field name referring to a defunct landmark, one of the small fulling installations which did not survive the sixteenth century. It seems likely that either the expected stone rebuilding never materialised, or that the Fowlers deliberately abandoned Bence's/Thatcher's mill, so that it is not represented by any modern structure.

A possible location for Bence's/Thatcher's/Collier's mill is suggested by the field name Collier's Lease, two pieces of manor land, west of Bonds Mill, made into one and described in 1751 as having the cottage of William Evans [2] and the river on its south side. It is a long leap from Robert Collier in 1507 to a field name in 1751, with only one possible intervening reference.⁷⁰¹ The lack may be due to Collier's Lease being included in references to the larger area called Gravel Pit Lease or Stonepit Lease of which it was part, and being in demesne, so that it passed 'en bloc' with the manor farmlands. John Evans, father of William, described the cottage at [2] as 'new built' out of land called Stonepitts Lease in 1740, which suggests that there was no previously existing building on the site.⁷⁰² If Collier's mill was in this position, the 'place called Thatcher's' in 1572 would have provided the manor court with a way of describing the western edge of the parish and locating the offending watercourse without having to list particular people as being responsible for it.

There is another reference in the court rolls which has not been considered in standard accounts of the mills. In October 1496 Richard Hathemere took of the lord 2.5 acres of land of the New Mill ('de novo molin[o]') in Winyardis Furlong, parcel of the lord's land, to be held with the consent of the demesne farmer by himself, his wife Joan and son William for their lives. By special agreement they were to rebuild ('de novo eregere et conformere') within one year a fulling mill with two stocks and a gig mill.⁷⁰³ This sounds like the same property as that granted to Bence in the previous May, with the addition of a gig mill, but there is no reference to Bence or to any reason why his tenure might have been so short. The entry fine for Hathemere's tenement was only 3s 4d, and the rent 7s 8d a year ('an[ua]t[im]'), a more lease-like arrangement than at Bence's mill. If Hathemere's mill was

⁷⁰⁰ GRO D4289/M1.

⁷⁰¹ This Collier's Lease does not appear to have been part of the Collier family copyhold at [90/92], which included a Collier's Hill or Hillclose but belonged to the Sandford share of the manor. It was possibly held by by William Andrews of Oldends Farm [48] in 1709 and Ellis James of Eastington in 1751 and 1778, but owned by Henry Eycott of Bonds Mill in 1804: GRO D445/T12, T13, E/5; P316/IN3/1, D1278/P/3, D1180/8/2, P263/M19.

⁷⁰² GRO GDR wills John Evans 1740/15.

⁷⁰³ GRO D340a/M23.

'new' in 1496, before it was rebuilt, it was probably not the derelict wooden structure granted to William Bence.

Hathemere's land may well be the later rack lease at Bonds Mill, joining onto the west end of land called Winyards. The Everlands are the Anglo-Saxon 'ea-furlongs', the furrow-lengths or plough-strips by the river.⁷⁰⁴ The area round the manor house was mapped in about 1730 as the Vine Court and a small Vine Orchard, all lying east of the Caudle Stream which later formed the canal 'ocean'.⁷⁰⁵ These were called 'Wineyard and Wineyard Orchard', containing four acres together, in 1729.⁷⁰⁶ The Vine Orchard was probably the site of the vineyard mentioned in Domesday Book, which contained only about one acre, but may have been extended in medieval times when Gloucestershire was noted for its vines.⁷⁰⁷ In 1567 'the Wynwardes' contained 16 acres, four times the area in 1729.⁷⁰⁸ The Everlands, on the other hand, contained 12 acres in 1567 but 20 acres in 1729. The measurements are not exact, especially at the earlier date when an 'acre' may be a customary unit. However, it does seem that the Winyards was then larger than the Everlands, and that the Everlands gained at the Winyards' expense, both being separated from other fields by water and roads, or by demesne and church boundaries which did not vary. In 1804 Elliott showed the area round the manor house as about 4 acres, and the Everlands, which by then had lost land to the canal, but had absorbed the remains of Hill Close, as about 21.5 acres in two pieces.

It is very probable that part of the medieval 'ea-furlongs' had come to be known as the 'Winyards furlong' because it was next to the vinyard or even contained an extension of it. The best site for vines would be the strip along the river which has a fairly pronounced south-facing slope, good for ripening but less easy to plough. No reference to Winyards furlong has been found after 1496, although the lease to Henry Fowler of 1603 suggests that Winyards then approached closely to the mill rack close.⁷⁰⁹ By 1729 the area between roads, river and Caudle Stream had changed from arable use to pasture, all called 'the Everlands'.⁷¹⁰ However, the map of 1730 shows an orderly band of three rows of trees or bushes following the brow of the slope across Everlands from the corner of Vine Orchard, and extending across Hill Close to the mill rack close, along the line of the later canal.⁷¹¹ This could be an ornamental avenue such as that running north from the manor house on the same map, but the trees have no central space and the line does not relate to the house. If the plants were still vines some reference to them would surely have been found, but this may be a plantation marking the edge of Winyards furlong.

⁷⁰⁴ A.H.Smith (ed), *The Place-Names of Gloucestershire*, English Place-Name Society, vol XXIX, part 2 (Cambridge, 1964), 203.

⁷⁰⁵ GRO PC 1850.

⁷⁰⁶ GRO D445/T14.

⁷⁰⁷ *VCH Glos* II, 150; *VCH Glos* X, 276.

⁷⁰⁸ GRO D445/T12.

⁷⁰⁹ GRO D445/T24.

⁷¹⁰ GRO D445/T14. See chapter 5, fig 4.

⁷¹¹ GRO PC 1850.

These are disjointed references, but they can be interpreted to suggest that the original Bonds Mill was a small, late-fifteenth century, fulling and gig mill at the western end of a long riverside strip called Winyards, which was rebuilt in 1496 by Richard Hathemere. It was then called the New Mill, a name which lasted for a century or more, and was held of the manor by a lease-like arrangement which became a formal lease to Richard Fowler in 1542. It was extended to include a corn mill, but remained primarily a cloth mill, and as such was of more value to the Fowler family than the ancient manor corn mill.⁷¹² It was apparently developed in preference to a neighbouring small fulling mill which had fallen into disuse by 1572.

Two conjectures can also be made as to early occupants of Lower Mill. In 1507, the available evidence is that four corn mills were operating in the manor, namely Lower and Upper Mills, and Ryeford and Ebley Mills. The court roll of that year records fines as millers on John Bennett, known to be at Ebley, Richard Mill, known to be at Upper Mill, and William Carver. Ryeford Mill is known to have been run by the Gibbes family at this time, so William Carver may be assigned to Lower Mill.⁷¹³ In 1487, 1491-2 and 1495-8 similar fines were levied on Lewis Brown, Richard Mill and William Malson. Lewis Brown can be placed at Ebley by court roll entries in 1496-7, so again William Malson may be assigned to Lower Mill. In 1486 the millers were William Malson, Robert Page and Thomas Payne, Robert Page alias Mill being the tenant of Upper Mill, where the Abbot of Gloucester had just built a pond, and Payne probably at Ebley.⁷¹⁴ William Malson was thus a manor corn miller, probably at Lower Mill, throughout the period when Bence and Hathemere were being granted fulling mills.

It seems therefore that the evidence of the documents can be re-interpreted in a way which is supported and extended by the new contribution from the resiant lists. Bonds Mill, far from being a late arrival on the scene, was among the earlier cloth mills in the district, probably present before 1496 and part of the late-fifteenth century expansion of fulling in Gloucestershire. The name New Mill implies that it was purpose-built for cloth fulling, in contrast to the ancient Lower Mill. It was taken over by the Fowler family as the basis of their cloth business, and run by them or their relatives until 1724. There was corn-milling on the site by 1542, but this does not appear to have continued beyond about 1685. Bonds Mill has primarily accommodated the Stroudwater cloth industry and its successors, and has done so for longer than has hitherto been supposed.

⁷¹² Swynnerton, 'Water-Mill', 156, refers to a court roll for October 1540, now unknown, which recorded fines for overcharging on John Sandford of Upper Mill, William Bennett of Ebley Mill, and Richard Fowler as common corn millers. The lease of 1542 included a grist mill at Bonds, but the reference to Richard Fowler may also include Lower Mill, as he apparently had a lease of the whole manor demesne at this time: GRO D445/T21.

⁷¹³ *VCH Glos* X, 280-2.

⁷¹⁴ GRO D445/M1, M2; D2957/289/9; D340a/M23.

Appendix 2: Houses and Households

Analysis based on documentary evidence and external observation.

Elliott ID	= site number on Elliott map 1804
Origin	= first date, see table 8
Hses	= houses
Hsd	= households
HT /h	= number of hearths in Hearth Tax Michaelmas 1672
T	= tithe accounts 1709
R	= resiant list 1709
EB /b	= number of separate buildings, including outhouses, shown on Elliott map 1804
A	= households attributed to men over 60
F	= households attributed to women
S	= servant listed
V	= void
NR	= apparently not residential at time

Elliott ID	028	032	041	048	056	079	080	090	092	095	097	100
Origin	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558
Hses 1608	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Hsd 1608	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Hses 1632	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Hsd 1632	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1+A	1
HT 1672	1h	7h	2+2h	3h	11h	3h	5h	2h	4h	2h	5h	7h
Hses 1685	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Hsd 1685	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Hses 1709	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Hsd T 1709	1	2	1	1	1+S	1+S	1	1	1	2	1	1
Hsd R 1709	1	1+A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1+A	2	1	1
Hses 1739	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Hsd 1739	2	2	1	1	1	1	1+A	1+F	2	2	1	1
Hses 1784	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Hsd 1784	2	2	1+A	1	1	1	1	1	A+F	1+F	1	1
EB 1804	1b	4b ⁷¹⁵	3b	2b	6b	4b	1b	1b	2b	1b	2b	2b

Elliott ID	104	106	110	112	117S	121	123(E)	126	136	137	140	143
Origin	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558
Hses 1608	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1608	1	1	2	1	1+A	1	1	1	1	1+A	2	F
Hses 1632	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1632	1	1+A	1	A	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
HT 1672	1h	5h	2h	2h		3h	3h	8h	2h	2h		3h
Hses 1685	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Hsd 1685	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Hses 1709	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Hsd T 1709	1	2+S	1+S	4	2+F	1+S	1	1+S	1+S	1	2	2
Hsd R 1709	1	2	1	4	1+AF	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Hses 1739	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Hsd 1739	1	1	2+F	1+V	1	1	1	1	1	1	3+F	2
Hses 1784	1	1	2	2	1	NR	1	1	1	1	3	2
Hsd 1784	2	1	2	1+F	2	NR	1	1	1	1	4+F	3+A
EB 1804	1b	2b	1b ⁷¹⁶	2b	1b	7b	1b	8b	1b	2b	2b	2b

⁷¹⁵ Elliott used both black and grey shadings to distinguish buildings, but not to show whether outhouses were used for sleeping, or whether houses incorporated workshops, so for the accommodation survey in chapter 4 all buildings have been counted equally. He coloured buildings in other parishes red.

⁷¹⁶ The second house on [110], apparently built for Thomas Preene in 1727, passed into separate ownership as [111] in 1796: GRO Q/RE1, Whitstone Hundred Land Tax, Stonehouse 1796.

Appendix 2: Houses and Households

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Elliott ID	= site number on Elliott map 1804
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EB /b	= number of separate buildings, including outhouses, shown on Elliott map 1804
A	= households attributed to men over 60
F	= households attributed to women
S	= servant listed
V	= void
NR	= apparently not residential at time

Elliott ID	146	147	148	161	164(A)	167	188	189	190	191	193	194
Origin	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558
Hses 1608	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	V	1	2
Hsd 1608	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	V	1	2
Hses 1632	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	V	1	2
Hsd 1632	1	1	2	2	1	1+A	1	1	2	V	1	1+F
HT 1672	4h	1h	4h	4h		2h	3h	3h	4h		3h	
Hses 1685	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	V	1	2
Hsd 1685	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	V	1	1 in 2
Hses 1709	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	V	1	2
Hsd T 1709	2	1	1	2	1	2+F	1+S	2+S	1+S	V	1	1+F
Hsd R 1709	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	V	1	1
Hses 1739	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	V	1	2
Hsd 1739	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	V	1	2
Hses 1784	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	V	1	2
Hsd 1784	1	1	1	1+A	1	1	1	1+F	1	V	3	2
EB 1804	3b	1b	1b	1b	1b	2b	2b	4b	3b	V	1b	1b

Elliott ID	196	231	239	249	253	254	301	324	371	399	411	413(W)
Origin	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558
Hses 1608	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1608	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Hses 1632	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1632	1	1+A	1	1	1	A	2	A	1	1	1	1
HT 1672				4h	1h	3h	5h	2h	2+2h	3+2h	4h	1h
Hses 1685	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Hsd 1685	2+F	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1+A	1+A	1	1
Hses 1709	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Hsd T 1709	1+A	1	1+F	1	1+S	1	1+S	1	F+F	2	F	F
Hsd R 1709	1+A	1+A	2	1	1	1	1	1	1+F	2	F	no data
Hses 1739	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
Hsd 1739	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1+FF
Hses 1784	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	3
Hsd 1784	1+A	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1+F	3+A
EB 1804	2b	1b	1b	V	5b	5b	4b	1b	6b	4b	3b	1b

Appendix 2: Houses and Households

Analysis based on documentary evidence and external observation.

Elliott ID	= site number on Elliott map 1804
Origin	= first date, see table 8
Hses	= houses
Hsd	= households
HT/h	= number of hearths in Hearth Tax Michaelmas 1672
T	= tithe accounts 1709
R	= resiant list 1709
EB/b	= number of separate buildings, including outhouses, shown on Elliott map 1804
A	= households attributed to men over 60
F	= households attributed to women
S	= servant listed
V	= void
NR	= apparently not residential at time

Elliott ID	440	444	446	447	448	449	462	466	476	489(E)	491	157
Origin	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1558	1559
Hses 1608	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1608	1	1	F	1	2	1+A	1	1	1	F	1	1
Hses 1632	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1632	1	1+F	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
HT 1672	6h	4h		2h	2h	1h	2h		4+2h		2h	3h
Hses 1685	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Hsd 1685	2	1+F	1	1+F	1	1	1	1	1+A	1	1	1
Hses 1709	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Hsd T 1709	2+FSS	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2+F	2+F
Hsd R 1709	2+F	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Hses 1739	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1739	1+F	1	1	1	1	1+F	1	2	1	1	1	1+F
Hses 1784	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
Hsd 1784	F	1	1	1+A	3	1+F	1	1+A	2+F	2	4	2
EB 1804	2b	3b ⁷¹⁷	10b	4b	2b	1b	6b	2b	6b ⁷¹⁸	3b	1b	2b

Elliott ID	043	098	108	045	158(E)	169	368	400	117C	142	222	364
Origin	1571	1576	1581	1603	1603	1603	1603	1606	1608	1608	1608	1608
Hses 1608	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hsd 1608	1	1	1	1	1	F ⁷¹⁹	2	1	1	1	2	2
Hses 1632	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1632	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
HT 1672			2h	2h			2h			3h		
Hses 1685	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Hsd 1685	1	2	2+F	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
Hses 1709	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Hsd T 1709	1	2	2+FS	2	2	3	F	2	1	1+S	3	1
Hsd R 1709	1	2	2	2	2	2+F	F	2	1	1	1	2
Hses 1739	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1739	2	1	1+F	2	1	1	1	2	A	1	1	A
Hses 1784	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3
Hsd 1784	A+F	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	1	2	4	2+A
EB 1804	2b	1b	2b	2b	1b	1b	1b	2b	1b	2b	1b	1b

⁷¹⁷ Some buildings shown on [444] by Elliott were in [413(E)] and Randwick, the latter coloured red: GRO Stonehouse and Randwick tithe maps.

⁷¹⁸ [476] includes buildings fronting areas [475] and [477]: GRO Stonehouse tithe map, D127/794.

⁷¹⁹ [169] was held by Thomasine Pilme, widow, in 1603, 1610 and 1613, and John Gardiner apparently lodged in 1608. Her daughter Margaret married James Heskins of [167], who held and sublet [169] to Edward Gardiner in 1621: GRO D445/M3, M13, T12; appendix 3.

Appendix 2: Houses and Households

Analysis based on documentary evidence and external observation.

Elliott ID	= site number on Elliott map 1804
Origin	= first date, see table 3
Hses	= houses
Hsd	= households
HT /h	= number of hearths in Hearth Tax Michaelmas 1672
T	= tithe accounts 1709
R	= resiant list 1709
EB /b	= number of separate buildings, including outhouses, shown on Elliott map 1804
A	= households attributed to men over 60
F	= households attributed to women
S	= servant listed
V	= void
NR	= apparently not residential at time

Elliott ID	199	109	457	402	463	467	246	027	366	200	242	414(W)
Origin	1615	1618	1622	1625	1632	1634	1640	1657	1657	1658	1663	1663
Hses 1608												
Hsd 1608												
Hses 1632	1	1	1	1	1							
Hsd 1632	1	1	1	1	1							
HT 1672	2h	3h	2h			2h	1h		2h		1h	
Hses 1685	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1685	2	1	1	2	A	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Hses 1709	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd T 1709	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F+S	2+F	1
Hsd R 1709	1	1	A	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1
Hses 1739	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd 1739	2	1	1	2	2	1+F	1	2	1	1	2	F
Hses 1784	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
Hsd 1784	2+FF	2	A	2	3	1+F	1	2	A	2	F	1
EB 1804	1b	1b	2b	2b	2b	2b	3b	V	2b	2b	2b	3b

Elliott ID	099	156	183	149	123 (W)	146 (E)	182	302	413(E)	479	117J	365
Origin	1665	1665	1672	1675	1683	1683	1683	1683	1683	1683	1688	1689
Hses 1608												
Hsd 1608												
Hses 1632												
Hsd 1632												
HT 1672		2h	2h									
Hses 1685	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hsd 1685	1+F	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hses 1709	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hsd T 1709	1	1	1	1	1+S	2	F	1+S	1	F	1	1
Hsd R 1709	2	1	1	1	1	3	no data	1	no data	1	1	1
Hses 1739	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Hsd 1739	1	2	1+A	2	1+F	1+F	1	2	1+F	1	2	F
Hses 1784	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1
Hsd 1784	1	1+F	1+A	2	1	1+F	1	1	5	1+FF	1+F	1
EB 1804	1b	1b	1b	1b	4b	1b	1b	2b	2b ⁷²⁰	2b	1b	2b

⁷²⁰ Shown on [444] by Elliott.

Appendix 2: Houses and Households

Analysis based on documentary evidence and external observation.

Elliott ID	= site number on Elliott map 1804
Origin	= first date, see table 3
Hses	= houses
Hsd	= households
HT /h	= number of hearths in Hearth Tax Michaelmas 1672
T	= tithe accounts 1709
R	= resiant list 1709
EB /b	= number of separate buildings, including outhouses, shown on Elliott map 1804
A	= households attributed to men over 60
F	= households attributed to women
S	= servant listed
V	= void
NR	= apparently not residential at time

Elliott ID	158(W)	450	486	323	477	473	162	407	192	490	091	115	002
Origin	1691	1691	1705	1709	1709	1714	1720	1721	1723	1723	1725	1726	1727
Hses 1709	1	1	3	1	4								
Hsd T 1709	1	1	2	1	3+F								
Hsd R 1709	1	1	3	1	3								
Hses 1739	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	NR	2	2	2	1	1
Hsd 1739	1	1	2+F	1	3+F	2	2	NR	2	2	1+F	2	2
Hses 1784	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	NR	2	2	2	1	2
Hsd 1784	1	A	4	1	2+A A	2	1	NR	1+F	4	1+A	1	1+F
EB 1804	1b	1b	4b	3b 721	4b 722	2b	1b	2b	3b	1b	2b	1b	1b

Elliott ID	144	(164B)	363	489(W)	163	160	114	492	408	414(E)	417	465
Origin	1734	1736	1738	1739	1772	1780	1781	1783	1784	1788	1788	1788
Hses 1739	1	1	1	2								
Hsd 1739	2	1	1	2								
Hses 1784	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	NR	1			
Hsd 1784	1+F	3	1	1+F	1	1	1	NR	1			
EB 1804	2b	1b	1b	4b	1b	1b	1b	1b	2b	2b	1b	1b

Elliott ID	150	487	111	471	(155A)	278	404	415	416	419	468	484
Origin	1793	1794	1799	1799	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804
Hses 1739												
Hsd 1739												
Hses 1784												
Hsd 1784												
EB 1804	1b	1b	1b	1b	1b	1b	1b	1b	1b	1b	3b	1b

SUMMARY	Hses 1608	Hsd 1608	Hses 1632	Hsd 1632	Hses 1685	Hsd 1685	Hses 1709	Hsd T 1709	Hsd R 1709	Hses 1739	Hsd 1739	Hses 1784	Hsd 1784
Hses or hsd in lists	78	80	83	87	108	123	122	148	131	145	146	172	170
Hsd A		3		7		4		1	6		4		17
Hsd F		4		2		5		18	6		18		23
All hses/hsd	78	87	83	96	108	132	122	148	143	145	168	172	210

⁷²¹ Including two outbuildings on [366].

⁷²² Some buildings in [477] appear linked to those in [476] on Elliott map.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1558: compiled list based on manor survey 1558 and partition 1567,⁷²³

Owners or main tenants in notes.

FH/CCR = freehold/copyhold.

F/S = Fowler/Sandford share in 1567.

Forname	Surname	ID	Notes	F/S	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Grange	1	self CCR	F	husbandman?	028
Henry	Fowler	1	Not in survey, Richard Fowler lease	F	clothier	032
William	Harmer	1	self CCR	F	yeoman?	041
Thomas	Gabb	3	Thomas 2 Gabb FH	S	husbandman?	043
Thomas	Gabb	2	self CCR	F	husbandman	048
William	Fowler	1	self	F	clothier/ gent	056
millar	unknown		William Fowler	F	clothier gent	079
Richard	Halliday	1	John Gifford FH	S	dyer?	080
John	Collier	1	Joan (M) Collier CCR	S	tailor?	090
Richard	Collier	1	Joan (M) Collier CCR	S	tailor? brewer	092
blacksmith	unknown		Richard Gibbes FH	S	smith	095
James	Fowler		Edward 1 Fowler FH	F	clothier	097
Edward	Fowler	1	Glebe		clergyman	100
Thomas	Yagge		self CCR	S	baker husbandman?	104
Lawrence	Andrews		self CCR	F	husbandman?	106
Nicholas	Dangerfield	1	self CCR	S	yeoman?	110
John	Moore		self CCR	F	husbandman?	112
?Richard	?Winston		Edward Fowler, self FH	F	clergyman (owner)	117S
Humphrey	Osbourne		self FH	F	clothier?	121
Humphrey	Osbourne		Not in survey, Richard Watkins FH	S	clothier?	123 (E)
William	Sandford	1	self FH	S	clothier	126
Margery	Dangerfield		Nicholas 1 Dangerfield CCR	S	wife of husbandman?	136
George	Mill		self CCR	S	yeoman?	137
Thomas	Dangerfield	3	Richard Robbins FH	F	yeoman?	140
Robert	Dangerfield		Richard Robbins FH	F	husbandman?	143
John	Gabb	1	self FH	S	yeoman?	146
Richard	Bremiard		self CCR	S	baker husbandman?	147
Thomas	Harmer	1	self CCR	S	clothier yeoman	148
Richard	Gibbes		self FH	S	smith	161
Giles	Daunte		Richard Gibbes CCR	F	husbandman?	164 (A)
Christopher	Porter		self CCR	S	husbandman?	167
Richard	Mill	1	self CCR	S	husbandman	188
William	Dangerfield	2	Richard Robbins FH	F	yeoman?	189
William	Bence	2	self CCR	F	weaver husbandman?	190
William	Bence	2	self CCR	F	weaver husbandman?	191
Thomas	Brown		Nicholas Gabb CCR	S	husbandman?	193
Stephen	Dangerfield	1	Richard Robbins FH	F	weaver?	194
Richard	Norris		self CCR	S	husbandman?	196
John	Kerry	1	Richard Mill CCR	S	tailor?	231
Thomas	Dangerfield	2	Nicholas 1 Dangerfield CCR	S	husbandman?	239
Richard	Pegler	1	Richard Robbins FH	F	yeoman?	249
Richard	Harscombe		Margery Harscombe CCR	S	husbandman	253
Thomas	Harmer	1	self CCR	F	clothier yeoman	254
Thomas	Gibbes	1	self CCR	F	smith	301
Thomas	Sandford		self FH, Picknells house	F	yeoman?	301
William	Lindsey	1	self CCR	F	husbandman?	324
Isabel (M)	Bence		self CCR	F	wife of husbandman?	371
tenant	unknown		Thomas Gibbes, self CCR	F	smith	399
Giles	Poole		self FH	S	gentleman/ Sir	411
Humphrey	Butcher		self CCR	S	yeoman?	413 (W)
Richard	Fowler	1	William Pawne FH	F	clothier gent	440
William	Hiett		Edward Fowler FH	F	gentleman?	444

⁷²³ GRO D4289/M1, D445/T12.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1558 (cont): compiled list based on manor survey 1558 and partition 1567.

Owners or main tenants in notes.

FH/CCR = freehold/copyhold.

F/S = Fowler/Sandford share in 1567.

Forname	Surname	ID	Notes	F/S	Occupation	Site
William	Bennett	1	City of Gloucester Edmund Burrow	F S	clothier	446
Thomas	Osbourne	1	Richard Robbins FH	F	shoemaker?	447
James	Clark		Edward Fowler FH	F	weaver	448
William	White	1	self CCR	F	weaver?	449
Thomas	Pecke		self FH	S	yeoman?	462
tenant	unknown		Thomas Pecke FH	S	yeoman?	466
John	Newman	1	Richard Alday FH	S	yeoman?	476
tenant	unknown		Richard Fowler, FH Lord Stafford		clothier gent	489(E)
Richard	Alday	2	self FH	S	yeoman?	491

1608: compiled list based on muster roll 1608, additional entries as notes.

Original military classifications: A = aged about 20, B = aged about 40, C = aged over 50, p = tall/pikeman, m = middle height/musketeer, c = short/caliver gunman, tr = trained.⁷²⁴

Forname	Surname	Style and original notes	ID and notes	Event	Occupation	Site
Edward	Harmer	B, c. servant to Daniel Fowler	1	1+3	servant/ yeoman?	254
William	Browne	B, c. servant to Daniel Fowler			servant	056
Anselme	Atkins	A, c. servant to Daniel Fowler	1		servant/ husbandman?	056
Edward	Smith	A, p. servant to Daniel Fowler	1		servant/ clothier?	056
Thomas	Osborne	A, c. servant to Daniel Fowler	3		servant	056
William	Sandford	gent, one corselet furnished	2	1+3	clothier? gent	126
William	Peirce	Servant to William Sandford	1		servant	126
Jeffery	Webbe	A, m. servant to William Sandford			servant	126
Henry	Fowler	B, c. gent, two corselets	2	1+3	clothier? gent	032
Richard	Holliday	B, p. dyer, corselet and musket with William Harmer	2	1+3	dyer	080
Richard	Middlemore	A, c. servant to Richard Holliday			servant	080
Hibbard	Collyar	A, p. servant to Richard Holliday			servant	080
Thomas	Nichols	A, c. dyer, servant to Richard Holliday	1		dyer	080
Anthony	Smith	A, m. dyer, servant to Richard Holliday			dyer	080
William	Warner	clothier, one corselet furnished			clothier	188
Robert	Burford	servant to William Warner			servant	188
William	Keylocke	A, c. servant to William Warner			servant/ clothier? gent	188
William	Dangerfield	Tr: yeoman, caliver furnished	5	1+3	yeoman	189
Gyles	Levett	A, m. servant to William Dangerfield			servant	189
Anselme	Smith	A, c. servant to William Dangerfield	1		servant	189
Philip	Gabbe	A, c. son of Nicholas Gabbe		1+3	clothier? yeoman?	048
Thomas	Gabbe	A, c. son of Nicholas Gabbe	6	1+3, TRS	clothier?	048
John	Gabbe	A, c. son of Nicholas Gabbe	3	1+3, TRS	yeoman?	048
Nicholas	Gabbe	son of Nicholas Gabbe	2	1+3, TRS	yeoman?	048
William	Pegler	B, p, tr: yeoman, caliver furnished	1	1+3	yeoman	249
Abraham	Pegler	son of William Pegler		1+3	yeoman?	249

⁷²⁴ J.Smith (ed), *Men and Armour for Gloucestershire 1608* (Gloucester, 1980): Stonehouse manor rental 1603, court papers 1608 GRO D445/M7, M13, M14.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1608 (cont): compiled list based on muster roll 1608, additional entries as notes.

Original military classifications: A = aged about 20, B = aged about 40, C = aged over 50,

p = tall/pikeman, m = middle height/musketeer, c = short/caliver gunman, tr = trained.

Forname	Surname	Style and original notes	ID and notes	Event	Occupation	Site
James	Frape	A, c: weaver		2+4, NM	weaver	249
Thomas	Gabbe	B, p: yeoman, corselet furnished	4	1+3	yeoman	043
Giles	Bennett	A, p: clothier	1		clothier yeoman	462
Maurice	Gabbe	A, c: servant to Giles Bennett			servant	462
John	Alday	C, c: yeoman, musket with Joan Watts	1	1+3	yeoman	491
Thomas	Alday	A, c: son of John Alday	1	1+3, TRS	yeoman?	491
Thomas	Gibbes	A, m: clothier	3	1+3	clothier tucker	161
Gyles	Gibbes	A, p: clothier	1	3	clothier	108
William	Dangerfield	senior, yeoman, caliver with Richard Dangerfield	4	1+3	yeoman	110
Richard	Dangerfield	weaver, caliver with William Dangerfield	3	1+3	weaver	136
John	Collyer	B, m, tr: weaver	2	2? + 4?	weaver yeoman	157
William	Flower	A, c: servant to John Collyer			servant	157
John	Alridge	A, c: servant to John Collyer	1		servant	157
Henry	Collyar	A, p: weaver		1+3	weaver	157
Thomas	Myll	B, c, tr: yeoman	1		yeoman	253
Richard	Wilcox	servant to Thomas Myll			servant	253
William	Cambridge	B, m: husbandman			husbandman	413 (W)
Peter	Watkins	B, c: butcher			butcher	142
Edward	Mayo	B, c: tucker			tucker	121
Thomas	Mayo	A, c: son of Edward Mayo	1	1, TRS	tucker?	121
Thomas	Mayle	A, m: servant to Edward Mayo			servant	121
Abraham	Elliotts	A, c: servant to Edward Mayo			servant	121
Walter	Tanner	A, c: servant to Edward Mayo			servant	121
John	Rundell	A, c: smith	1		smith	161
William	Kinge	B, c: weaver	1		weaver	140
Richard	Kinge	A, c: servant to William Kinge	1	1	servant/ broadweaver?	140
Anthony	Philpot	B, m: servant to William Kinge			servant	140
Thomas	Ellyots	A, p: carpenter	1	1+3	carpenter	368
Toby	Myll	B, p: husbandman		3	husbandman	106
Thomas	Gybbs	B, m: smith	2	1+3	blacksmith	146
William	Lindsey	servant to Thomas Gibbes	2		servant/ aleseller	146
Maurice	Guy	A, p: junior, tailor	2	1+3	tailor	158 (E)
Richard	Kerry	B, c: tailor			tailor	098
Thomas	Spokes	B, m, tr: baker			baker	097
William	Parkes	A, c: baker			baker	097
John	Clements	baker	1		baker	097
Simon	Veysey	B, p: butcher	1		butcher	148
William	Russell	B, c: tucker	1	2? + 4?, NM	tucker	090
Anselme	Blanch	A, p: weaver	2	1, TRS	weaver	097
Bartholomew	Buddinge	B, p, tr: weaver		1+3	weaver	324
Thomas	Harmer	carpenter	4		carpenter	368
Thomas	Osborne	shoemaker	4		shoemaker	447
John	Gardner	A, c: shoemaker	1, see app 2		shoemaker	169
William	Gabbe	B, p: husbandman	2	4	husbandman	095
Richard	Andras	B, c: clothier	1	2+4	clothier	196
Thomas	Fowler	B, c: weaver	2	2+4	broadweaver	194
James	Heskins	B, p: weaver			weaver	167
Thomas	Hill	A, c: mason, son of William Hill		1+3, TRS	mason	112
John	Hill	A, c: mason, son of William Hill	2	1+3, TRS	mason	112
Mathewe	Colwell	B, c: clothier	1		clothier	041
John	Moody	B, p: weaver	1		weaver	028
Edmond	Kitson	A, c: clothier			clothier	231

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1608 (cont): compiled list based on muster roll 1608, additional entries as notes.

Original military classifications: A = aged about 20, B = aged about 40, C = aged over 50,

p = tall/pikeman, m = middle height/musketeer, c = short/caliver gunman, tr = trained.

Forname	Surname	Style and original notes	ID and notes	Event	Occupation	Site
Jasper	Brewer	B, c: tucker			tucker	190
Walter	Morse	B, m: dyer		2? + 4?, NM	dyer	190
John	Wyly	B, c: weaver		2+4, NM	weaver	449
John	Clarke	B, c: weaver	1	1+3	weaver	448
John	Clarke	A, c: junior, son of John Clarke	3	1+3, TRS	weaver?	448
John	Selman	B, p: smith			smith	448
William	Cawdall	B, c: husbandman	1		husbandman	411
John	Smart	B, c: tucker			tucker	489 (E)
William	Mose	A, p: weaver	2		weaver	466
Richard	Myll	A, p: tucker	5	2? + 4?	tucker	121
Francis	Ginner	B, c: tucker			tucker	399
John	Harris	B, c: tailor	1		tailor	400
Thomas	Dant	B, c: tucker			tucker	364
James	Goodyear	A, c: servant to Anselm Fowler			servant	440
Edmund	Orford	A, c: servant to Anselm Fowler			servant	440
Daniel	Fowler	gent, one light horse, 2 corselets	1	1+3	gentleman	056
William	Harmer	corselet and musket with Richard Halliday	2		yeoman	222
Joan (M)	Watts	widow, musket with John Alday			wife of ?yeoman	489 (E)
Edith (M)	Bennett	widow, one corselet furnished			wife of clothier	446
Bartholomewe	Gybbes	corselet with Edward Sandford	1	1+3	clothier?	161
Edward	Sandford	corselet with Bartholomew Gibbes	1	1+3	clothier? gent	301
Margery (M)	Myll	widow, corselet furnished		2+4	wife of husbandman	143
John	Walker		added, default		labourer?	028
Roger	Smith		added, court		husbandman?	045
Nicholas	Gabb		1, added, court	1+3	clothier	048
Edward	Daniel		added, conjectural		millar	079
John	Sparkes		added, default		clothworker?	080
Thomas	Hobbes		added, default		clothworker?	080
Thomas	Collier		2, added, conjectural	1+3	tailor	092
William	Harmer		3, added, court	4	husbandman?	097
Thurston	Shaw		added, clergy		vicar	100
Lawrence	Seaver		added, court	2+4	husbandman?	104
George	Dangerfield		1, added, default	1+3	husbandman?	110
John	Winston		added, court		husbandman	117C
William	Winston		added, court	1+3	husbandman	117S
Daniel	Mayo		added, default	1, TRS	tucker?	121
Stephen	Dangerfield		2, added, court		weaver	123 (E)
William	Andrews		1, added, conjectural	2? + 4?	clothier?	137
John	Mill		added, court	1+3	yeoman?	137
Charles	Aldridge		1, added, default		weaver?	140
William	Gibbes		1, added, default	2?+4?	clothier	146
Thomas	Bremiard		added, court	1+3	husbandman?	147
George	Gardiner		added, default		labourer?	147
Thomas	Lawrence		1, added, default		weaver?	157

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1608 (cont): compiled list based on muster roll 1608, additional entries as notes.

Original military classifications: A = aged about 20, B = aged about 40, C = aged over 50,

p = tall/pikeman, m = middle height/musketeer, c = short/caliver gunman, tr = trained.

Forname	Surname	Style and original notes	ID and notes	Event	Occupation	Site
Maurice	Guy		1, added, rental 1603	4?, NM	tailor?	158 (E)
Samuel	Halliday		1, added, default		clothier?	164 (A)
Richard	Bence		4, added, default	1+3	yeoman?	190
Simon	King		added, default		weaver?	193
Richard	Aldridge		added, default		husbandman?	194
John	Snell		added, default		servant?	222
John	Watkins		1, added, default		servant?	222
Richard	Frizzell		1, added, conjectural		weaver?	231
John	Dangerfield		1, added, conjectural	1+3	tucker?	239
William	Dangerfield		3, added, court	2+4	tucker	301
Nicholas	Budding		added, court		weaver?	324
Edward	Budding		1, added, conjectural	3	carpenter	364
John	Elliott		1, added, default		husbandman	368
Thomas	Rice		1, added, default		yeoman?	371
Anselm	Fowler	gent	1, added, default	1+3	gentleman	440
Anselm	Window		added, conjectural		clothier?	444
Richard	Mill		3, added, default	3	alehousekeeper	476

1622: resiant list.⁷²⁵

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Daniel	Fowler	gent	1		gentleman	056
Henry	Fowler	gent	2		clothier? gent	032
Stephen	Fowler	gent	1	1+3	gentleman	032
Thomas	Gabb		4		yeoman	043
Georg	Smith				clothier?	041
Mathew	Colwell		1		clothier	041
Phillip	Gabbe				clothier? yeoman?	048
Thomas	Clutteboke		2		broadweaver	028
William	Smith	junior	2	1+3	husbandman	045
John	Winston				husbandman	117C
William	Wynston				husbandman	117S
John	Clarke	junior	2		broadweaver	117S
Thomas	Woodwarde			2, NM	weaver?	231
William	Dangefild	senior	4		yeoman	110
John	Gabb		3	3	yeoman?	109
William	Hill		1		husbandman?	112
Edward	Garne		1	1?	shoemaker?	169
James	Flowre				tailor	169
James	Heskins				weaver	167
Thomas	Sparkes				weaver?	164 (A)
Toby	Mill				husbandman	106
Edward	Smith		1		servant/ clothier?	106
Thomas	Gibbes	junior	3		clothier tucker	161
William	Seaver			1+3	cordwainer?	104
Thurston	Gibbes				clothier?	104
Maurice	Guy		2		tailor	158 (E)
John	Collier		2		weaver yeoman	157
Richard	Kerry				tailor	098
Ansellme	Blanche	aegrot	1		weaver?	097
Symon	Vaysey		1		butcher	148
William	Kinge		1		weaver	147
William	Gabb		2		husbandman	095

⁷²⁵ GRO D445/M7: freeholders at end, some for lands other than copyhold occupied.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1622 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Charles	Aldridge		1		weaver?	095
Thomas	Collier		2		tailor	092
William	Russell		1		tucker	090
Thomas	Gibbes	senior	2		blacksmith	146
William	Lyndsey				servant/ aleseller	146
Richard	Dangerfield		3		weaver	136
Giles	Lymbricke				husbandman?	199
William	Dangefild	junior	6	3	husbandman?	199
Humphry	Niblett			2?, NM	husbandman?	196
Samuell	Ball		1		clothier	188
Richard	Bence				yeoman?	190
Thomas	Haynes		2		husbandman?	194
William	Keylocke			4	servant/ clothier? gent	193
William	Pegler		1		yeoman	249
Thomas	Myll		1		yeoman	253
William	Andrew		1		clothier?	137
William	Smith	senior	1	4, NM	millier? yeoman?	079
Thomas	Chapmane		1		millier? husbandman?	079
Richard	Whorston			2? + 4?	clothworker?	123 (E)
Stephen	Dangerfield	senior	2		weaver	123 (E)
Richard	Hopton		1		clothworker?	126
John	Jesser	senior	1		yeoman?	411
Nicholas	Smith				husbandman	413 (W)
Ancellme	Window				clothier?	444
John	Weyley				weaver	449
William	Sellwine	gent	1	2+4	gentleman	446
John	Clerke	senior	1		weaver	448
Ferdynando	Fowler			1+3	yeoman?	447
Thomas	Ryce	aegrot	1		yeoman?	447
Samuell	Fyld				shoemaker?	447
Richard	Myll		3		alehouse-keeper	476
William	Barnewood		1		clothier? yeoman?	466
William	Morsse		2		weaver	466
Francis	Merrett				tucker?	489 (E)
Giles	Bennett		1		clothier yeoman	462
Ancellm	Fowler	gent	1		gentleman	440
Francis	Gynner				tucker	399
Ancellm	Atkins		1		servant/ husbandman?	400
John	Budding		1	1+3	weaver?	324
Edward	Budding	senior	1		carpenter	364
Edward	Budding	junior	2	1+3	weaver?	364
Thomas	Ellietts		1		carpenter	368
Dewel	Rice			1, TRS	husbandman?	371
John	Rice		1	1, TRS	husbandman?	371
Thomas	Aldridge		1		weaver?	108
Richard	Sever			1+3, TRS	cordwainer	104
John	Jesser	junior	2	1, TRS	clothier?	411
Samuel	Jesser		1	1, TRS	labourer?	411
John	Daingerfeild		2	1+3	yeoman	189
William	Daingerfeild		5		yeoman	189
Richard	Gab	junior	3	1+3, TRS	weaver?	043
Charles	Gab		1	1+3, TRS	broadweaver	043
Jeremy	Chandler				weaver?	043
Thomas	Gab		5	1+3, TRS	weaver?	043
William	Knight			2?	clothworker?	137
Edward	Holiday			1+3, TRS	dyer?	080
Abraham	Pegler				yeoman?	249
Richard	Pegler		2	1+3, TRS	husbandman?	249
Daniel	Pegler		1	1+3, TRS	weaver?	249
William	Wight		2	4	husbandman?	254
Abel	Sandford			1+3	gentleman?	301

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1622 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Daniel	Sandford			1+3	gentleman?	301
William	Gibbs		2	1+3	clothier? yeoman	301
William	Daingerfeild		3		tucker	301
Anthony	Daingerfeild			2+4	clothier	301
Robert	Clifford				servant?	126
Thomas	Parker				clothworker?	126
Samuel	Whorston			2?+4?	weaver?	123 (E)
Stephen	Daingerfeild	junior	3	1+3	clothier	140
William	Arundel		1		clothier?	457
George	Peirce				weaver?	457
William	Ginner		1	1+3, TRS	tucker?	399
James	Ginner			1+3, TRS	tailor	399
William	Vesey		3		servant?	399
Jasper	Selwin	esq, free		1+3	gentleman/Esq	446
Anclme	Fowler	gent, free	1		gentleman	440
William	Warner	free suit			clothier	188
John	Clutterbock	jun, free			clothier?	239
William	Pegler	free suit	1		yeoman	249
William	Hill	free suit	1	2+4	husbandman?	112
Samuell	Ball	free suit	1		clothier	188
William	Andrews	free suit	1		clothier?	137
Edward	Buddinge	free suit	2		weaver?	364
Phillip	Gabb	free suit			clothier? yeoman?	048
John	Wily	free suit			weaver	449

1632: resiant list.⁷²⁶

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Daniell	Fouler	Mr, gent	1		gentleman	056
Anell	Fouller	Mr, gent	1		gentleman	440
Steven	Fouller	Mr, gent	1		gentleman	032
William	Sanford	Mr, gent	3	1+3	clothier? gent	126
Samell	Halliday		1		clothier?	032
Samiell	Balle		1		clothier	188
Thomas	Gibbes	ellder	2		blacksmith	146
Thomas	Gibbes	yonger	3		clothier tucker	161
Nathenell	Fouller		1	3	clothier gent	106
John	Cornell		1		clothier?	167
Thomas	Gabbe		4		yeoman	043
William	Alie		1		millar	079
Steven	Daingerfelld	elder, egrot	2		weaver	123 (E)
Umfre	Niblett				husbandman?	196
William	Mill		5	2	clothier?	411
Daniell	Balle		2	2+4	yeoman?	444
William	Gibbes		2		clothier? yeoman	301
Gilles	Benett		1		clothier yeoman	462
Thomase	Kleter(buck)		2		broadweaver	463
William	Barnard		1		clothier? yeoman?	466
William	Morse		2		weaver	466
Henrie	Morse			1, TRS	weaver?	466
Petter	Mille			1+3	alehouse-keeper?	476
John	Plane		1		tucker?	489 (E)
Gilles	Allday		1	1+3	yeoman?	491
William	Clarke	ellder	1		weaver ?	457
Fernandoe	Fouller				yeoman?	447
William	Fouller		2	1? + 3?	fuller?	447
John	Clarke	ellder	1		weaver	448
Samell	Clarke		1	1? + 3?, TRS	weaver?	448

⁷²⁶ GRO D445/M8.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1632: resiant list (cont).

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Gordge	Smith				clothier?	446
John	Peade				clothworker?	446
Anselme	Atkins	yonger	2		servant?/ labourer?	446
John	Willdie				weaver	449
William	Willdie		1	1+3	weaver?	449
William	Colle		1		servant?	371
Dewel	Rice				husbandman?	371
Ansell	Giner		1	1+3	tailor yeoman	399
Steven	Giner		1	1?+3?	tucker?	399
Ansell	Atkines	ellder	1		servant/ husbandman?	400
Samell	Atkines			1, TRS	husbandman?	400
John	Tripline				weaver?	402
Gilles	Benett	yonger	2	3	weaver?	402
Edward	Buding	ellder	1		carpenter	364
Edward	Buding	yonger	2		weaver?	364
Thomas	Garner			2+4, NM	weaver?	364
Frances	Fouller	aegrot		2+4	yeoman	364
John	Kleter(buck)				clothier?	239
Danell	Sanford				gentleman?	301
Thomas	Mill		1		yeoman	253
Samuell	Mill			1+3	yeoman?	253
Aberaham	Pengler				yeoman?	249
Richard	Pengler		2		husbandman?	249
Edward	Tiller				weaver?	193
Gilles	Haines			1	husbandman?	194
Danell	Niblete			1, TRS	labourer?	196
John	Niblet		1	1, TRS	labourer?	196
William	Niblett			1?, TRS	husbandman?	196
Gilles	Morse			1+3	husbandman?	190
Edward	Smith		1		servant/ clothier?	190
William	Aldridge		1		weaver	190
Samiell	Balle	yonger	2	1+3	clothier yeoman	188
Robert	Ball		2	1+3	clothier	188
Daniell	Ball		3	1+3, TRS	clothworker?	188
John	Daingerfeild		2		yeoman	189
Steven	Daingerfeild	yonger	3		clothier	140
Thomas	Daingerfeild		5	1+3	weaver?	140
William	Daingerfeild		6		husbandman?	199
Antonie	Daingerfeild			2+4	clothier	143
William	Rice		1		labourer?	142
William	Hughes				broadweaver?	142
Richard	Andereus		2	1+3	clothier?	137
Thomas	Harmer	yonger	5	2+4	weaver?	136
Nickells	Daingerfeild		4	1+3	yeoman	123 (E)
Edward	Mayoe				tucker	121
Gilles	Nash		1		clothier?	121
Riched	Fennell				clothworker?	121
Ansell	Parke				clothworker	121
James	Mayoe		1	1?	tucker?	121
William	Andrere		2		clothier	080
Thomas	Alldrendg	yonger	2		blacksmith	090
William	Rusell		1		tucker	090
Richard	Gabbe		3		weaver?	092
Charles	Alldridg		1		weaver?	095
William	Gabb		2		husbandman	095
Nathenell	Harmer		1	1	weaver?	097
William	Kinge		1		weaver	147
Richard	Kinge		1	1	servant/ broadweaver?	147
Simon	Vaisie	ellder	1		butcher	148
Simon	Vaisie	yonger	2	1, TRS	butcher	148
Henry	Beard		1		yeoman	148

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1632: resiant list (cont).

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Roger	Parslow		1		blacksmith	098
Thomas	Ackson				servant?	098
John	Coller		2		weaver/ yeoman	157
Henrie	Willkines				weaver?	157
Moris	Gie		2		tailor	158 (E)
John	Barnes				tailor?	158 (E)
Edward	Broune				tailor?	158 (E)
William	Sever				cordwainer?	104
Daniell	Fouller	yonger	2	1+3	clothier	106
Bathewe	Gibes		2	1+3	clothier?	161
Gilles	Gibes		2	1+3	clothworker?	161
Thomas	Munden				servant?	161
William	Ceaylocke			2+4	servant/ clothier? gent	161
Daniell	Pengler		1		weaver?	161
Josefth	Fresell		1		weaver?	164 (A)
Danell	Fresell			1	weaver?	164 (A)
Richard	Sever				cordwainer	169
Samell	Alldaye				cordwainer	169
Edward	Garene		1		shoemaker?	169
John	Cearie		2		weaver?	117C
William	Dangerfeild	ellder	4		yeoman	110
John	Gabb		3		yeoman?	109
Richard	Fresell		2	1	weaver?	231
Thomas	Harmer	ellder	4	1+3	carpenter	222
Thomas	Alldridg	ellder	1		weaver?	108
John	Clarke	yonger	2		broadweaver	117S
William	Clarke	yonger	2	1+3	broadweaver	117S
Phillip	Gabe				clothier? yeoman?	048
Samiell	Blanch				broadweaver	028
John	Toe				servant?	028
Egilies	Daingerfeild				weaver?	041
William	Smith		2		husbandman	045
Samiell	Holliday	yonger	2	1, TRS	yeoman?	032
William	Fouller	yonger	3	1+3	clothier	032
Jeimie	Tailler		1	2+4, NM	husbandman?	056
John	Willkines		1		weaver?	126
Thomas	Pearie				weaver?	126
William	Garner			1	shoemaker?	169
Edward	Alldridge			1, TRS	husbandman	095
Robert	Thoms				labourer?	440
Mathew	Collwell	constable	1		clothier	041
John	Collwell		1	1+3, TRS	weaver?	041
Samell	Collwell		1	1+3, TRS	broadweaver	041
Umfre	Collwell		1	1+3, TRS	weaver?	041
Edward	Harmer		1	1+3	servant/ yeoman?	222

1657: resiant list.⁷²⁷

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sanford	gent	3		clothier? gent	126
Nathaniell	Fowler		1		clothier gent	106
William	Mille		5	2+4	clothier?	032
Henry	Barde		1		yeoman	041
John	Cornwell		1		clothier?	167
Nicolas	Dangerfild		4	1+3	yeoman	110
Thomas	Gibbes		3		clothier tucker	161
Daniell	Fowler		2	2+4	clothier	146
William	Heiward		1		clothier yeoman	249

⁷²⁷ GRO D445/M8.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1657 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Samuell	Ball		2		clothier/ yeoman	188
Samuell	Milles				yeoman?	253
Stephen	Dangerfield		3	2+4	clothier	301
Geiles	Naishe		1		clothier?	121
William	Andrews	senior	2		clothier	080
William	Arundell		2		clothier gent	444
George	Smithe				clothier?	446
John	Cupman		1		husbandman	411
Geiles	Bennett		3	1+3	yeoman?	462
William	Andrewes	junior	3	1+3	clothier	137
Thomas	Elettes		2	1+3	husbandman?	366
William	Alye		2	1+3	yeoman/ miller	079
Abraham	Peigler				yeoman?	249
John	Dangerefield		2		yeoman	189
William	Gabbe	senior	3	1+3	yeoman?	109
William	Gabb	junior	4	2+4	broadweaver yeoman	143
Edward	Dangerfield		1	1+3	fuller(tucker) clothworker	199
Peetter	Milles				alehouse-keeper?	476
William	Barnard		1		clothier? yeoman?	467
William	Giener		2		weaver	467
Geiles	Alday		2	1+3	yeoman?	491
Samuell	Webbe		1	2+4, NM	yeoman?	491
Stephen	Selwin			2+4, NM	clothier yeoman	146
Stephen	Collier		1	1+3	tailor?	092
Thomas	Harmer		6	1+3	clothier?	254
Samuell	Colwell				broadweaver	190
Samuel	Blanche				broadweaver	028
Mathew	Colwell		2		clothier?	027
William	Eletts			2?	clothier?	027
Geiles	Kerry		2	1	weaver?	117C
William	Clarke		2		broadweaver	117S
Richard	Frizell		3	1	weaver?	231
Thomas	Harmer		5	1+3	weaver?	222
Nathaniell	Harmer		1	1+3	weaver?	222
Daniell	Peigler		1		weaver?	169
Edward	Garner		2		broadweaver	108
Richard	King		2		broad/ sergeweaver	161
William	Keilocke				servant/ clothier? gent	104
Samuell	Guye		1	1+3	shoemaker	158 (E)
Simon	Veisie		2		butcher	148
Thomas	Gelliman		1	2?, NM	broadweaver	147
Thomas	Aldrege		2	1, TRS	blacksmith	095
Jesper	Colle				tailor?	090
John	Hathawan		1		tailor?	090
John	Nicoles		1		clothworker?	123 (E)
Jesper	Harmer		1	1	weaver?	136
Daniell	Osband		1		husbandman?	196
Edward	Aldrege			1?	husbandman	194
Richard	Gabbe		3	1+3	weaver?	193
John	Aparlye		1		clothworker?	466
William	Wildye		1		weaver?	449
John	Pope				weaver?	447
Jaemes	Fowler		2	1?+3?	broadweaver	447
Geiles	Chapman		2		weaver?	463
Lause	Meredye				husbandman	400
Daniell	Geinor		1	1+3	baker	399
John	Buddine		2	1+3	broadweaver	324
Francis	Fowler				yeoman	364
Josephe	Frizell		1	1	weaver?	231
Anselme	Fowler		2	1? + 3?	yeoman?	440
Thomas	Buddine		1		broadweaver	371

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1657 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Richard	Buddine			1	husbandman?	371
John	Buddine		3	1	broadweaver	371
John	Elettes		3	1+3	carpenter	366
James	Elettes		1	1+3	carpenter?	368
Samuell	Cornwell		1	1+3, TRS	clothier	167
Daniell	Cornwelle			1+3, TRS	clothier?	167
William	Peigler		2	1+3	weaver?	169
Thomas	Peigler		1	1+3	weaver?	169
William	Fowler		4	1+3, TRS	clothier	106
Bathar	Gibbes		2		clothier?	161
Thomas	Milles		2	2?	broadweaver	157
John	Mureles				weaver?	157
William	Milles		6	1+3	clothier gent	032
Geiles	Naishe		2		clothier	080
John	Sanford		1	1+3	gentleman?	301
Josephe	Dangerfield		1	1+3	clothier?	301
Nathaniell	Dangerfield			1+3, TRS	clothier	301
John	Cupman		2	1? + 3?	husbandman?	463
Samuell	Alday			1+3, TRS	cordwainer	491
William	Clarke	junior	4		labourer?	491
John	Waukly		1		carpenter	489 (E)
Toby	Frizell			1	broadweaver	231
Edward	Veisie		2	2?	broadweaver	117C
Henry	Nicolson				clothworker?	167
Jeptha	Lause				clothworker?	167
Henry	Garner			1	weaver?	108
Thomas	Haulins				weaver?	108
Edward	Woode				clothier	161
William	Guye			1+3, TRS	cordwainer	158 (E)
Stephen	Veisie		1	1, TRS	butcher	148
John	Veisie		1	1, TRS	butcher?	148
Thomas	Hauker				butcher?	148
James	Penny				clothworker?	126
Josephe	Parry				broadweaver	126
Josephe	Wooles				clothworker?	126
Samuell	Sanford			1? + 3?	innholder	126
John	Teakell		1		servant?	126
Anthony	Andrewes				clothier?	041
Daniell	Fowler		5		clothier?	048
Thomas	Robines				servant?	048
Stephen	Fowler		2		clothier	301
Batha	Smith			2+4	clothier	301
Richard	Goby				clothworker?	301
Richard	Whorston			2?+4?	clothworker?	239
Daniell	Hoptun		1		clothworker?	239
John	Wilkins		2		clothworker?	239
John	Bower				clothworker?	140
Thomas	Bearde		2		clothier	140
Nathaniell	Aldgrege			1	weaver?	140
Thomas	Blanch			1, TRS	broadweaver	028
Richard	Haines		1		weaver?	028

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1658: resiant list.⁷²⁸

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sanford	gent	3		clothier? gent	126
Giles	Nash	senior	1		clothier?	121
William	Andres	senior	2		clothier	080
Giles	Nash	junior	2		clothier	080
William	Aly		2		yeoman/ miller	079
Steven	Dangerfeild		3		clothier	301
William	Andres	junior	3		clothier	137
William	Gabb	senior	3		yeoman?	109
William	Mill	senior	5		clothier?	032
John	Nicoles		1		clothworker?	123 (E)
Jesper	Harmer		1		weaver?	136
Roberd	Ball		2		clothier	136
John	Dangerfeild		2		yeoman	189
Edward	Dangerfeild		1		fuller(tucker) clothworker	199
Sammuell	Balle		2		clothier yeoman	188
Abraham	Pegler				yeoman?	249
Richard	Gabb		3		weaver?	193
Richard	Prichard				weaver?	196
Edward	Aldredge				husbandman	194
Sammuell	Collwell				broadweaver	190
Sammuell	Mill				yeoman?	253
Thomas	Harmer		6		clothier?	254
Daniell	Fowler		2		clothier	146
Steven	Selwin				clothier yeoman	146
John	Hathway		1		tailor?	090
Thomas	Aldrege		2		blacksmith	095
Thomas	Jellyman		1		broadweaver	147
Simon	Vaisy		2		butcher	148
John	Osborne		1		yeoman?	097
Roger	Persly		1		blacksmith	098
Ansell	Parke			2, NM	clothworker	157
Richard	Kinge		2		broad/ sergeweaver	161
Thomas	Gibes		3		clothier tucker	161
William	Keylock				servant/ clothier? gent	104
Nathaniell	Fowler		1		clothier gent	106
John	Balle		1	1+3	clothier	164 (A)
John	Cornwell		1		clothier?	167
Sammuell	Cornwell		1		clothier	167
Nicolas	Dangerfeild		4		yeoman	110
John	Gabe		5	2+4	labourer	112
William	Gab	junior	4		broadweaver yeoman	143
Henry	Bearde		1		yeoman	041
Thomas	Harmer	senior	5		weaver?	222
William	Pegler		2		weaver?	169
Richard	Frissell		3		weaver?	231
William	Arndell		2		clothier gent	444
John	Cupman		1		husbandman	411
John	Wily				weaver	449
Simon	Webb				shearman	413 (W)
William	Wily		1		weaver?	449
George	Smith				clothier?	446
John	Poope				weaver?	447
James	Fowler		2		broadweaver	447
Peter	Mill				alehouse-keeper?	476
William	Clarke	senior	3	1+3	weaver?	448
William	Mill	junior	6		clothier gent	032
William	Clarke	junior	4		labourer?	491
Giels	Alday		2		yeoman?	491
Giels	Bennet		3		yeoman?	462

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1658 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Ansell	Fowler		2		yeoman?	440
Ansell	Ginner		1		tailor/ yeoman	399
Danniell	Jenner		1		baker	399
Leuse	Meredy				husbandman	400
John	Buddinge		2		broadweaver	324
William	Ginner		2		weaver	324
Thomas	Ellets		2		husbandman? ⁷²⁹	366
Frances	Fowler				yeoman	364
Thomas	Buddinge		1		broadweaver	371
Richard	Buddinge				husbandman?	371
John	Buddinge		3		broadweaver	371
John	Ellets		3		carpenter	366
James	Eellets		1		carpenter?	368
Giles	Chapman		2		weaver?	463
John	Cupman	junior	2		husbandman?	463
Danniell	Stitford				servant?	463
Steven	Colliar		1		tailor?	092
Sammuell	Blanche				broadweaver	028
Thomas	Gab		7	1+3	weaver?	043
Joseph	Frissell		1		weaver?	231
Giles	Kerry		2		weaver?	117C
Nathaniell	Harmer		1		weaver?	222
Sammuell	Gye		1		shoemaker	158 (E)
William	Gye				cordwainer	158 (E)
Josias	Barnard			1+3	clothier? yeoman?	467
Sammuell	Webb		1		yeoman?	491
Sammuell	Alday				cordwainer	491
James	Fowler	junior	3	1+3	shearman	447
Richard	Fowler			1+3, TRS	weaver?	447
John	Aperly		1		clothworker?	466
John	Wakely		1		carpenter	489 (E)
Josias	Dangerfeild		1		clothier?	301
Nathaniell	Dangerfeild				clothier	301
John	Sanford		1		gentleman?	301
Richard	Webb				clothier	246
William	Dabes		1		clothworker?	301
Steven	Fowler		2		clothier	301
Richard	Whorston				clothworker?	239
Danniell	Hopton		1		clothworker?	239
Anthony	Andres				clothier?	041
Danniell	Fowler	junior	5		clothier?	048
Thomas	Rabines				servant?	048
Thomas	Fowler		4	1?	clothier? yeoman?	048
James	Sturmy				clothier	142
Steven	Vaysy		1		butcher	148
John	Vaysy		1		butcher?	148
Thomas	Mill		2		broadweaver	157
Batha	Gibes		2		clothier?	161
William	Fowler		4		clothier	106
Edward	Garner		2		broadweaver	108
Henry	Garner				weaver?	108
Danniell	Cornwell				clothier?	167
Henry	Niclosen				clothworker?	167
Thomas	Pegler		1		weaver?	169
Steven	Dangfeild	junior	4		broadweaver	222
Charles	Gabb		2	1+3	weaver?	043
Thomas	Blanch				broadweaver	028
Charls	Aldrege		2		broadweaver	402

⁷²⁹ Thomas 2 Elliott may have been occupying his father's property in Randwick next to 364 in 1657-8, but was listed in Stonehouse, and appears to have joined his brother at 366 in 1659.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1658 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Merrell				weaver?	157
Thomas	Beard		2		clothier	140
Joseph	Perry				broadweaver	126
James	Penny				clothworker?	126
Ansell	Fowler	junior	3	1? + 3?	gentleman	440
Mathew	Tanner				servant?	440
Roberd	Tomes				labourer?	440
George	Wilkins				labourer?	440
Jame	Pease		1		servant?	440
William	Heyward	const	1		clothier/ yeoman	249
Mathew	Colwel	tith'man	2		clothier?	027

1659: resiant list.⁷³⁰

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Myll	senior	5		clothier?	032
Henry	Beard		1		yeoman	041
Philip	Gabb				clothier? yeoman?	048
Mathew	Colwell		2		clothier?	027
Samuell	Blanch				broadweaver	028
William	Gabb	senior	3		yeoman?	109
Nicolas	Daingerfilde		4		yeoman	110
John	Cornewell		1		clothier?	167
John	Ball		1		clothier	164 (A)
Nathaniell	Fowler		1		clothier gent	106
Thomas	Gibes		3		clothier tucker	161
William	Caylek				servant/ clothier? gent	104
John	Collier		3	1+3	weaver?	157
John	Harmer		3	1	gentleman/ ironmonger	097
Thomas	Harmer	junior	6	1+3	clothier?	097
Stephen	Colier		1		tailor?	092
Daniell	Fowler		2		clothier	146
Stephen	Selwine				clothier yeoman	146
James	Sturmy				clothier	142
William	Gabb	junior	4		broadweaver yeoman	143
Edward	Daingerfilde		1		fuller(tucker) clothworker	199
John	Daingerfilde		2		yeoman	189
Thomas	Cossins			2? + 4?	yeoman?	189
Samuell	Ball		2		clothier yeoman	188
Abraham	Pegler				yeoman?	249
William	Heyward		1		clothier yeoman	249
Samuell	Myll				yeoman?	253
Stephen	Daingerfild		3		clothier	301
William	Sandford		3		clothier? gent	126
Thomas	Beard		2		clothier	140
Giles	Naish		1		clothier?	121
William	Andrews	senior	2		clothier	080
Robert	Ball		2		clothier	136
William	Andrews	junior	3		clothier	137
William	Arrundell		2		clothier gent	444
Simeon	Webb				shearman	413 (W)
John	Coupman		1		husbandman	411
William	Wilzey		1		weaver?	449
George	Smyth				clothier?	446
William	Clarck		3		weaver?	448
John	Poope				weaver?	447
James	Fowler		2		broadweaver	447
Samuell	Alday				cordwainer	491

⁷³⁰ GRO D445/M8.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1659 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Josias	Barned				clothier?/ yeoman?	467
Peter	Myll				alehouse-keeper?	476
Giles	Chapman		2		weaver?	463
Anselme	Fowler	gent	2		yeoman?	440
Anselme	Jenner		1		tailor yeoman	399
Daniell	Jenner		1		baker	399
Charles	Aldridg		2		broadweaver	402
Lense	Meredy				husbandman	400
John	Budding		2		broadweaver	324
William	Jenner		2		weaver	324
James	Buding			1	husbandman?	371
Thomas	Eliots		2		husbandman?	368
John	Eliots		3		carpenter	368
James	Eliots		1		carpenter?	368
Francis	Fowler				yeoman	364
Thomas	Garner			1?	weaver?	108
Henry	Garner				weaver?	108
Edward	Garner		2		broadweaver	108
Samuell	Cornewell		1		clothier	167
Danill	Cornewell				clothier?	167
Henry	Nicholson				clothworker?	167
Jeptha	Lewse				clothworker?	167
William	Myll	junior	6		clothier gent	032
Charles	Gabb		2		weaver?	043
Thomas	Gabb		7		weaver?	043
William	Fowler		4		clothier	106
Stephen	Fowler	junior	2	1+3	clothier	106
Batha	Gibs		2		clothier?	161
Giles	Kerry		2		weaver?	117C
Edward	Vaysey		2		broadweaver	117C
William	Clerck		2		broadweaver	117S
Joseph	Phrisell		1		weaver?	231
Richaed	Phrisell		3		weaver?	231
Thomas	Harmer	senior	5		weaver?	222
Nathaniel	Harmer		1		weaver?	222
William	Pegler		2		weaver?	169
Thomas	Pegler		1		weaver?	169
Samuel	Gye		1		shoemaker	158 (E)
William	Gye				cordwainer	158 (E)
Rodger	Parsley		1		blacksmith	098
Simon	Vaysey		2		butcher	148
Stephen	Vaysey		1		butcher	148
John	Vaysey		1		butcher?	148
Thomas	Gelman		1		broadweaver	147
William	King	deleted	1		weaver	147
Richard	King			1, TRS	broad/ sergeweaver	147
Thomas	Aldridg		2		blacksmith	095
Jesper	Coole				tailor?	090
John	Hatheway		1		tailor?	090
Josiph	Perey				broadweaver	126
Edward	Aldridg				husbandman	194
Richard	Gabb		3		weaver?	193
Richard	Prichard				weaver?	196
John	Merrells				weaver?	157
Thomas	Myll		2		broadweaver	157
Richard	Daindgerfilde		7	1	weaver?	301
Josiph	Daindgerfilde		1		clothier?	301
Nathaniel	Daindgerfilde				clothier	301
John	Sandford		1		gentleman?	301
William	Pootelug				clothworker?	301
Bathew	Smyth				clothier	301

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1659 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Geordg	Watkins				clothworker?	239
Henry	Padge				servant?	041
Anthony	Andrews				clothier?	041
Daniell	Fowler		5		clothier?	048
Thomas	Robbins				servant?	048
Thomas	Fowler		4		clothier? yeoman?	048
Giles	Alday		2		yeoman?	491
Samuell	Webb		1		yeoman?	491
Thomas	Wokley			1? + 3?	carpenter?	489 (E)
Richard	Eliots			2? + 4?	clothworker?	489 (E)
Mathew	Tanner				servant?	440
Geordg	Wilkins				labourer?	440
James	Glasby				servant?	440
Toby	Phrisell				broadweaver	231
Edward	Wood				clothier	161
Thomas	King		2		broadweaver	157
William	Aldridg		1	1	weaver	095
John	Coopman	junior	2		weaver?	463
William	Harmer		5		weaver?	080
William	Andrews	younger	4	1+3, TRS	tailor	080
Edward	Cowles				servant?	080
Micell	Bond				servant?	080
Stephen	Damderfild		4		broadweaver	222
Richard	Keston				weaver?	222
Henry	Beard		2	3	yeoman	027
Nicholas	Smyth				husbandman	413 (W)
Edward	Smyth		2	1, TRS	burler	413 (W)
Samuell	Beard		2	1	clothier Mr	140
John	Gabb		5		labourer	112
William	Lye	const	2		yeoman/ miller	079

1661: resiant list.⁷³¹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Mill		5		clothier?	032
Henry	Beard		1		yeoman	041
Phillip	Gabb				clothier? yeoman?	048
Nicholas	Dainger field		4		yeoman	110
John	Ball		1		clothier	164 (A)
John	Cornwell		1		clothier?	167
William	Gabb	senior	3		yeoman?	109
Nathaniell	Fowler		1		clothier gent	106
William	Keylocke	senex			servant/ clothier? gent	104
Bartha	Gibbes		2		clothier?	161
Roger	Parslow	lib(er)	1		blacksmith	098
John	Harmer	gent, lib	3		gentleman/ ironmonger	097
Symon	Veysee		2		butcher	148
Stephen	Collier		1		tailor?	092
Daniell	Fowler		2		clothier	146
Stephen	Sellwine				clothier yeoman	146
Abraham	Pegler				yeoman?	142
William	Gabb	junior	4		broadweaver yeoman	143
William	Andrewes	jun	3		clothier	137
Richard	Webb				clothier	246
William	Lye		2		yeoman/ miller	079
William	Andrewes	senior	2		clothier	080
Gyles	Nash		1		clothier?	121
Thomas	Beard		2		clothier	140

⁷³¹ GRO D445/M8.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1661 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford	gent	3		clothier?/ gent	126
Joseph	Daingerfield		1		clothier?	301
Edward	Daingerfield		1		fuller(tucker)/ clothworker	199
Thomas	Cossens				yeoman?	189
Robert	Ball		2		clothier	188
Samuell	Ball		2		clothier yeoman	188
Richard	Gabb		3		weaver?	193
Samuell	Colwell				broadweaver	190
William	Heyward		1		clothier yeoman	249
Samuell	Mill				yeoman?	253
John	Cupman	const	1		husbandman	411
William	Wildye		1		weaver?	449
William	Clarke		3		weaver?	448
George	Smith				clothier?	446
John	Pope				weaver?	447
James	Fowler		2		broadweaver	447
Peter	Mill				alehouse-keeper?	476
Gyles	Bennett		3		yeoman?	462
Gyles	Chapman		2		weaver?	463
Edward	Fowler		2	1 + 3	gentleman	440
Lewes	Meredith				husbandman	400
Anselme	Jenner		1		tailor yeoman	399
William	Jenner		2	1+3	weaver	399
Thomas	Budding		1		broadweaver	371
John	Elliotts		3		carpenter	366
James	Elliotts		1		carpenter?	368
Frances	Fowler				yeoman	364
John	Budding		2		broadweaver	324
John	Gabb		5		labourer	112
Samuell	Ball	junior	3	1+3	clothworker yeoman	164 (A)
Gyles	Kerry		2		weaver?	117C
William	Clarke	junior	5	1+3	weaver?	117S
Henry	Garne				weaver?	108
Edward	Veysee		2	2	broadweaver	108
Edward	Game		2		broadweaver	108
William	Fowler		4		clothier	106
Stephen	Fowler		2		clothier	106
Thomas	Harmer		5		weaver?	222
Stephen	Veysee		1		butcher	148
John	Veysee		1		butcher?	148
Thomas	Gelliman	senior	1		broadweaver	147
Thomas	Gelliman	junior	2	1, TRS	weaver?	147
Daniell	Gelliman			1, TRS	broadweaver	147
William	Halyn		1		labourer?	090
Thomas	Fowler		4		clothier? yeoman?	048
Daniell	Fowler		5		clothier?	048
Henry	Page				servant?	041
Henry	Beard	junior	2		yeoman	027
James	Stumny				clothier	142
William	Aldridge		1		weaver	095
Thomas	Mill		2		broadweaver	157
William	Guye				cordwainer	158 (E)
Samuell	Guye		1		shoemaker	158 (E)
William	Pegler		2		weaver?	169
Thomas	Pegler		1		weaver?	169
Samuell	Cornwell		1		clothier	167
Daniell	Cornwell				clothier?	167
Richard	Nash			1+3	clothier	121
William	Sandford	junior	4	1+3	yeoman/ gent	126
John	Sandford		2	1+3, TRS	clothier	126
John	Nicoles		1		clothworker?	123 (E)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1661 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Nathaniell	Daingerfield			1+3	clothier	123 (E)
William	Russell		2		servant?	123 (E)
Richard	Fowler				weaver?	447
James	Fowler		2		broadweaver	447
Symon	Webb				shearman	413 (W)
Samuell	Alday				cordwainer	491
Gyles	Alday		2		yeoman?	491
Samuell	Webb		1		yeoman?	491
Josias	Barnwoode				clothier?/ yeoman?	467
John	Aperlye		1		clothworker?	466

1663: resiant list.⁷³²

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Anselm	Fowler	gent	3		gentleman	440
William	Sanford	gent	3		clothier?/ gent	126
Nathaniell	Fowler		1		clothier/ gent	106
William	Milles		5		clothier?	032
Henry	Beard		1		yeoman	041
John	Harmer	free	3		gentleman/ ironmonger	097
Daniell	Fowler		2		clothier	146
Giles	Naish		1		clothier?	121
William	Aly		2		yeoman/ miller	079
William	Anderes	senior	2		clothier	080
George	Smith				clothier?	446
William	Hayward		1		clothier/ yeoman	249
Samuell	Ball		2		clothier/ yeoman	188
Nicolas	Daingerfild		4		yeoman	110
Bartha	Gibbes		2		clothier?	161
Steven	Sellwin				clothier/ yeoman	146
Richard	King		2		broad/ sergeweaver	090
Abraham	Pegler				yeoman?	142
William	Gabb	junior	4		broadweaver/ yeoman	143
Samuell	Arndell		1		clothier	136
Thomas	Beard		2		clothier	140
Giles	Bennette		3		yeoman?	462
Thomas	Warner			2+4	clothier?/ gent	446
Joseph	Daingerfild		1		clothier?	301
Thomas	Blanch				broadweaver	028
Daniell	Smith		1	1+3	cordwainer?	045
Edward	Fowler		2		gentleman	440
Nathaniell	Chalner			2+4	yeoman	110
Samuell	Smith		1		weaver?	108
Edward	Garne		2		broadweaver	108
Edward	Vaysee		2		broadweaver	108
Thomas	Pegler		1		weaver?	169
Samuell	Ball	junior	3		clothworker/ yeoman	164 (A)
William	Fowler		4		clothier	106
Steven	Fowler		2		clothier	106
Samuell	Cornwell		1		clothier	167
Daniell	Cornwell				clothier?	167
Samuell	Stritford				husbandman	043
Joseph	Perry				broadweaver	104
Thomas	Milles		2		broadweaver	157
Samuell	Geye		1		shoemaker	158 (E)
William	Geye				cordwainer	158 (E)
Simone	Vaysee		2		butcher	148
Steven	Vaysee		1		butcher	148

⁷³² GRO D445/M8.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1663 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Gelman		1		broadweaver	147
Thomas	Harmer		6		clothier?	097
Thomas	Aldridg		2		blacksmith	095
Rogere	Parslo	free, cudex	1		blacksmith	098
Steven	Collier		1		tailor?	092
Thomas	Fowler		4		clothier?/ yeoman?	048
Daniell	Fowler		2		clothier	146
Giles	Nash		1		clothier?	121
Thomas	Cossones				yeoman?	189
Robert	Ball		2		clothier	188
John	Yong				clothier	414 (W)
Samuell	Colwell				broadweaver	190
Richard	Gabb		3		weaver?	193
Edward	Aldridg				husbandman	194
William	Hayward	junior	2	1+3, TRS	yeoman?	249
John	Eliots		3		carpenter	366
Anselme	Jener	const	1		tailor yeoman	399
Jeames	Elliot		1		carpenter?	368
Thomas	Buding		1		broadweaver	371
Daniell	Jener		1		baker	399
William	Jener		2		weaver	399
John	Walkly		1		carpenter	489 (E)
Gilles	Alday		2		yeoman?	491
Peter	Milles				alchouse-keeper?	476
Jeames	Fowler		2		broadweaver	447
John	Poope				weaver?	447
William	Clarke	senior	3		weaver?	448
William	Clarke	junior	5		weaver?	117S
Giles	Cery		2		weaver?	117C
John	Cupman		1		husbandman	411
Simon	Webbe				shearman	413 (W)
Richard	Gingall				weaver?	253
William	Milles	junior	7		clothworker?	121
Thomas	Gelfe	abiit			clothworker?	121
John	Rasete				clothworker?	121
John	Clarke		6		broadweaver	121
Samuell	Stratford				husbandman	043
Thomas	Mill		2		broadweaver	157
John	Vaysee		2	1	broadweaver	108
Daniell	Gellimane				broadweaver	147
Jeames	Osborne		1		trumpeter	200
John	Vaysee	senior	1		butcher?	148
Richard	Vaysee		1	1	weaver?	108
William	Milles		6		clothier gent	032
Joseph	Aldridg				clothworker?	032
John	Aldridg		2	1, TRS	clothier broadweaver	194
Daniell	Colwell			1, TRS	clothier shearman	190
John	Sanford		2		clothier	126
Larance	Duton				gentleman?	440
John	Walkly		3		husbandman?	440
John	Hullings				servant?	440
Franice	Fowler				yeoman	364
Charles	Aldridg		2		broadweaver	402
Lewes	Meredith				husbandman	400
Giles	Chapman		2		weaver?	463
Josias	Barnwood				clothier? yeoman?	467
John	Walkly		2		clothworker	466
Simon	Webb				shearman	491
Samuell	Alday				cordwainer	491
Richard	Taller				labourer?	491

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1664: resiant list.⁷³³

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford	gent	3		clothier?/ gent	126
Giles	Nash		1		clothier?	121
Daniell	Fowler		2		clothier	146
William	Andros		2		clothier	080
Thomas	Cluterbocke		3	2+4, NM	clothier	080
William	Aly		2		yeoman/ miller	079
William	Mill	senior	5		clothier?	032
Henry	Beard	senior	1		yeoman	041
William	Gabbe	senior	3		yeoman?	109
Nathaniell	Chanler				yeoman	110
Nicolas	Dangerfild		4		yeoman	110
John	Cornwell		1		clothier?	167
Nathanell	Fowler	senior	1		clothier gent	106
Bartha	Gibbes	const	2		clothier?	161
Thomas	Fowler		4		clothier? yeoman?	048
Roger	Parsley	senior	1		blacksmith	098
Stephen	Selwin				clothier yeoman	146
Abraham	Pegler				yeoman?	142
William	Gabb	junior	4		broadweaver yeoman	143
Samuell	Arendell		1		clothier	136
Edward	Dangerfild		1		fuller(tucker) clothworker	199
Robert	Ball		2		clothier	188
Samuell	Ball		2		clothier yeoman	188
Samuell	Colwell				broadweaver	190
William	Hayward	senior	1		clothier yeoman	249
Richard	Gingell				weaver?	253
Thomas	Cossens				yeoman?	189
Joseph	Dangerfild		1		clothier?	301
John	Young				clothier	414 (W)
John	Cupman	senior	1		husbandman	411
John	Cupman	junior	2	1, TRS	weaver?	411
Thomas	Warner				clothier? gent	446
William	Clarke		3		weaver?	448
John	Poope				weaver?	447
James	Fowler		2		broadweaver	447
Giles	Alday		2		yeoman?	491
Giles	Bennet		3		yeoman?	462
Anselme	Fowler	gent	3		gentleman	440
Edward	Fowler		2		gentleman	440
John	Eliots		3		carpenter	366
James	Eliots		1		carpenter?	368
William	Giner		2		weaver	399
Lewes	Meredie				husbandman	400
Giles	Chapmane		2		weaver?	463
Charls	Alddige		2		broadweaver	402
John	Wakley		2		clothworker	466
Samuell	Alday				cordwainer	491
Thomas	Harmer	junior	6		clothier?	097
Simon	Vayseye		2		butcher	148
Stephen	Vayseye		1		butcher	148
Thomas	Aldrige		2		blacksmith	095
William	Aldrige		1		weaver	095
Jusper	Coole				tailor?	090
Stephen	Colier		1		tailor?	092
Samuell	Guy		1		shoemaker	158 (E)
William	Guy				cordwainer	158 (E)
Thomas	Mill		2		broadweaver	157
Anselme	Parke				clothworker	157
Joseph	Perrye				broadweaver	104

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1664 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Fowler		4		clothier	106
Stephen	Fowler		2		clothier	106
Nathaniell	Fowler		2	1+3, TRS	clothier?	106
Samuell	Ball	junior	3		clothworker/ yeoman	164 (A)
Daniell	Cornwell				clothier?	167
Roberd	Williams		1		clothworker?	167
Thomas	Aley		1		clothier	167
Thomas	Pegler		1		weaver?	169
Richard	Pegler		3	1+3	weaver?	169
Thomas	Huese				broadweaver	169
Edward	Garner		2		broadweaver	108
Richard	Veysey		1		weaver?	108
John	Veisey		2		broadweaver	108
Edward	Veisey		2		broadweaver	108
Samuell	Smith		1		weaver?	108
John	Organ				weaver?	108
Nathaniell	Harmer		1		weaver?	222
Thomas	Harmer	senior	5		weaver?	222
Stephen	Dangerfild		4		broadweaver	222
William	Clark	senior	2		broadweaver	117S
John	Clark		6	1+3, TRS	broadweaver	117S
William	Clark	junior	5		weaver?	117S
Giles	Kery		2		weaver?	117C
John	Nicoles		1		clothworker?	045
Daniell	Smith		1		cordwainer?	045
Henry	Beard	junior	2		yeoman	027
Nathaniell	Beard		1	1+3	clothier Mr	027
John	Burford				servant?	027
Thomas	Smith		3		clothier	028
Thomas	Blanch	tith'man			broadweaver	028
Samuell	Stretford				husbandman	043
Roger	Parsley	junior	2		blacksmith?	041
William	Mill		6		clothier gent	032
Samuell	Coocke				clothworker?	032
Joseph	Aldrige				clothworker?	032
Richard	Nash				clothier	121
William	Mill		7		clothworker?	121
Daniell	Hobes				clothworker?	121
William	Sandford	junior	4		yeoman/ gent	126
John	Sandford		2		clothier	126
Jonathan	Sandford			1+3, TRS	clothier? gent?	126
Joseph	Sandford			1+3, TRS	clothier? gentl?	126
Edward	Dangerfild	junior	2	1+3	clothworker?	189
Samuell	Meredie		1		broadweaver	189
William	Hayward	junior	2		yeoman?	249
Daniell	Colwell				clothier shearman	190
Edward	Aldrige				husbandman	194
John	Aldrige		2		clothier broadweaver	194
Richard	Prichet				weaver?	196
Richard	Gabb		3		weaver?	193
Robert	Ball	junior	3	1+3, TRS	clothworker?	188
William	Fowler	junior	7	1+3	clothworker?	146
Thomas	Colier		3	1+3	tailor	092
Daniell	Jeliman				broadweaver	147
Thomas	Jeliman		2		weaver?	147
Robert	Pricett				labourer?	147
John	Clark		5		yeoman	147
Giles	Aldrige			1, TRS	blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Norris			1, TRS	yeoman?	100
John	Veisey		1		butcher?	148
John	Stretford				weaver?	108

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1664 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Henry	Gabb			1? + 3?	labourer?	112
William	Kerry			1, TRS	weaver?	117C
Nicolas	Smith				husbandman	413 (W)
Frances	Fowler				yeoman	364
John	Budding		2		broadweaver	324
Thomas	Budding		1		broadweaver	371
John	Rasar				clothworker?	121
Edward	Smith		2		burler	413 (W)
John	Pitt		1		servant?	411
John	Walkley		1		carpenter	489 (E)
John	Frizzell			1	weaver?	231
Toby	Frizzell				broadweaver	231

1665: resiant list, 734

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Stephen	Fowler	gent	1	1+3	gentleman	056
Thomas	Smith	gent	1	2+4, NM	gentleman	056
Anselme	Fowler	gent	3		gentleman	440
William	Sandford	gent	3		clothier? gent	126
William	Mill		6		clothier gent	032
William	Aly		2		yeoman/ miller	079
Nathaniell	Fowler		1		clothier gent	106
John	Cornwell		1		clothier?	167
Henry	Bearde		1		yeoman	041
Thomas	Blanch				broadweaver	028
William	Fowler		3	1+3	clothier	048
John	Ball		1		clothier	164 (A)
Thomas	Harmer		6		clothier?	097
John	Goffe		1	2? + 4?, NM	yeoman	253
William	Haywarde		1		clothier yeoman	249
Daniell	Fowler		5	3?	clothier?	190
Edward	Aldridge				husbandman	194
Samuell	Ball		2		clothier yeoman	188
Robert	Ball		2		clothier	188
Edward	Dangerfield		1		fuller(tucker) clothworker	199
Thomas	Smith		3		clothier	143
Richard	Gingell				weaver?	143
Abraham	Pegler	senex			yeoman?	142
Samuell	Arundle		1		clothier	136
William	Andrews	senior	2		clothier	080
William	Andrews	jun. egrot	3		clothier	137
Nathaniell	Dangerfield				clothier	123 (E)
Gyles	Naysh		1		clothier?	121
Stephen	Selwin				clothier yeoman	146
Nathaniell	Harmer		2	1+3	clothier?	097
Samuell	Cornwell		1		clothier	156
Richard	King		2		broad/ sergeweaver	090
Stephen	Collier		1		tailor?	092
William	Aldridge	Clau'	1		weaver	095
Thomas	Aldridge		2		blacksmith	095
Simon	Veysy		2		butcher	148
Daniel	Cornwell				clothier?	167
William	Pegler		2		weaver?	169
Edward	Gardner		2		broadweaver	108
Edward	Veysy		2		broadweaver	108
John	Gabb		5		labourer	112
Nicolas	Dangerfield		4		yeoman	110

⁷³⁴ GRO D445/M8: style 'clau' = cripple.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1665 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Gabb	senior	3		yeoman?	109
William	Clarke		2		broadweaver	117S
Gyles	Kery		2		weaver?	117C
Joseph	Frissoll		1		weaver?	231
Richard	Veysy		1		weaver?	108
John	Veysy		2		broadweaver	108
John	Eliots		3		carpenter	366
James	Eliots		1		carpenter?	368
Giles	Bennet		3		yeoman?	462
Thomas	Budding		1		broadweaver	371
Anselm	Jenner		1		tailor yeoman	399
Daniel	Jenner		1		baker	399
William	Jenner		2		weaver	399
Lewis	Meredith				husbandman	400
Charles	Aldridge		2		broadweaver	402
Gyles	Chapman		2		weaver?	463
Thomas	Warner	const			clothier? gent	446
John	Cupman		2		husbandman?	411
John	Yong				clothier	414 (W)
Daniell	Ball		2		yeoman?	444
William	Wyly		2	1+3	weaver?	449
William	Clerke		3		weaver?	448
James	Fowler		2		broadweaver	447
Samuell	Alday				cordwainer	491
Gyles	Alday		2		yeoman?	491
John	Walkly		2		clothworker	466
John	Buding		2		broadweaver	324
Roger	Parsly		2		blacksmith?	041
John	Nickholls		1		clothworker?	045
Thomas	Harmer		5		weaver?	222
Nathaniell	Harmer		1		weaver?	222
Richard	Pritcett				weaver?	196
John	Aldridge		2		clothier broadweaver	194
Richard	More		2		cordwainer	194
Stephen	Veysy		1		butcher	189
James	Osborne		1		trumpeter	200
Thomas	Dangerfeild		6	1+3	weaver?	140
Samuell	Stritford				husbandman	043
Samuell	Pard				clothworker?	032
John	Clarke		5		yeoman	032
William	Sandford		4		yeoman/ gent	126
John	Sandford		2		clothier	126
Daniell	More			2+4	clothier clothworker	126
Joseph	Aldridge				clothworker?	045
Hugh	Lewis				servant?	444
Nathaniell	Ball			1+3, TRS	servant?	444
John	Clarke		6		broadweaver	117S
Edward	Fowler		2		gentleman	440
Frances	Fowler				yeoman	364
Samuell	Ball	junior	3		clothworker yeoman	164 (A)
Richard	Naysh				clothier	121
Thomas	Jelyman		2		weaver?	147
John	Veysy		1		butcher?	148
William	Fowler		7		clothworker?	146
Roger	Parsly		1		blacksmith	098
Thomas	Pegler		1		weaver?	169
Toby	Frissell				broadweaver	231
Jesper	Cole				tailor?	090
Anselme	Parke				clothworker	157
Thomas	Mill		2		broadweaver	157
Samuell	Gye		1		shoemaker	158 (E)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1665 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Gye				cordwainer	158 (E)
Bartha	Gibbs		2		clothier?	161
Thomas	Clutterbooke		3		clothier	080
William	Mill	junior	7		clothworker?	121
Daniell	Hobbs				clothworker?	121
William	Gabb	junior	5		weaver husbandman	136
Bartha	Smith				clothier	301
Henry	Bard	junior	2		yeoman	027
John	Burffott				servant?	027
Samuell	Greenway				servant?	100
John	Cudd				labourer/ husbandman	100
Robert	Williams		1		clothworker?	167
Thomas	Alye		1		clothier	167

1666: resiant list.⁷³⁵

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Stephen	Fowler	gent	1		gentleman	056
Thomas	Smith	gent	1		gentleman	056
Thomas	Hickes				servant?	056
Richard	Hide		1		labourer	056
James	Clifford		1		labourer?	056
Thomas	Dangerfilde		6		weaver?	140
John	Norish	minister		1, TRS	vicar	100
Thomas	Norish				yeoman?	100
John	Jeyner		1		baker	100
John	Beerfoot				servant?	100
William	Mill		6		clothier gent	032
Samuell	Strutford				husbandman	043
Rodger	Parsley	junior	2		blacksmith?	041
Hendrey	Beard		1		yeoman	041
Samuell	Beard		2	1+3, TRS	clothier/Mr	041
Hendry	Beard	junior	2		yeoman	027
William	Fowler		3		clothier	048
Thomas	Fowler		4		clothier? yeoman?	048
Thomas	Blainch				broadweaver	028
John	Nicolles		1		clothworker?	045
Joseph	Alldrig				clothworker?	045
Daniell	Smith		1		cordwainer?	045
Nathaniell	Fowler		1		clothier gent	106
Stephen	Fowler		2		clothier	106
Nathaniell	Fowler	junior	2		clothier?	106
John	Cornwell		1		clothier?	167
Samuell	Cornwell		1		clothier	156
Daniell	Cornwell				clothier?	167
Robert	Wylloms		1		clothworker?	167
Thomas	Ley		1		clothier	167
John	Ball		1		clothier	164 (A)
Samuell	Ball	junior	3		clothworker yeoman	164 (A)
Nathaniell	Chanler				yeoman	110
Nicolas	Daingerfild		4		yeoman	110
William	Gab	senior	3		yeoman?	109
Barthew	Gibbs		2		clothier?	161
Barthew	Smith			2+4	clothier	161
Joseph	Peerey				broadweaver	104
William	Gey				cordwainer	099
Rodger	Parsley	senior	1		blacksmith	098
Anselmne	Parkes				clothworker	157

⁷³⁵ GRO D445/M8: style 'claud' = cripple.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1666 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Mill		2		broadweaver	157
John	Collier		3		weaver?	157
Samuell	Gey		1		shoemaker	158 (E)
Nathaniell	Harmer		2		clothier?	097
Thomas	Harmer		6		clothier?	097
Thomas	Alldridg		2		blacksmith	095
William	Alldrig	Claud	1		weaver	095
Stephen	Selwin				clothier/ yeoman	146
William	Fowler		7		clothworker?	146
Thomas	Smith		3		clothier	143
Stephen	Collier		1		tailor?	092
Richard	King		2		broad/ sergeweaver	090
Jesper	Coale				tailor?	090
Daniell	Jellimon				broadweaver	147
Thomas	Jellimon		2		weaver?	147
George	Savidg				weaver?	147
Simon	Vaisey		2		butcher	148
John	Vaisey		1		butcher?	148
Giels	Aldrige				blacksmith?	148
William	Sandford	gent	3		clothier? gent	126
William	Sandford	junior	4		yeoman/ gent	126
John	Sandford		2		clothier	126
Joseph	Sandford				clothier? gent?	126
Giles	Nash	high const	1		clothier?	121
Samuell	Cook				clothworker?	121
Richard	Nash				clothier	121
William	Mill		7		clothworker?	121
Daniell	Hobs				clothworker?	121
William	Ley		2		yeoman/ miller	079
William	Andrews	senior	2		clothier	080
Thomas	Clutterbucke		3		clothier	080
Nathaniell	Daingerfild				clothier	123 (E)
William	Andrews	junior	3		clothier	137
Samuell	Arendel		1		clothier	136
William	Gab	junior	5		weaver husbandman	136
William	Heyward	senior	1		clothier yeoman	249
William	Heyward	junior	2		yeoman?	249
Stephen	Vaisey		1		butcher	189
Daniell	Fowler		5		clothier?	190
Richard	Gab		3		weaver?	193
Edward	Alldridg				husbandman	194
John	Alldridg		2		clothier/broadweaver	194
Thomas J	Evens		1		weaver?	194
Samuell	Ball		2		clothier yeoman	188
Robert	Ball		2		clothier	188
Edward	Dangerfild		1		fuller(tucker) clothworker	199
James	Osborne		1		trumpeter	200
Richard	Pritchut				weaver?	196
Joseph	Frisell		1		weaver?	231
Tobie	Frisell				broadweaver	231
Giles	Kerey		2		weaver?	117C
William	Clark		2		broadweaver	117S
John	Clark		6		broadweaver	117S
William	Clark	junior	5		weaver?	117S
Stephen	Dangerfild		4		broadweaver	222
Thomas	Harmer	senior	5		weaver?	222
Nathaniell	Harmer	junior	3	1? + 3?, TRS	weaver?	222
John	Gab		5		labourer	112
Samuell	Smith		1		weaver?	108
John	Orgin				weaver?	108
John	Stritford				weaver?	108

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1666 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Vaisey		2		broadweaver	108
Richard	Vaisey		1		weaver?	108
Edward	Garner		2		broadweaver	108
Hendry	Stritford		2	1	weaver?	108
Joseph	Dangerfild		1		clothier?	301
Nicolas	Smith				husbandman	413 (W)
Edward	Smith		2		burler	413 (W)
William	Wildey		2		weaver?	449
Thomas	Gab		7		weaver?	457
Daniell	Ball		2		yeoman?	444
Thomas	Warner				clothier?/ gent	446
William	Clark		3		weaver?	448
John	Poope				weaver?	447
James	Fowler		2		broadweaver	447
Samuell	Allday				cordwainer	491
Giles	Allday		2		yeoman?	491
John	Wakley		2		clothworker	466
Anselmne	Fowler	gent	3		gentleman	440
Edward	Fowler		2		gentleman	440
John	Rooser				clothworker?	440
Giles	Bennet		3		yeoman?	462
Lauce	Redie				husbandman	400
Samuell	Redie		1	1	broadweaver	400
Charles	Alldridg		2		broadweaver	402
Daniell	Jenner		1		baker	399
Anselmne	Jienner		1		tailor yeoman	399
William	Jenner		2		weaver	399
Thomas	Buding		1		broadweaver	371
John	Buding		2		broadweaver	324
John	Eliotts		3		carpenter	366
James	Eliottes		1		carpenter?	368
John	Wakley		1		carpenter	489 (E)
Francis	Fowler				yeoman	364
Thomas	Pegler		1		weaver?	169
Richard	Pegler		3		weaver?	164 (A)
Giles	Chapman		2		weaver?	463
John	Barnens		1	1? + 3?	dyer? yeoman?	467
Thomas	Collier		3		tailor	092
Robert	Ball	junior	3		clothworker?	188

1667: resiant list.⁷³⁶

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Stephen	Fowler	gent	1		gentleman	056
Thomas	Smith	gent	1		gentleman	056
William	Sandford	gent	3		clothier? gent	126
Giles	Nash		1		clothier?	121
William	Andros		2		clothier	080
William	Alve		2		yeoman/ miller	079
William	Mill		6		clothier gent	032
Henry	Beard		1		yeoman	041
Samuell	Beard		2		clothier/Mr	043
Thomas	Blanch				broadweaver	028
Thomas	Fowler		4		clothier? yeoman?	048
Daniell	Smith		1		cordwainer?	045
William	Gabbe	senior	3		yeoman?	109
Nicolas	Dangerfild		4		yeoman	110
John	Cornell		1		clothier?	167

⁷³⁶ GRO D445/M8: style 'clau' = cripple.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1667 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Gabb	junior	5	1+3	weaver/ husbandman	112
Nathaniell	Fowler		1		clothier/ gent	106
Bartha	Gibbes		2		clothier?	161
Samuell	Cornell		1		clothier	156
Nathanell	Harmer		2		clothier?	097
Simon	Veisey		2		butcher	148
Thomas	Aldrige		2		blacksmith	095
William	Aldridg	Clau	1		weaver	095
Stephen	Colier		1		tailor?	092
Richard	Kinge		2		broad/ sergeweaver	090
Stephen	Sellwin				clothier yeoman	146
William	Fowler		7		clothworker?	146
Thomas	Smith	tith'man	3		clothier	143
Abraham	Pegler				yeoman?	142
James	Osborne		1		trumpeter	200
Edward	Dangerfild		1		fuller(tucker) clothworker	199
John	Nicoles		1		clothworker?	193
Stephen	Veisey		1		butcher	189
Robert	Ball		2		clothier	188
Samuell	Ball		2		clothier yeoman	188
Edward	Aldrig				husbandman	194
William	Fowler		3	1+3	clothier	190
William	Hayward		1		clothier yeoman	249
John	Goffe	const	1		yeoman	253
Thomas	Harmer		6		clothier?	254
William	Holliday		1		clothier?	301
John	Ball		1		clothier	242
Richard	Webb				clothier	246
John	Cupman		2		husbandman?	411
John	Younge				clothier	414 (W)
Daniell	Ball		2		yeoman?	444
William	Wildey		2		weaver?	449
Thomas	Warner				clothier? gent	446
William	Clarke		3		weaver?	448
John	Poope				weaver?	447
James	Fowler		2		broadweaver	447
Samuell	Alday				cordwainer	491
Giles	Alday		2		yeoman?	491
Anselme	Fowler		3		gentleman	440
Giles	Bennett		3		yeoman?	462
Giles	Chapman		2		weaver?	463
Lewes	Maredith				husbandman	400
Charles	Aldrig		2		broadweaver	402
Daniell	Giner		1		baker	399
Anselme	Ginner		1		tailor yeoman	399
Thomas	Buding		1		broadweaver	371
John	Eliots		3		carpenter	366
James	Eliots		1		carpenter?	368
Francis	Fowler				yeoman	364
William	Andros		3		clothier	137
Samuell	Arendell		1		clothier	136
Jhon	Buding		2		broadweaver	324
Jhon	Gabbe		5		labourer	112
Edward	Veisey		2		broadweaver	108
Edward	Gamer		2		broadweaver	108
Thomas	Pegler		1		weaver?	169
Richard	Cornwell			1+3	clothier?	167
Daniell	Cornwell				clothier?	167
Richard	Pegler		3		weaver?	164 (A)
Nathaniell	Harmer		3		weaver?	222
Jusper	Harmer		2	1+3	weaver?	222

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1667 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Harmer		5		weaver?	222
Richard	Dangerfild		7	1	weaver?	222
William	Clarke	senior	2		broadweaver	117S
William	Clark	junior	5		weaver?	117S
John	Clark		6		broadweaver	117S
Samuell	Smith		1		weaver?	108
John	Organ				weaver?	108
Giles	Kery		2		weaver?	117C
William	Kery				weaver?	117C
Nauthenell	Fowler	junior	2		clothier?	106
William	Gabbe		4		broadweaver yeoman	106
Richard	More		2		cordwainer	104
Joseph	Perry				broadweaver	104
Thomas	Mill		2		broadweaver	157
Anselme	Parke				clothworker	157
John	Collier		3		weaver?	157
Samuell	Gie		1		shoemaker	158 (E)
William	Gie				cordwainer	099
Thomas	Alye		1		clothier	099
Daniell	Jelieman				broadweaver	147
Thomas	Jelieman		2		weaver?	147
Georg	Sawige				weaver?	147
Giles	Aldrig				blacksmith?	148
Thomas	Colier		3		tailor	092
William	Dangerfild		10	1	weaver? yeoman	189
Robert	Ball	junior	3		clothworker?	188
John	Aldrig		2		clothier broadweaver	194
John	Hurbard				weaver?	194
John	Davis		1		servant?	194
William	Sanford	junior	4		yeoman/ gent	126
John	Sanford		2		clothier	126
Nathaniell	Dangerfild				clothier	123 (E)
Thomas	Clutterbuck		3		clothier	080
Richard	Nash				clothier	121
Daniell	Hobbess				clothworker?	121
William	Mill		7		clothworker?	121
John	Nash			1+3	clothier	121
John	Rasar				clothworker?	440
Joseph	Aldrig				clothworker?	045
Heenry	Beard	junior	2		yeoman	027
Roger	Parsley	senior	1		blacksmith	098
Roger	Parseley	junior	2		blacksmith?	041
Stephen	Fowler		2	1+3	clothier	190

1675: resiant list.⁷³⁷

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Selwin	Esq	2	1+3	gentleman	446
Henry	Beard	senior	1		yeoman	041
Samuell	Collwell				broadweaver	048
Thomas	Blanch				broadweaver	028
Daniell	Smith		1		cordwainer?	045
William	Mill	gent	6		clothier gent	032
William	Lye	senior	2		yeoman/ miller	079
William	Andrewes	senior	2		clothier	080
Thomas	Clutterbucke		3		clothier	080
Daniell	Moore				clothier clothworker	123 (E)
William	Sandford		4		yeoman/ gent	126

⁷³⁷ GRO D445/M8.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1675 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Robert	Williames		1		clothworker?	242
Robert	Poole		1	1? + 3?	gentleman?	411
Edward	Kinn		1		clothier	444
William	Gabb	junior	4		broadweaver/ yeoman	413 (W)
William	Wiley		2		weaver?	449
John	Cupman		2		weaver?	449
William	Clarke	senior	3		weaver?	448
James	Fowler		2		broadweaver	447
John	Barnard		1		dyer? yeoman?	467
Wilham	Plane		1		yeoman	476
Samuell	Cadwell		1		clothworker	476
William	Lye	junior	3	2? + 4?	clothier	489 (E)
Gyles	Alday		3	1+3	shoemaker cordwainer	491
Thomas	Chapman		2	1+3	weaver?	463
Gyles	Bennett		3		yeoman?	462
William	Bennett		3	1+3	yeoman/Mr	462
Lewis	Meredeth				husbandman	400
Charles	Aldridg		2		broadweaver	402
Daniell	Ginner		1		baker	399
Anselme	Ginner		1		tailor yeoman	399
Joseph	Parry				broadweaver	371
William	Fowler		8	2?	gentleman? Mr	371
John	Eliotes		3		carpenter	366
John	Nash				clothier	121
James	Elliot		1		carpenter?	368
Thomas	Budding		1	1+3	broadweaver	364
Thomas	Harmer	jun, aegrot	6		clothier?	254
William	Hayward	senior	1		clothier yeoman	249
John	Nickoles		1		clothworker?	193
John	Budding		2		broadweaver	193
Samuell	Ball	senior	2		clothier yeoman	188
Samuell	Ball	junior	4	1+3, TRS	yeoman	188
John	Walkley	junior	3		husbandman?	190
Richard	Prichard				weaver?	196
Richard	Hide		1		labourer	196
William	Hayward	junior	2		yeoman?	189
John	Walkley	senior	2		clothworker	466
Peter	Walkley			1	clothworker?	466
Edward	Dangerfield		1		fuller(tucker) clothworker	199
James	Clifford		1		labourer?	199
Richard	Nusam				servant? yeoman	199
Thomas	Smith		3		clothier	143
Richard	Ball		1	1	broadweaver yeoman	183
John	Cudd				labourer husbandman	200
William	Andrews	junior	3		clothier	137
Samuell	Arendell		1		clothier	136
Thomas	Daingerfield	senior	6		weaver?	140
Richard	King		2		broad/ sergeweaver	090
Thomas	Collier		3		tailor	092
Thomas	Aldridge	senior	2		blacksmith	095
William	Aldridge	junior	2	1	labourer	095
Daniell	Jeliman				broadweaver	147
Stephen	Vaysey		1		butcher	149
Nathaniel	Harmer	senior	2		clothier?	097
John	Welles			2+4, NM	shoemaker	098
Jonathan	Harmer			1+3	clothier	097
John	Chapman		3	2+4, NM	cordwainer	099
Anselme	Parke				clothworker	157
Richard	More		2		cordwainer	104

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1675 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Richard	Cornwell				clothier?	167
John	Vaysey		2		broadweaver	108
William	Gabb	senior	3		yeoman?	109
Nicolas	Daingerfield		4		yeoman	110

1676: resiant list.⁷³⁸

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Mill		6		clothier/ gent	032
Hendry	Beard	senior	1		yeoman	041
Samuell	Beard		2		clothier Mr	043
Hendry	Beard	junior	2	1+3	yeoman	041
Richard	Beard		1	1+3	yeoman	027
Giels	Kery		2		weaver?	048
William	Kery			1, TRS	weaver?	048
Samuell	Kery			1, TRS	weaver?	048
Thomas	Blainch				broadweaver	028
Daniell	Smith		1		cordwainer?	045
William	Gabbe		3		yeoman?	109
John	Wood		2		husbandman?	109
Nickolas	Dangerfild	senior	4		yeoman	110
Nickolas	Dangerfild	junior	5	1+3	clothier	110
Stephen	Dangerfild		4		broadweaver	112
John	Vaisey		2		broadweaver	108
Thomas	Smith		4	1	weaver?	108
William	Clarke	senior	2		broadweaver	117S
John	Clarke		6		broadweaver	117S
William	Clarke	junior	5		weaver?	117S
Edward	Harmer		2	2?	labourer	117C
Jasper	Harmer		2		weaver?	222
William	Harmer		5	1+3	weaver?	222
John	Gabb		5		labourer	112
William	Gabb		5		weaver husbandman	112
Hendry	Stratford		2	2+4	weaver?	112
John	Stratford			1+3	weaver?	112
Daniell	Ogsburne		2		cordwainer?	108
Edward	Vaisey		2		broadweaver	108
Tobit	Frisall			2+4	broadweaver	169
William	Pegler		3	1+3	clothworker?	169
Richard	Cornwell				clothier?	167
John	Cornwell		3	1+3, TRS	clothier?	167
Richard	Pegler		3		weaver?	164 (A)
Samuell	Ball		3		clothworker yeoman	164 (A)
Stephen	Fouler		2		clothier	106
Nathainell	Fouler		2		clothier?	106
Charles	Hugines				weaver?	106
Richard	More		2		cordwainer	104
John	Hale		1		shoemaker	104
Bartha	Smith				clothier	161
Richard	Clarke				yeoman	161
Charles	Wood			1?	clothworker?	161
Anselme	Parke				clothworker	157
Thomas	Mill		2		broadweaver	157
Richard	Chew				broadweaver	157
Samuell	Guie		1		shoemaker	158 (E)
George	Dangerfild		2		broadweaver	158 (E)
William	Andruess		4		tailor	158 (E)

⁷³⁸ GRO D445/M8: 'parish' deleted for 'our leete', covers western half only.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1676 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Samuell	Cornwell	senior	1		clothier	156
Samuell	Cornwell	junior	2	1+3	clothier	156
John	Cornewell		2	1+3	clothier	156
John	Chapman	senior	3		cordwainer	099
John	Chapman	junior	4		cordwainer?	099
John	Palmer				shoemaker?	099
John	Wels				shoemaker	098
John	Hatheway		2	2	weaver?	098
Nathaniell	Harmer		2		clothier?	097
Johanathan	Harmer				clothier	097
Thomas	Aldrige	senior	2		blacksmith	095
Thomas	Aldrige	junior	3	1, TRS	smith	095
John	Davis		1		servant?	095
Richard	Smith		1		blacksmith?	095
Jon	Hale				blacksmith?	095
William	Aldrige		2		labourer	095
Richard	Knight			2? + 4?, NM	labourer	092
William	Simones				labourer?	092
Thomas	Colier		3		tailor	092
John	Nickoles	junior	2		tailor	092
Richard	Kinge		2		broad/ sergeweaver	090
Stephen	Vaysey	senior	1		butcher	149
Stephen	Vaysey	junior	2	1, TRS	butcher	149
George	Minord		1		weaver?	148
Daniell	Jeliman				broadweaver	147
Richard	Jeliman		1	1?	broadweaver	147
Thomas	Wielday				servant?	147
Samuell	Colwell				broadweaver	146
Daniell	Colwell			1+3	clothier <i>shearman</i>	146
Robert	Colwell			1? + 3?, TRS	broadweaver	146
William	Fouler		7		clothworker?	146
Thomas	Dangerfild		6		weaver?	140
Richard	Frisole		4		labourer?	140
Thomas	Smith		3		clothier	143
Richard	Bale		1		broadweaver yeoman	183
John	Colwell		2		broadweaver	183
William	Dangerfild		10		weaver? yeoman	189
Thomas	Dangerfild		10	1	labourer?	189
John	Cudd				labourer husbandman	200
James	Oggsburn		1		trumpeter	200
William	Andruse	senior	3		clothier	137
William	Andruse	junior	5	1+3, TRS	clothier Mr	137
Samuel	Arundell		1		clothier	136
John	Arundell		2	1	clothier Mr	136
William	Lye	senior	2		yeoman/ miller	079
William	Lye	junior	4	1+3	yeoman	079
William	Andruese		2		clothier	080
Thomas	Clutterboocke		3		clothier	080
Samuell	Roome				clothworker?	080
John	Bale		2		clothier	080
Samuell	Pegler				clothworker?	080
John	Naish				clothier	121
John	Horwood				clothworker?	121
Daniell	More				clothier clothworker	123 (E)
William	More				clothworker?	123 (E)
Thomas	Kinge		2		broadweaver	123 (E)
William	Sandford		4		yeoman/ gentleman	126
Thomas	Knight				labourer?	126
Hendry	Bower				clothier clothworker?	126
William	Blainch				clothworker?	126
Jerimiah	Greene				clothworker?	126

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son, NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1676 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Robert	Williams		1		clothworker?	242
Edward	Snow			2+4	clothworker?	246
Samuell	Snow		1	1+3	shearman	246
Jerimiah	Snow			1+3	clothworker	246
Hendry	Blandford				clothworker?	239
William	Sparrow		2		yeoman	301
Edward	Dangerfild		1		fuller(tucker)/ clothworker	199
James	Clifford		1		labourer?	199
William	Heyward	senior	1		clothier yeoman	249
Thomas	Turner		1		clothier	190
John	Walkley		3		husbandman?	190
Samuell	Ball	senior	2		clothier/ yeoman	188
Samuell	Ball	junior	4		yeoman	188
Richard	Naish				clothier	188
Richard	Prichet				weaver?	196
Richard	Hide		1		labourer	196
Edward	Aldrige				husbandman	194
John	Aldrige		2		clothier/ broadweaver	194
William	Dangerfild		7	1+3	labourer?	194
John	Nickoles		1		clothworker?	193
Samuell	Nickoles			1, TRS	clothworker?	193

1683: resiant list.⁷³⁹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Smyth	gent	1		gentleman	056
Thomas	Harper		1		servant?	056
Thomas	Sturmy				servant?	056
Henry	Cotterell				servant?	056
Stephen	Aldridge				servant?	056
Thomas	Ellis		1		servant?	056
Edmund	Knight				servant	056
John	Bond		1	2+4, NM	clothier	032
William	Price				clothworker?	032
William	Osborne		1		clothworker?	032
Holliday	Knight				clothworker?	032
Samuel	Beard		2		clothier Mr	043
Richard	Beard		1		yeoman	027
Thomas	Blainch				broadweaver	028
Timothy	Blainch			1, TRS	weaver?	028
John	Collings		2		broadweaver	048
Daniel	Smith		1		cordwainer?	045
John	Veysey		2		broadweaver	108
William	Clarke		2		broadweaver	117S
Francis	Batchlor				waggoner	117S
Charles	Hugings				weaver?	117S
William	Mitchell				weaver?	117S
Edward	Harmer		2		labourer	117C
Thomas	Bourne				broadweaver	231
Robert	Jenkins				labourer	231
Richard	Chew				broadweaver	231
Jasper	Harmer		2		weaver?	222
William	Gabb	senior	3		yeoman?	109
William	Gabb	junior	6	1+3, TRS	husbandman?	109
Nicolas	Dangerfield	senior	4		yeoman	110
Nicolas	Dangerfield	junior	5		clothier	110
George	Dangerfield		2	1+3	broadweaver	110
Stephen	Dangerfield		4		broadweaver	112

⁷³⁹ GRO D445/M8.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1683 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Henry	Strictford		2		weaver?	112
John	Strictford				weaver?	112
William	Gabb		5		weaver/ husbandman	112
George	Minett		1	2?	weaver?	169
William	Pegler		3		clothworker?	169
Joseph	Pegler			1+3	clothier broadweaver	169
Daniell	Pegler		2		clothier	169
Richard	Cornwell				clothier?	167
John	Cornwell		3		clothier?	167
John	Nicols	senior	1		clothworker?	117C
John	Nicols	junior	2	1, TRS	tailor	117C
Samuel	Nicolls			1	clothworker?	117C
Edward	Veysey		2		broadweaver	108
Samuel	Vesey		2	1	weaver?	108
Richard	Taylor				labourer?	164 (A)
Samuel	Fowler	gent	2	1+3, TRS	gentleman	106
Nathaniel	Fowler		2		clothier?	106
John	Ball		2		clothier	106
Richard	Moore		2		cordwainer	104
William	Hatheway				weaver?	104
Henry	Field		1	2, NM	shoemaker clerk/ sexton	161
Anselme	Parke				clothworker	157
Samuel	Guye		1		shoemaker	158 (E)
Daniel	Cornwell			1+3	clothier?	156
John	Cornwell		2		clothier	156
Samuel	Cornwell		1		clothier	156
Stephen	Veysey	senior	1		butcher	149
Stephen	Veysey	junior	2		butcher	149
Daniel	Jelliman				broadweaver	147
Richard	Jelliman		1		broadweaver	147
William	Parsley		2		gunsmith	147
Samuell	Collwell				broadweaver	146
Daniel	Colwell				clothier shearman	146
William	Fowler	senior	3	1+3	clothier	146
William	Fowler	junior	7		clothworker?	146
John	Apperly		2		yeoman/ husbandman	142
Samuel	Apperly		1	1	yeoman	142
John	Hall		1	2+4, NM	shoemaker	099
William	Hall		1	1?	shoemaker?	099
John	Wells				shoemaker	098
Roger	Parslo		3	1+3	blacksmith?	098
Johnathan	Harmer				clothier	097
Thomas	Aldridg	senior	2		blacksmith	095
Thomas	Aldridg	junior	3		smith	095
John	Watts				blacksmith?	095
William	Burnwell				blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Collier		3		tailor	092
John	Evans		1		tailor	092
Richard	Knight				labourer	092
Solomon	Rowles		1		broadweaver	092
Richard	King		2		broad/ sergeweaver	090
Thomas	Dangerfield		6		weaver?	140
Thomas	Smith		3		clothier	143
Richard	Ball		1		broadweaver yeoman	183
Stephen	Prichett				weaver	183
John	Cudde				labourer husbandman	200
James	Osborne		1		trumpeter	200
William	Gabb		4	2+4	broadweaver yeoman	199
William	Dangerfield		10		weaver? yeoman	189
William	Hayward	junior	2		yeoman?	189

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1683 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Samuell	Ball	senior	2		clothier yeoman	188
Samuell	Ball	junior	4		yeoman	188
Samuell	Pegler				clothworker?	188
Richard	Prichett				weaver?	196
Richard	Ilide		1		labourer	196
Edward	Aldridg				husbandman	194
John	Aldridg		2		clothier broadweaver	194
William	Dangerfield		7		labourer?	194
Richard	Nash				clothier	188
John	Eliotts	junior	5	2? + 4?	clothier	193
William	Hayward	senior	1		clothier yeoman	249
Thomas	Williams		1		clothier clothworker	249
Thomas	Pireson				servant?	249
John	Gough		2	1+3	clothier	253
John	Price		1		weaver?	253
Thomas	Harmer		6		clothier?	254
Samuell	Arendell		1		clothier	136
John	Arnedell		2		clothier Mr	136
William	Andrews	senior	3		clothier	137
William	Andrews	junior	5		clothier Mr	137
Josiah	Eliotts				servant?	137
Anselm	Jenner		3		clothworker	137
William	Aley		4		yeoman	079
William	Andrews	of Bridgend	2		clothier	080
Giles	Nash	senior	2		clothier	123 (W)
Giles	Nash	junior	4	1+3	clothier Mr Esq	121
John	Warner				clothworker?	123 (E)
Richard	Hoskings				clothworker?	123 (E)
Daniel	More				clothier clothworker	182
Thomas	Browning		2	2? + 4?	clothworker	182
William	Sandford		4		yeoman/ gent	126
Richard	Clutterbuck			2+4, NM	clothier clothworker	246
Edward	Snow				clothworker?	246
Samuel	Snow		1		shearman	246
Jeramiah	Snow				clothworker	246
Samuel	Phillips		1	3	clothier	302
John	King		2	4, NM	clothier	301
Anthony	Merrett		2		husbandman/ carrier waggoner	411
William	Pigott		1		clothier?	414 (W)
William	Mill		6		clothier gent	413 (W)
John	Harmer		5		blacksmith?	413 (E)
Edward	King				clothier	444
Samuel	Barnes				weaver?	449
John	Turner		1		clothier	446
James	Barnfield				servant?	446
John	Hayward		2	2?+4?	gentleman?	446
John	Barnett		1		dyer? yeoman?	467
John	Clarke		5	1+3	yeoman	448
John	Wockly		2		clothworker	466
Peeter	Wockly				clothworker?	466
Giles	Alday		3		shoemaker cordwainer	491
John	Aldey		3	1+3	smith	491
Thomas	Aldey		2	1+3, TRS	shoemaker	491
William	Robins				broadweaver	479
William	Ley	senior	3		clothier	489 (E)
William	Ley	junior	5	1+3, TRS	clothworker shearman	489 (E)
Samuel	Caudle		1		clothworker	476
Morice	Hope				clothworker?	476
Giles	Benett		3		yeoman?	462
William	Benett		3		yeoman/Mr	462

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1683 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Samuel	Ball		3		clothworker yeoman	440
William	Hayward		3		servant?	440
George	Hawkings				servant?	440
Lawrence	Dutton				gentleman?	457
Edward	Thering				servant?	457
Charles	Aldridg		2		broadweaver	402
John	Budding		2		broadweaver	400
Joseph	Perry				broadweaver	371
Benjamin	Fowler			1?	clothier	371
John	Elliotts		3		carpenter	366
James	Elliotts	senior	1		carpenter?	368
James	Elliotts	junior	2	1+3	tailor	368
Daniel	Budding			1+3	weaver?	364
Thomas	Budding		1		broadweaver	364
Thomas	Frier		1	2?	weaver?	324
Daniel	Pegler		2	1+3	clothier	169
Edward	Hatheway		1		husbandman?	104
Morice	Clemens		1		chandler	097
Samuel	Meredith		1		broadweaver	400
James	Clifford		1		labourer?	126
Samuel	Sparrer		1		clothworker?	126
Henry	Beard		2		yeoman	041
Samuel	Hunt				servant?	041
Edward	Fowler		3		broadweaver	146 (E)
Edward	Watkins			1?	clothworker?	239
Thomas	Crew				servant?	301
Richard	Wilkins		1		clothworker?	242
Robert	Collwell				broadweaver	242
Solomon	Horwood				clothworker?	242
Stephen	Fowler		2		clothier	190

1685: resiant list.⁷⁴⁰

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Evt	Occupation	Site
John	Band		1		clothier	032
Henry	Cotterall				servant?	056
John	Matthews				servant?	056
Stephen	Mallett				coachman	056
Samuell	Beard		2		clothier/Mr	043
Richard	Beard		1		yeoman	027
Samuell	Aperly		1		yeoman	027
Thomas	Blanch				broadweaver	028
Timothy	Blanch				weaver?	028
John	Colwell		2		broadweaver	048
John	Sanders			2+4, NM	clothier	041
Daniell	Smith		1		cordwainer?	045
John	Veysey	senior	2		broadweaver	108
John	Veysey	junior	3	1	weaver	108
Thomas	Bourne				broadweaver	231
Robert	Jenkins				labourer	231
Richard	Chew				broadweaver	231
Jasper	Harmer		2		weaver?	222
Henry	Stratford		2		weaver?	112
William	Gabb	husb'dman	5		weaver husbandman	112
Nicholas	Dangerfield		5		clothier	110
George	Dangerfield		2		broadweaver	110

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1685 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Gabb	senior	3		yeoman?	109
William	Gabb	junior	6		husbandman?	109
Toby	Frissall				broadweaver	169
Thomas	Davice				labourer?	169
George	Minat		1		weaver?	169
Daniell	Pegler		2		clothier	169
John	Howell				weaver?	169
William	Clarke		2		broadweaver	117S
Richard	Cornwell				clothier?	167
John	Cornwell		3		clothier?	167
John	Nichols		1		clothworker?	117C
Samuell	Nichols				clothworker?	117C
Samuell	Veysey		2		weaver?	108
Richard	Moore		3		servant?	164 (A)
James	Haesell(wood)				clothworker?	164 (A)
Richard	Taylor				labourer?	164 (A)
Samuell	Ball		3		clothworker yeoman	164 (A)
John	Ball		2		clothier	106
Samuell	Fowler	gent	2		gentleman	106
Nathainell	Fowler		2		clothier?	106
Richard	Frissall		4		labourer?	106
Richard	Moore		2		cordwainer	104
William	Hathway				weaver?	104
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	099
William	Hall		1		shoemaker?	099
John	Wels				shoemaker	098
Roger	Parslo		3		blacksmith?	098
Jonathan	Harmer				clothier	097
Moric	Clements		1		chandler	097
Thomas	Dangerfield		9	2	clothworker?	161
Thomas	Williams		1	2, NM	clothier clothworker	161
Anselme	Parke				clothworker	157
Samuell	Guy	senior	1		shoemaker	158 (E)
Samuell	Cornwell		1		clothier	156
John	Cornwell		2		clothier	156
Samuell	Cornwell	junior	2		clothier	156
Stephen	Veysey	senior	1		butcher	149
Stephen	Veysey	junior	2		butcher	149
Soloman	Roles		1		broadweaver	149
Samuell	Guy	junior	2		broadweaver	148
William	Fowler		7	4	clothworker?	148
Richard	Jeliman		1		broadweaver	147
Richard	Thomas				weaver?	147
Daniell	Colwell				clothier shearman	146
Thomas	Aldridge	senior	2		blacksmith	095
William	Burnell				blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Aldridge	junior	3		smith	095
John	Watts				blacksmith?	095
Edward	Huntly				blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Colier		3		tailor	092
Richard	Knight				labourer	092
William	Parslo		2		gunsmith	090
Richard	King		2		broad/ sergeweaver	090
Edward	Fowler		3		broadweaver	146 (E)
Thomas	Smyth		3		clothier	143
John	Stratford				weaver?	143
John	Aperly		2		yeoman/ husbandman	142
John	Rice		2		husbandman?	142
Francis	Bachelor				waggoner	142

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1685 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Edward	Stephens				servant?	142
William	Gabb	yeoman	4		broadweaver yeoman	199
William	Dangerfield		10		weaver? yeoman	189
John	Cudd				labourer/ husbandman	200
James	Osband		1		trumpeter	200
Henry	Field		1	2+4	shoemaker/ clerk/ sexton	140
William	Hayward	junior	2		yeoman?	189
Richard	Nash				clothier	188
William	Sparrow		2		yeoman	196
Thomas	Sparow		1	1+3	carpenter yeoman	196
Joseph	Sparow			1+3, TRS	labourer?	196
Richard	Sparow			1+3, TRS	labourer?	196
Richard	Prichatt				weaver?	196
John	Aldridge		2		clothier broadweaver	194
Stephen	Fowler		2		clothier	190
John	Eliots	junior	5		clothier	193
William	Hayward	senior	1		clothier yeoman	249
John	Gough		2		clothier	253
William	Closs				servant?	253
Thomas	Harmer		6		clothier?	254
Jeremiah	Snow				clothworker	079
William	Lye	junior	4		yeoman	079
Gyles	Nash	senior	2		clothier	123 (W)
Gyles	Nash	junior	4		clothier Mr Esq	121
John	Warner				clothworker?	123 (E)
Richard	Hoskins				clothworker?	123 (E)
Daniell	Moore				clothier clothworker	182
Thomas	Browning		2		clothworker	182
William	Sandford		4		yeoman/ gent	126
John	Evans		1		tailor	126
Nathaniell	Harmer		3		weaver?	126
Robert	Kent				clothworker?	126
James	Clifford		1		labourer?	126
William	Andrews	senior	3		clothier	137
William	Andrews	junior	5		clothier/Mr	137
John	Andrews		1	1+3	clothier	137
William	Hayward	youngest	3		servant?	137
Samuell	Arndell	senior	1		clothier	136
John	Arndell		2		clothier/Mr	136
Samuell	Arndell	junior	2	1, TRS	clothworker? clothier	136
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	136
Richard	Ball		1		broadweaver yeoman	183
Robert	Ball		3	1	clothworker?	183
Richard	Prichett				weaver?	183
Stephen	Prichett				weaver	183
Daniell	Jeliman			2?	broadweaver	140
Phillip	Wathen		1		weaver?	140
Nathaniell	Aldridge				weaver?	140
James	Tanner				clothworker?	242
Daniell	Wilkins				clothworker?	242
Samuell	Phillips		1		clothier	302
John	King		2		clothier	301
Thomas	Crew				servant?	301
Samuell	Snow		1		shearman	246
Edward	Snow				clothworker?	246
Samuell	Pegler				clothworker?	239
Anthony	Merratt		2		husbandman/ carrier waggoner	411
William	Piggat		1		clothier?	414 (W)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1685 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Mill		6		clothier gent	413 (W)
Nathaniell	Bidle		1		blacksmith?	413 (E)
Edward	Kinn		1		clothier	444
Samuell	Kinn			1+3, TRS	clothier	444
Samuell	Barnes				weaver?	449
John	Turner	junior	2	1+3	clothier	446
John	Hayward		2		gentleman?	446
John	Barnett	senior	1		dyer? yeoman?	467
John	Barnett	junior	2	1+3	yeoman	467
John	Clarke		5		yeoman	448
Thomas	Wilkins		1		servant?	448
Thomas	Bird				labourer	447
William	Hullings		1		labourer?	447
Jasper	Wockly			1?, TRS	clothworker?	466
Petter	Wockly				clothworker?	466
Richard	Wockly			1?, TRS	clothworker?	466
Gyles	Alday		3		shoemaker cordwainer	491
John	Alday		3		smith	491
Thomas	Alday		2		shoemaker	491
William	Lye	senior	3		clothier	489 (E)
William	Lye	junior	5		clothworker shearman	489 (E)
Samuell	Caudle		1		clothworker	476
William	Robins				broadweaver	479
Thomas	Gabb		8	1	weaver	457
Gyles	Bennett		3		yeoman?	462
William	Bennett		3		yeoman/Mr	462
John	Simons				labourer?	462
Anselme	Fowler	gent	3		gentleman	440
Henry	Fowler		3	1+3	gentleman	440
William	Fowler		10	1+3, TRS	gentleman	440
Richard	Nelmes				servant?	440
Jostah	Hulings		1		scribbler?	440
Francis	Hulings		1	1?	scribbler?	440
Charles	Aldridge	senior	2		broadweaver	402
Daniell	Budding				weaver?	402
Charles	Aldridge	jun, mort	3	1, TRS	weaver?	402
Anselme	Jener		3	1+3	clothworker	399
Joseph	Pery				broadweaver	371
John	Eliots	senior	3		carpenter	366
James	Eliots	senior	1		carpenter?	368
James	Eliots	junior	2		tailor	368
Thomas	Frier		1		weaver?	324
Thomas	Buding		1		broadweaver	364
Samuell	Aldridge			1?	weaver?	194
Samuell	Roome				clothworker?	080
James	Haesellwood				clothworker?	080
Edward	Lilly				clothworker?	080
Richard	Iles				carpenter?	056
Thomas	Wildy				servant?	056
Samuel	Meredith		1		broadweaver	400
William	Clarke		5		weaver?	117S
John	Elliotts	junior	6	1+3	carpenter?	366
John	Turner		1		clothier	446
Daniell	Osborne		2		cordwainer?	117S

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1691: resiant list.⁷⁴¹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Selwyn	Esq. with M Bg Glos	3		gentleman	446
Anselm	Fowler	gent	3		gentleman	440
William	Sandford	gent	4		yeoman/ gent	126
William	Mill		6		clothier/ gent	413 (W)
Giles	Bennett		3		yeoman?	462
John	Blanch		1		clothworker?	032
Samuel	Beard		2		clothier Mr	043
William	Hleyward		1		clothier yeoman	249
Stephen	Fowler		2		clothier	190
William	Andrews	senior	3		clothier	137
Edward	Kinn	senior	1		clothier	444
John	Turner	senior	1		clothier	446
Richard	Cornwell				clothier?	167
John	Gough		2		clothier	253
Thomas	Harmer		6		clothier?	254
Giles	Phillips			3	clothier? Mr	301
Giles	Nash	senior	2		clothier	123 (W)
Henry	Beard		2		yeoman	041
William	Andrews	junior	5	2+4	clothier/Mr	048
Robert	Herbert				labourer?	048
John	Apperly		2		yeoman/ husbandman	056
William	Marmont				servant?	056
Oliver	Sheppard				servant?	056
Thomas	Blanch				broadweaver	028
Edward	Hathway		1		husbandman?	027
Daniell	Smith		1		cordwainer?	045
Toby	Fryzell				broadweaver	045
Thomas	Davis				labourer?	045
John	Veysy	senior	2		broadweaver	108
John	Veysy	junior	3		weaver	108
Daniel	Osborne		2		cordwainer?	117S
John	Stratford				weaver?	117S
Richard	Knight				labourer	117S
William	Clerk		5		weaver?	117S
Richard	Jellyman		1		broadweaver	117J
John	Mallett				weaver?	117J
Thomas	Bourne				broadweaver	231
Robert	Jenkins				labourer	231
Richard	Chew				broadweaver	231
Jasper	Harmer		2		weaver?	222
Edward	Fowler		3		broadweaver	222
William	Gabb	senior	3		yeoman?	109
Nicholas	Dangerfield		5		clothier	110
George	Dangerfield		2		broadweaver	110
William	Gabb	med	5		weaver husbandman	112
Henry	Stratford		2		weaver?	112
Stephen	Dangerfield		4		broadweaver	112
Samuell	Veysey		2		weaver?	108
John	Niccholls	senior	1		clothworker?	117C
Samuell	Niccholls				clothworker?	117C
George	Mynett	senior	1		weaver?	169
Joseph	Pegler				clothier broadweaver	169
George	Mynett	junior	2	1, TRS	husbandman?	169
Samuell	Ball		3		clothworker yeoman	164 (A)
Richard	Beard		1		yeoman	164 (A)
Samuell	Apperly		1		yeoman	106

⁷⁴¹ GRO D445/M8.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1691 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Evans		2		weaver?	106
Richard	Moor		2		cordwainer	104
Thomas	Dangerfield		9		clothworker?	161
Edward	Dangerfield		2	1	clothworker?	161
Richard	Fryzzell		4		labourer?	161
Thomas	Williams		1		clothier/ clothworker	161
William	Hathway				weaver?	161
William	Gabb	junior	6		husbandman?	158 (W)
Richard	Gabb		4	1	labourer?	158 (W)
Nathaniel	Gabb			1	labourer?	158 (W)
Samuell	Guy	senior	1		shoemaker	158 (E)
Samuell	Guy	junior	2	1+3, TRS	broadweaver	158 (E)
Henry	Field		1		shoemaker/ clerk/ sexton	158 (E)
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	099
John	Wells				shoemaker	098
Jonathan	Harmer				clothier	097
Daniel	Pegler		2		clothier	156
Maurice	Clements		1		chandler	149
Salloman	Rowles		1		broadweaver	149
William	Fowler		7		clothworker?	148
Robert	Ball		3		clothworker?	148
Thomas	Aldridge		3		smith	095
Samuell	Browne				blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Collier		3		tailor	092
James	Clifford		1		labourer?	092
William	Parslow		2		gunsmith	090
James	Teakle				smith?	090
Jonathan	Harris				innkeeper mercer yeoman	147
Daniell	Collwell				clothier shearman	146
Stephen	Veysy		2		butcher	146 (E)
Thomas	Smith		3		clothier	143
Daniell	Jellyman				broadweaver	140
Richard	Allen				blacksmith?	140
William	Dangerfield		10		weaver? yeoman	189
Timothy	Blanch			2+4	weaver?	189
John	Cud				labourer husbandman	200
Edward	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	199
John	Warner			2+4, NM	clothworker?	199
William	Sparrow	senior	2		yeoman	196
Thomas	Sparrow		1		carpenter yeoman	196
Richard	Nash				clothier	188
Richard	Pritchett				weaver?	196
Stephen	Pritchett			1, TRS	weaver	196
John	Aldridge		2		clothier broadweaver	194
Samuell	Aldridge				weaver?	194
Nathaniell	Fowler		2	1+3	clothier?	190
John	Elhotts		5		clothier	193
Richard	Ball		1		broadweaver yeoman	183
William	Sparrow	junior	3	1	clothier clothworker	301
Samuell	Kinn				clothier	239
Samuell	Snow		1		shearman	246
Jeremiah	Snow				clothworker	246
John	Ball		2	1+3	clothier	242
William	Sandford	junior	6	1+3	clothier? gent/Mr	126
Samuell	Browning		1	1?+3?	clothier?	182
Samuell	Arrundle		1		clothier	136
John	Arrundle		2		clothier/Mr	136
John	Andrews		1		clothier	137
William	Greinnett				clothier?	123 (E)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1691 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Giles	Nash	junior	4		clothier/ Mr/Esq	121
Samuell	Capell				clothworker?	121
Richard	Willis				clothworker?	121
William	Hall		1		shoemaker?	121
William	Lye		4		yeoman	079
John	Niccholls	junior	2		tailor	364
Thomas	Budding		1		broadweaver	364
John	Elliotts	senior	3		carpenter	366
John	Elliotts	junior	6		carpenter?	366
James	Elliotts	senior	1		carpenter?	368
James	Flliotts	junior	2		tailor	368
Anselm	Jenner		3		clothworker	399
Richard	Sparrow				labourer?	399
James	Williams				labourer?	371
John	Rice		2		husbandman?	371
Charles	Aldridge		2		broadweaver	402
Frances	Aldridge		1	1	weaver?	402
John	Budding		2		broadweaver	400
Samuell	Merceddy		1		broadweaver	400
Henry	Fowler		3		gentleman	440
Anselme	Fowler	junior	4	1+3, TRS	gentleman?	440
William	Fowler		10		gentleman	440
William	Bennett		3		yeoman/Mr	462
Nathaniel	Beadle		1		blacksmith?	462
Thomas	Gabb		8		weaver	457
William	Lye	senior	3		clothier	489 (E)
William	Lye	junior	5		clothworker shearman	489 (E)
William	Robbins				broadweaver	479
Thomas	Bird				labourer	479
Giles	Alday	senior	3		shoemaker cordwainer	491
John	Alday		3		smith	491
Thomas	Alday		2		shoemaker	491
Giles	Alday	junior	4	1+3	husbandman?	491
John	Barnett	senior	1		dyer? yeoman?	467
John	Barnett	junior	2		yeoman	467
James	Fowler		3		shearman	447
Thomas	Togwell		1	4, NM	tailor	450
John	Turner	junior	2		clothier	446
Thomas	Arrundle			2? + 4?	clothier	449
William	Peggott		1		clothier?	414 (W)
John	Edwards		1		weaver	414 (W)
Edward	Kinn	junior	2	1+3, TRS	clothier	444
Giles	Field				gentleman?	444
Joseph	Jesser		1		yeoman?	440
John	Harmer		5		blacksmith?	413(E)
Joseph	Perry				broadweaver	371
William	Ven				labourer?	371
Daniell	Budding				weaver?	365
Samuell	Merredith	junior	2	1	weaver?	400
John	Merredith			1, TRS	weaver?	400
John	Jenner		1	1+3, TRS	baker	399
John	Fryer			1?	weaver?	324

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1709: resiant list.⁷⁴²

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Hilton	vicar			vicar	100
William	Sandford	sen.gent	4		yeoman/ gent	126
William	Sandford	jun. gent	6		clothier?/ gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash	Mr, of BE	4	1+3	clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
William	Hallyday		2	2+4	clothier?	080
John	Arundel		2		clothier Mr	079
Giles	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079
Thomas	Elliotts		3		yeoman? Mr	079
John	Manning				servant?	079
John	Apperly	senior	2		yeoman/ husbandman	056
Samuell	Apperly	junior	2	1+3	yeoman/ farmer	056
William	Apperly		2	1+3, TRS	husbandman?	056
Thomas	Lye		2	2	chandler	032
Samuell	Beard		2		clothier Mr	043
Henry	Beard	+one son	2		yeoman	041
Nathaniel	Beard		2	1+3	yeoman/Mr	041
Edward	Hathway		1		husbandman?	027
Charles	Leich				husbandman?	028
William	Andrews	junior	5		clothier Mr	048
Daniell	Smith		1		cordwainer?	045
William	Smith		4	1+3	shoemaker cordwainer	045
Richard	Gellimon		1		broadweaver	117J
John	Edwards		1		weaver	231
Isaac	Edwards			1, TRS	weaver?	231
William	Clark		5		weaver?	117S
William	Gabb	senior	5		weaver husbandman	112
John	Gabb	his son	8	1+3	weaver?	112
John	Vaisey		3		weaver	108
Peter	Russel		1		weaver?	108
Robert	Jenkins				labourer	112
William	Jenkins			1, TRS	labourer?	112
Thomas	Cook				labourer	112
Solomon	Rowles		1		broadweaver	098
Daniel	Rowles		2	1	clothworker	098
John	Aldrigde	junior	3	2? + 4?	weaver?	167
Edward	Webb				weaver?	167
John	Dangerfeild		4		carter	169
Samuell	Wilcox				joiner	169
Henry	Stritford		2		weaver?	222
Samuell	Apperly	senior	1		yeoman	106
Thomas	Dangerfield		7		yeoman?	106
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	104
Thomas	Williams		1		clothier clothworker	161
Samuell	Ball		3		clothworker yeoman	164 (A)
John	Mason		1		weaver?	158 (W)
Henry	Feild		1		shoemaker clerk/ sexton	158 (E)
Edward	Feild			1, TRS	shoemaker cordwainer	158 (E)
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	158 (E)
Samuell	Guy		2		broadweaver	157
Stephen	Vaisey	senior	2		butcher	156
William	Vaisey		5	1+3, TRS	butcher	156
Maurice	Clemens	senior	1		chandler	149
Thomas	Clemens		1	1+3	mercier chandler	149
Thomas	Browning	senior	2		clothworker	148
Samuel	Bayliff				tailor	147
Daniell	Colwell				clothier shearman	146
Thomas	Charudows				chapman/ mercer	146

⁷⁴² GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1709 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Stephens		1		baker	146 (E)
Thomas	Blanch			2	broadweaver	146 (E)
Samuell	Manning				butcher	146 (E)
Samuell	Snow	senior	1		shearman	099
John	Wells				shoemaker	098
Jonathan	Harris				innkeeper/ mercer/ yeoman	097
John	Harris		3	1+3	innkeeper?	097
William	Harris		1	1+3	innkeeper?	097
Nathaniel	Beedle		1		blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Aldrigde		3		smith	095
Henry	Moore		1		blacksmith	095
Thomas	Collyer	senior	3		tailor	092
William	Parslow	senior	2		gunsmith	090
William	Parslow	junior	3	1, TRS	gunsmith?	090
Stephen	Collyer		2		tailor	140
Stephen	Vaisey	junior	3		butcher?	140
Stephen	Merritt				waggoner yeoman/Mr	142
Richard	Frizell		4		labourer?	142
Samuell	Dangerfield	senior	1	2+4	husbandman?	143
William	Gabb		6		husbandman?	140
Joseph	Pegler				clothier broadweaver	136
William	Andrews	senior	3		clothier	137
Richard	Ball		1		broadweaver yeoman	183
John	Ball		4	1, TRS	weaver	183
William	Ball			1, TRS	scribbler	183
John	Church	one servt	2	4?	yeoman?	189
Abraham	Danford			2+4, NM	tailor	199
George	Minott	senior	2		husbandman?	189
Thomas	Sparrow		1		carpenter yeoman	196
William	Sparrow		5	1+3, TRS	carpenter?	196
Richard	Vaisey		2		broadweaver	112
William	Wilkins	senior	1		weaver	110
John	Andrews		1	2? + 4?	clothier	188
Stephen	Fowler	senior	2		clothier	190
John	Aldrigde	senior	2		clothier broadweaver	194
John	Elliotts	sen, of HWE	5		clothier	193
John	Elliotts	junior	12	1+3, TRS	clothworker?	193
Samuell	Keen				clothier	249
Rowland	Prichard				labourer?	253
Thomas	White		1		broadweaver	253
Jonathan	Harmer			1?+3?	clothier	254
John	Ball	widow's son	3	1+3	shearman	242
William	Bird		1		labourer thatcher	242
Giles	Nash		3		clothier	246
George	Dangerfield		2	1+3	broadweaver	123 (E)
John	Gabb		6	2+4	weaver	239
Joseph	Frizell		2		labourer	239
Giles	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	301
Thomas	Phillips			1+3	clothier gent	301
John	Phillips			1+3	clothier? Mr	301
William	Hope				clothier	302
Henry	Turner				clothier	414 (W)
William	Turner		1	1	clothier? Mr	414 (W)
Edward	Keen		1		clothier	444
Thomas	Turner	one servt	2	1+3	clothier	446
John	Clark	senior	5		yeoman	448
John	Clark	junior	8	1? + 3?, TRS	broadweaver	448
Thomas	Toggel	senior	1		tailor	450

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1709 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Toggel	junior	2	1+3, TRS	tailor	450
John	Toggel			1+3	tailor	450
James	Fowler	senior	3		shearman	447
James	Fowler	junior	4	1+3, TRS	shearman?	447
Edward	Fowler		4	1+3	shearman	447
Adam	Truman		1		clothworker/ shearman	447
Jonathan	Bassett			2+4, NM	weaver	479
Samuell	Webb		2		weaver?	476
Daniell	Miles		1		innkeeper Mr	476
John	Alday		3		smith	491
Thomas	Alday		2	3	shoemaker	486
Richard	Smith		2	2, NM	clothworker?	486
Francis	Shorman				labourer?	486
Abraham	Hayward		1		carpenter	466
Richard	Hayward		1	1	carpenter?	466
Solomon	Hopson		1		butcher	477
Thomas	Minott				weaver	477
Samuell	Cawdle		1		clothworker	467
Daniell	Chance		2		clothier gent/Mr	467
William	Bennett	one servt	3		yeoman/Mr	462
Harry	Fowler	gent	3		gentleman	440
Joseph	Jassure		1		yeoman?	440
Samuell	Jassure		2	1, TRS	yeoman	440
Thomas	Smith	senior	4	2	weaver?	402
Thomas	Smith	junior	5	1?, TRS	weaver?	402
Samuell	Nickolds				clothworker?	117C
Samuell	Maredeth	senior	1		broadweaver	400
Samuell	Maredeth	junior	2		weaver?	400
John	Maredeth				weaver?	400
Giles	Tripling		1		weaver?	400
Giles	Dimmock		1	2+4, NM	clothier?	399
Ansel	Jenner	senior	3	1+3	clothworker	324
Ansel	Jenner	junior	4	1+3	clothworker?	324
James	Williams				labourer?	371
John	Elliotts	of Westrip	6		carpenter?	366
Daniell	Budding				weaver?	365
William	Budding			1+3	weaver?	365
John	Nickolds		2		tailor	364
Thomas	Nickolds			1, TRS	tailor?	364
William	Wilkins	of Westrip	2		labourer yeoman	364
John	Brown		2		labourer?	364
Francis	Lewis				weaver?	323
William	Lye		3		clothier	489 (E)
Samuell	Hawkins			2+4, NM	shearman?	489 (E)
Philip	Morsley		1	4, NM	carpenter	477
William	Adams			2, NM	tailor	161
Thomas	Cossum		1	2+4, NM	labourer husbandman	099
Joseph	Organ				tailor?	147
William	Wilkins	Mr servt	3		servant	146
John	Rise	WH servt	3		servant/ yeoman	080
Joseph	Drinkwater	vicar man			servant	100
James	Vaisey				shearman	188
William	Bradfoord				labourer?	188
William	Brewer				labourer?	188
George	Minott	junior	3	1, TRS	labourer?	189
Daniell	Osborn		3	1+3	shearman	200
William	Buckell				labourer?	189
John	Jenner		2	1+3, TRS	tailor	324
Thomas	Roome				labourer?	190

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1709 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Apperly	junior	3	1+3, TRS	husbandman?	056
Thomas	Evans		2		shoemaker/ cordwainer	045
Samuell	Snow	junior	2		servant?	099
Thomas	Browing	junior	3		clothworker?	157
James	Clifford		2		clothworker?	079
Thomas	Birt				labourer	479
Thomas	Honesty				servant?	479
Stephen	Fowler	junior	3	1+3	clothworker?	190

1714: resiant list.⁷⁴³

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
<i>William</i>	Sandford	Mr, gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash	senior	4		clothier Mr Esq	123 (W)
Gorge	Dangerfeld		2		broadweaver	123 (E)
John	Arundell		2		clothier Mr	079
Giles	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robard	Ball		5	1+3	clothworker	242
Daneucll	Rouless		2		clothworker	080
Joseph	Pagler				clothier broadweaver	136
John	Apperly	senior	2		yeoman/ husbandman	183
John	Apperly	junior	3	1, TRS	husbandman?	183
Edward	Apperly			1, TRS	servant?	183
Samuell	Apperly	senior	1	1+3	yeoman	056
Samuell	Apperly	junior	2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Thomas	Andrews		1	1+3	yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
John	Welles				shoemaker	098
Thomas	Cosham		1		labourer husbandman	099
William	Adams				tailor	161
Richard	Ball	senior	1		broadweaver yeoman	158 (W)
Richard	Ball	junior	2	1, TRS	scribbler?	158 (W)
William	Ball			1, TRS	scribbler	158 (W)
Richard	Coll		1	2+4, NM	shearman	104
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	104
Samuell	Dangerfeld		1		husbandman?	157
Maurices	Clemens		1		chandler	149
Thomas	Clemens		1		mercier chandler	149
Stephen	Vaisey	senior	2		butcher	156
Stephen	Vaisey	junior	3	1+3, TRS	butcher?	156
Thomas	Vaisey		5	1+3, TRS	butcher?	156
Stephen	Collyer		2	1+3	tailor	092
Thomas	Friear		2		yeoman	147
William	Parslow		2		gunsmith	090
Daniell	Collwell				clothier shearman	146
Thomas	Caruthers				chapman/ mercer	146
Thomas	Humpearss		1	2+4, NM	clothier	146
William	Willkins		3		servant	146
John	Stepins		1		baker	146 (E)
Samuel	Webb		2		weaver?	143
James	Alenn			1?	blacksmith	140
Gorge	Minnat	senior	2		husbandman?	189
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
Daniell	Hopen		2		yeoman	189

⁷⁴³ GRO D445/M9: name in italics supplied by inference.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1714 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Andrews		1		clothier	188
John	Aldrigde		3	1	weaver?	194
Lefory	Woodman			1?	clothier?	249
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
Thomas	White		1		broadweaver	253
Jonathan	Harmer				clothier	254
Giles	Phillips			3	clothier?/Mr	246
Thomas	Phillips				clothier gent	301
John	Phillips				clothier? Mr	301
John	Dangerfeld	senior	3		broadweaver	167
John	Edwardes		1		weaver	231
Richard	Geleman		1		broadweaver	117J
John	Dangerfeld	junior	4		carter	169
Henry	Fowler	gent	3		gentleman	440
Joseph	Gessear		1		yeoman?	440
Samuell	Gessear		2		yeoman	440
William	Benneat		3		yeoman/Mr	462
James	Chapman			1? + 3?	carpenter	463
Ancell	Jenner	senior	3		clothworker	324
Ansem	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	324
John	Jenner		2		tailor	324
John	Nickoles		2		tailor	364
Daniell	Budding				weaver?	365
John	Elliott		6		carpenter?	366
John	Nibleat		2	4, NM	clothworker?	371
Abraham	Hayward		1		carpenter	477
Philip	Morsly		1		carpenter	477
Samuell	Hawkins				shearman?	489 (E)
Thomas	Sparrow		1		carpenter yeoman	196
Richard	Smith		2		clothworker?	486
Daniell	Miles		1		innkeeper Mr	476
Daniell	Chance		2		clothier gent/Mr	467
John	Clark		5		yeoman	448
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
Richard	Turner			1+3, TRS	clothier?	446
Thomas	King		2		broadweaver	449
Hinery	Moore		1		blacksmith	413 (E)
William	Turner		1		clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
Stephen	Merett				waggoner yeoman/Mr	413 (W)
Richard	Merett		1	1+3	gentleman/Mr	411
William	Apprely		2		husbandman?	056
John	Garener		3		baker	479
Gorge	Mieneat	junior	3		labourer?	189
Nathaniel	Bard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Henery	Feld	senior	1		shoemaker clerk/ sexton	158 (E)
John	Feld			1, TRS	labourer?	158 (E)
Edward	Feld				shoemaker cordwainer	158 (E)
John	Feld				labourer?	158 (E)
Daniell	Osbon	senior	3		shearman	200
Daniell	Osbon	junior	4	1+3	cordwainer	200
John	Haress		3		innkeeper?	097
William	Flid				labourer?	097
Edward	Hathey	senior	1		husbandman?	027
Edward	Hathey	junior	2	1, TRS	weaver?	027
William	Burd		1		labourer thatcher	095
Francess	Luess				weaver?	323
William	Beard		3		labourer	366
William	Minett				clothworker?	411
Thomas	Cumock				weaver?	108

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1714 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
James	Craft				husbandman?	028
Jonathan	Harris				innkeeper/ mercer yeoman	097
John	Rice		3		servant/ yeoman	080
Samuel	Wilcox			2	joiner	157
George	Wilcox			1?, TRS	joiner?	157
John	Arundell	junior	3	1+3	clothworker?	079
Thomas	Togwell		2	4	tailor	473
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Symon	Michele				servant?	193
John	Luess			1?	weaver	323
William	Pagler		3		clothworker?	413 (E)
Samuel	Gey		2		broadweaver	137

1715: resiant list.⁷⁴⁴

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Hilton	vicar			vicar	100
William	Sandford	gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash		4		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123(W)
John	Arundell		2		clothier/Mr	079
Nathaniell	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Henry	Beard		2	1+3	yeoman	043
William	Andrews		5		clothier Mr	048
Thomas	Curnock				weaver?	108
Stephen	Vaizey		2		butcher	156
Jonathan	Harmer				clothier	254
Maurice	Clements		1		chandler	149
Stephen	Collier		2		tailor	092
William	Parslow		2		gunsmith	090
Danill	Colwell				clothier shearmen	146
Thomas	Humphris		1		clothier	146
Thomas	Carruthers				chapman/ mercer	146
Samuell	Apperly	junior	3	1	labourer	183
James	Allin				blacksmith	140
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
Daniell	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
John	Andrews		1		clothier	188
Thomas	Sparrow	senior	1		carpenter yeoman	196
Stephen	Fowler		2		clothier	190
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
Lefero	Woodman				clothier?	249
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
John	Arundell	junior	3		clothworker?	079
Samuell	Apperly	senior	1		yeoman	056
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Giles	Phillipps				clothier?/Mr	246
Thomas	Phillipps				clothier gent	301
John	Phillipps				clothier?/Mr	301
Giles	Nash	junior	3		clothier	302
Thomas	White		1		broadweaver	253
Stephen	Merrett				waggoner yeoman/Mr	413 (W)
Richard	Merrett		1		gentleman/Mr	411
William	Turner		1		clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
Samuell	Hawker				clothworker?	413 (E)

⁷⁴⁴ GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1715 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Churches		2		yeoman?	444
Thomas	King		2		broadweaver	449
John	Apperly		3		husbandman?	449
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
Daniell	Chance		2		clothier/ gent/Mr	467
Francis	Shorman				labourer?	486
Samuell	Butt		1		clothworker?	486
Thomas	Togall		2		tailor	473
John	Togall				tailor	450
Daniell	Miles		1		innkeeper Mr	476
Henry	Moore		1		blacksmith	476
James	Fowler	junior	4		shearman?	447
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
Abraham	Hayward		1		carpenter	477
Richard	Smyth		2		clothworker?	486
William	Bennett		3		yeoman/Mr	462
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Joseph	Jesser		1		yeoman?	440
Samuell	Jesser		2		yeoman	440
Thomas	Smyth		5		weaver?	402
John	Smyth		1	1, TRS	weaver?	402
Charles	Fowler			3	clothier?	400
Anselm	Jenner	senior	3		clothworker	324
John	Jenner		2		tailor	324
John	Niblett		2		clothworker?	371
Richard	Cole		2	2+4	clothworker	399
Nathaniel	Cole			2+4	clothier	399
John	Elliotts		6		carpenter?	366
William	Beard		3		labourer	366
Thomas	Elliotts		3	1+3	yeoman?/Mr	368
Daniell	Budding				weaver?	365
William	Taynten				weaver?	117J
Richard	Jelliman		1		broadweaver	117J
John	Edwards		1		weaver	231
William	Clark		5		weaver?	117S
Richard	Russell		1	2, NM	labourer	117S
John	Mason		1		weaver?	112
Richard	Ball		2	3	scribbler?	112
William	Jenkins				labourer?	112
Daniell	Vaizey			1	broadweaver	108
John	Daingerfield	junior	4		carter	169
Samuell	Phillipps		2		clothier?	169
John	Gabb		6	1+3	weaver	109
William	Wilkins		1		weaver	110
Richard	Wilkins		2	1	labourer	110
Thomas	Daingerfield		7		yeoman?	106
William	Adams				tailor	161
Thomas	Croome		1		weaver yeoman	161
Henry	Field		1		shoemaker clerk/ sexton	158 (E)
Samuell	Willcox				joiner	157
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	104
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
Georg	Wilcox				joiner?	157
Samuell	Dangerfield		1		husbandman?	157
Stephen	Vaizey	junior	3		butcher?	156
Samuell	Vaizey		3	1+3, TRS	butcher	156
Thomas	Frier		2		yeoman	147
Nathaniel	Bidle		1		blacksmith?	095

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1715 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Burd		1		labourer thatcher	095
Thomas	Clements		1		mercier/ Chandler	149
John	Stephens		1		baker	146 (E)
Samuell	Webb		2		weaver?	143
William	Ball				scribbler	142
Samuell	Maning				butcher	183
Edward	Hathaway	junior	2		weaver?	183
Daniell	Osborne	senior	3		shearman	200
Daniell	Osborne	junior	4		cordwainer	200
Richard	Holland				clothworker?	200
Georg	Minard	senior	2		husbandman?	189
Georg	Minard	junior	3		labourer?	189
Thomas	Sparrow	junior	2	1+3, TRS	carpenter?	196
Robert	Lawrence		1	2?	shoemaker?	196
Thomas	Parry				tailor	196
Edward	Field				shoemaker/ cordwainer	196
James	Soakam				labourer?	027
Edward	Hathaway	senior	1		husbandman?	027
James	Croft				husbandman?	028
William	Smyth		4		shoemaker/ cordwainer	045
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	045
Thomas	Evens		2		shoemaker cordwainer	045
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	032
William	Loyd				clothworker?	032
Giles	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079
Daniell	Rowles		2		clothworker	080
Richard	Turner				clothier?	123 (E)
Joseph	Pegler				clothier broadweaver	136
Samuell	Guy		2		broadweaver	137
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
John	Wells				shoemaker	098
Thomas	Cossam		1		labourer husbandman	099
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
Christopher	Nixen		1		weaver	222
John	Dangerfield	senior	3		broadweaver	167
William	Stephens		2		labourer	302
John	Elliotts	junior	7	1+3	carpenter yeoman	193
Simon	Merell				servant?	193
Thomas	Webb		1		servant	056
Phillip	Mosley		1		carpenter	477
Samuell	Hawkins				shearman?	489 (E)
John	Harris		3		innkeeper?	097
Adam	Trewman		1		clothworker shearman	447
Thomas	Gabb		8		weaver	457
John	Banks				husbandman?	457
Francis	Lewis				weaver?	323
John	Lewis				weaver	323
John	Rice	junior	3		servant/ yeoman	080
William	Pegler	senior	3		clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Pegler	junior	5	1, TRS	clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Minard				clothworker?	411
Daniell	Jenner		2	1+3, TRS	clothworker?	324
Thomas	Pritchard				clothworker?	364
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
Henry	Field	junior	2		shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Ball			1, TRS	scribbler?	158 (W)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1716: resiant list.⁷⁴⁵

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sanford	gent	6		clothier?/ gent/Mr	126
Gilles	Nash	senior	4		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
John	Arndul	senior	2		clothier Mr	079
John	Arndul	junior	3		clothworker?	079
Gilles	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079
Richard	Turner				clothier?	123 (E)
Anselm	Jenor	junior	4		clothworker?	032
Gilles	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	246
Thomas	Phillips				clothier gent	301
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	301
Gilles	Nash	junior	3		clothier	302
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
William	Stephens		2		labourer	302
Jonathan	Harmer				clothier	254
Thomas	White		1		broadweaver	253
Levi	Woodman				clothier?	249
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
John	Aldridg		3		weaver?	194
John	Andrews		1		clothier	188
Thomas	Sparow	senior	1		carpenter/ yeoman	196
Thomas	Sparow	junior	2		carpenter?	196
Edward	Feild				shoemaker cordwainer	196
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
Geog	Minot	senior	2		husbandman?	189
Georg	Minot	junior	3		labourer?	189
Jeames	Allin				blacksmith	140
Samuel	Aperly	junior	3		labourer	183
Samuel	Maning				butcher	183
Joseph	Pegler				clothier broadweaver	136
John	Feild				labourer?	142
Samuel	Web		2		weaver?	143
John	Stephens		1		baker	146 (E)
Thomas	Umphres		1		clothier	146
William	Parslow		2		gunsmith	090
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	090
William	Adams				tailor	092
Thomas	Room				labourer?	092
Thomas	Pary			2, NM	tailor	092
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
William	Bird		1		labourer thatcher	095
Nathaniel	Bidle	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
Nathaniel	Bidle	junior	2	1, TRS	blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Carithers				chapman/ mercer	149
Stephen	Vaysey	senior	2		butcher	156
Stephen	Vaysey	junior	3		butcher?	156
Samuel	Vaysey		3		butcher	156
Daniel	Routes		2		clothworker	098
John	Wells				shoemaker	098
Thomas	Cosam		1		labourer/ husbandman	099
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	104
Richard	Cole	senior	1		shearman	104
Samuel	Dangerfeild		1		husbandman?	157
Samuel	Willcoks				joiner	157
George	Willcoks				joiner?	157
Henery	Feild		2		shoemaker?	158 (E)

⁷⁴⁵ GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1716 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Croom		1		weaver/ yeoman	161
Thomas	Haris		2		clothier?	106
John	Horsam				labourer?	108
William	Wilkins	senior	1		weaver	110
William	Jenkins				labourer?	112
John	Mason		1		weaver?	112
Richard	Ball		2		scribbler?	112
Thomas	Cook				labourer	112
Edward	Hathway	junior	2		weaver?	222
Henery	Nickson			1	weaver	222
John	Dangerfeild	junior	4		carter	169
Samuel	Phillips		2		clothier?	169
Stephen	Colier		2		tailor	167
John	Dangerfeild	senior	3		broadweaver	167
Daniel	Osborn	senior	3		shearman	117C
Samuel	Nickols				clothworker?	117C
Richard	Jeluman		1		broadweaver	117J
John	Edwards		1		weaver	231
Richard	Rusel		1		labourer	117S
Daniel	Osborn	junior	4	1	cordwainer	117S
Richard	Beard		2	1+3	gentleman?/Mr	043
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Edward	Hathway	senior	1		husbandman?	027
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	045
William	Smith		4		shoemaker cordwainer	045
Thomas	Evens		2		shoemaker cordwainer	045
John	Lewis				weaver	323
Daniel	Budding				weaver?	365
Thomas	Eliot		3		yeoman? Mr	368
John	Elliot		6		carpenter?	366
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
William	Beard		3		labourer	371
Anselm	Jenor	senior	3		clothworker	324
John	Jenor		2		tailor	324
Richard	Cole	junior	2		clothworker	399
Nathaniel	Cole				clothier	399
Charls	Fowler				clothier?	400
Maurice	Clements		1	4	chandler	402
William	Bennete		3		yeoman/Mr	462
Joseph	Jesor		1		yeoman?	440
Samuel	Jesor		2		yeoman	440
Jeams	Chapman				carpenter	463
William	Wilkins	junior	2		labourer yeoman	364
Samuell	Hawkins				shearman?	489 (E)
John	Garner		3		baker	479
Richard	Smith		2		clothworker?	486
Daniel	Milles		1		innkeeper Mr	476
Abraham	Hayward		1		carpenter	477
Richard	Hayward		1	1+3	carpenter?	477
Phillip	Mosley		1		carpenter	477
Henery	Moore		1		blacksmith	486
Daniell	Chanse		2		clothier gent/Mr	467
Thomas	Todell		2		tailor	473
John	Togell				tailor	450
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
Thomas	King		2		broadweaver	449
Samuell	Hawker				clothworker?	413 (E)
John	Church		2		yeoman?	444

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1716 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Turner		1		clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
Richard	Merit		1		gentleman/Mr	411
Samuell	Aperly	senior	1		yeoman	056
Fransis	Lewis				weaver?	323
Samuell	Guie		2		broadweaver	440
William	Pegler	senior	3		clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Pegler	junior	5		clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Minot				clothworker?	413 (E)

1717: resiant list.⁷⁴⁶

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford	gent	6		clothier?/ gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash	sen, gent	4		clothier/ Mr Esq	123 (W)
John	Arrundle	senior	2		clothier/Mr	079
John	Arrundle	junior	3		clothworker?	079
Giles	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079
Richard	Turner				clothier?	123 (E)
Anselm	Jenner	senior	4		clothworker?	032
Giles	Phillips				clothier? Mr	246
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	301
Thomas	Phillips				clothier gent	301
Giles	Nash	junior	3		clothier	302
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
William	Stephens		2		labourer	302
Jonathan	Harmer				clothier	254
Thomas	White		1		broadweaver	253
Lefray	Woodman				clothier?	249
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
John	Andrews	senior	1		clothier	188
John	Andrews	junior	2	1+3	gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
Thomas	Sparrow	senior	1		carpenter yeoman	196
Thomas	Sparrow	junior	2		carpenter?	196
Edward	Feild				shoemaker cordwainer	196
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
George	Minett		2		husbandman?	189
James	Aling				blacksmith	140
Samuell	Apperly	junior	3		labourer	183
Samuell	Maning				butcher	183
Joseph	Pegler				clothier broadweaver	136
John	Feild				labourer?	142
Samuell	Webb		2		weaver?	143
John	Stephens		1		baker	146 (E)
Thomas	Humphris		1		clothier	146
William	Parslow		2		gunsmith	090
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	090
William	Adams				tailor	092
Thomas	Parry				tailor	092
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
William	Burde		1		labourer thatcher	095
Nathaniell	Beadle	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
Nathaniell	Beadle	junior	2		blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Carruthers				chapman/ mercer	149

⁷⁴⁶ GRO D445/M9: styles in italics apparent error for namesakes.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1717 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Stephen	Vaisey	senior	2		butcher	156
Thomas	Veisey		5		butcher?	156
Samuell	Veisey		3		butcher	156
Daniell	Rowles		2		clothworker	098
John	Wells				shoemaker	098
Thomas	Cossam		1		labourer/ husbandman	099
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	104
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
Samuell	Wilcox				joiner	157
George	Wilcox				joiner?	157
Henry	Feild		2		shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Croome		1		weaver yeoman	161
Thomas	Harris		2		clothier?	106
John	Selly				husbandman?	108
John	Hobby			2	labourer?	108
William	Wilkings		1		weaver	110
William	Jenckings				labourer?	112
John	Mason		1		weaver?	112
Thomas	Cook				labourer	112
Edward	Hathway	junior	2		weaver?	222
Henry	Nickson				weaver	222
John	Daingerfeild	junior	4		carter	169
Stephen	Collier		2		tailor	167
John	Daingerfeild	senior	3		broadweaver	167
Daniell	Osbourm	senior	3		shearman	117C
Samuell	Nickols				clothworker?	117C
John	Edwards		1		weaver	231
Richard	Russell		1		labourer	117S
Daniell	Osbourm	junior	4		cordwainer	117S
Richard	Beard		2		gentleman?/Mr	043
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Edward	Hathaway		1		husbandman?	027
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	045
William	Smith		4		shoemaker cordwainer	045
Thomas	Evens		2		shoemaker cordwainer	045
John	Lewis				weaver	323
Daniell	Buding				weaver?	365
Thomas	Eliots		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
John	Eliots		6		carpenter?	366
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
William	Beard		3		labourer	371
Anselm	Jenner	<i>jun altered to sen</i>	3		clothworker	324
John	Jenner		2		tailor	324
Richard	Cole	junior	2		clothworker	399
Nathaniell	Cole				clothier	399
Charles	Fowler				clothier?	400
Maurice	Clements		1		chandler	402
William	Bennett		3		yeoman/Mr	462
Joseph	Jesser		1		yeoman?	440
Samuell	Jesser		2		yeoman	440
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
William	Wilkings	junior	2		labourer yeoman	364
Samuell	Hawkings				shearman?	489 (E)
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
Richard	Smith		2		clothworker?	486
Daniell	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Abraham	Hayward		1		carpenter	477

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1717 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Richard	Hayward		1		carpenter?	477
Phillip	Mosely		1		carpenter	477
Henry	Moore		1		blacksmith	486
Daniell	Chance		2		clothier gent/Mr	467
Thomas	Togall		2		tailor	473
John	Togall				tailor	450
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
Thomas	King		2		broadweaver	449
Samuell	Hawker				clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Turner		1		clothier? Mr	414 (W)
Richard	Merrett		1		gentleman/Mr	411
Samuell	Apperly		2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Francis	Lewis				weaver?	323
Samuell	Guy		2		broadweaver	440
William	Pegler	senior	3		clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Pegler	junior	5		clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Feild				labourer?	413 (E)
William	Clark		6		architect/ builder	027
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
Thomas	Davyes				labourer?	045

1718: resiant list.⁷⁴⁷

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford	gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash	gent	4		clothier Mr/Esq	123 (W)
John	Arundle	senior	2		clothier/Mr	079
John	Arundle	junior	3		clothworker?	079
Giles	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079
Richard	Turner				clothier?	123 (E)
Anslern	Jenner		4		clothworker?	032
Giles	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	246
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	301
Thomas	Phillips				clothier gent	301
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Giles	Nash	junior	3		clothier	302
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	302
William	Stephens		2		labourer	302
Jonathan	Harmer				clothier	254
Thomas	White		1		broadweaver	253
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
John	Andrews	senior	1		clothier	188
John	Andrews	junior	2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
Thomas	Sparrow	senior	1		carpenter yeoman	196
Thomas	Sparrow	junior	2		carpenter?	196
Edward	Feild				shoemaker cordwainer	196
Daniell	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
Gorge	Minett		2		husbandman?	189
James	Alling				blacksmith	140
Samuell	Aperly	senior	1	1	yeoman	183
John	Feilde				labourer?	142
Samuell	Webb		2		weaver?	143
John	Webb			1	weaver?	143
John	Stephens	senior	1		baker	146 (E)

⁷⁴⁷ GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1718 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Humphreis		1		clothier	146
William	Parslow		2		gunsmith	090
Thomas	Parslow				tailor/ gunsmith	090
William	Adams				tailor	092
Thomas	Frier		2		yeoman	147
William	Burde		1		labourer/ thatcher	095
Nathaniel	Beadle	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
Nathaniel	Beadle	junior	2		blacksmith?	095
Jonathan	Gagg				gentleman?/Mr	148
Thomas	Ceoruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Stepeln	Veisey	senior	2		butcher	156
Thomas	Veisey		5		butcher?	156
Samuell	Veisey		3		butcher	156
Daniell	Veisey				broadweaver	156
John	Wells				shoemaker	098
Thomas	Cossam		1		labourer husbandman	099
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	104
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
Samuell	Willocx				joiner	157
Gorge	Willocx				joiner?	157
Henry	Feild		2		shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Crome		1		weaver/ yeoman	161
Thomas	Harris		2		clothier?	106
John	Sellye				husbandman?	108
John	Hobby				labourer?	108
William	Wilkings		1		weaver	110
William	Jenkings				labourer?	112
John	Masone		1		weaver?	112
Thomas	Cooke				labourer	112
Edward	Hathay	junior	2		weaver?	222
Henry	Nickson				weaver	222
John	Daingerfeild	junior	4		carter	169
Stephen	Colier		2		tailor	167
John	Daingerfeild	senior	3		broadweaver	167
Daniell	Osbon	senior	3		shearman	117C
Samuell	Nicholes				clothworker?	117C
John	Edwerdes	senior	1		weaver	231
John	Edwerdes	junior	2	1	weaver?	231
Richard	Rusell		1		labourer	117S
Daniell	Osbon	junior	4		cordwainer	117S
Richard	Bard		2		gentleman? Mr	043
Nathaniell	Bard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Edward	Hatheway	senior	1		husbandman?	027
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	045
William	Smith		4		shoemaker cordwainer	045
Thomas	Evens		2		shoemaker cordwainer	045
John	Lewes				weaver	323
Daniell	Budeing				weaver?	365
Thomas	Eliots		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
Anslom	Jenner		3		clothworker	324
John	Jenner		2		tailor	324
Richard	Cole	junior	2		clothworker	399
Nathaniel	Cole				clothier	399
Charles	Fowler				clothier?	400
Morris	Clemmens		1		chandler	402
William	Bennet		3		yeoman/Mr	462
Joseph	Jesser	senior	1		yeoman?	440

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1718 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Samuell	Jesser		2		yeoman	440
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
William	Wilkinges		2		labourer yeoman	364
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
Richard	Smith		2		clothworker?	486
Daniell	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Richard	Haywerd		1		carpenter?	477
Phillip	Mosley		1		carpenter	477
Daniell	Chance		2		clothier/ gent/Mr	467
Thomas	Togewell		2		tailor	473
John	Togewell				tailor	450
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
Thomas	King		2		broadweaver	449
William	Turner		1		clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
Richard	Merret		1		gentleman/Mr	411
Samuell	Aperly		2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Samuell	Guy		2		broadweaver	440
William	Pegler	senior	3		clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Pegler	junior	5		clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Feild				labourer?	413 (E)
William	Clarck		6		architect/ builder	027
Samuell	Hawker				clothworker?	413 (E)
John	Aperly		3		husbandman?	449
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	182
Josiah	Jenner		2		clothier?	028
John	Bankes				husbandman?	457
John	Pridey				clothworker?	466
John	Cadell		2	1+3	clothworker?	467

1719: resiant list, 748

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford	gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash	gent	4		clothier Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Nathaniel	Poole	gent	1		gentleman	080
John	Arrundell	senior	2		clothier Mr	079
John	Arrundle	junior	3		clothworker?	079
Giles	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079
Anselm	Jenner	senior	3		clothworker	324
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	490
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Thomas	Phillipps				clothier gent	301
John	Phillipps				clothier?/Mr	301
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	302
William	Stephens		2		labourer	302
Jonathan	Harmer				clothier	254
Thomas	White		1		broadweaver	253
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
John	Andrews	senior	1		clothier	188
John	Andrews	junior	2		gent/ Esq/Mr	188
Edward	Feild				shoemaker cordwainer	196
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1719 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
George	Minett		2		husbandman?	189
James	Alling				blacksmith	140
Samuel	Apperley	senior	1		yeoman	183
Samuel	Apperley	junior	3		labourer	183
John	Feild				labourer?	142
John	Webb				weaver?	143
John	Stephens	senior	1		baker	146 (E)
John	Stephens	junior	3	1?, TRS	baker?	146 (E)
Thomas	Humphries		1		clothier	146
William	Parslow		2		gunsmith	090
Thomas	Parslow				tailor/ gunsmith	090
William	Adams				tailor	092
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
William	Bird		1		labourer & blacksmith	095
Nathaniel	Beadle	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
Nathaniel	Beadle	junior	2		blacksmith?	095
Jonathan	Gagg				gentleman?/Mr	148
Thomas	Carruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Stephen	Veisey	senior	2		butcher	156
Thomas	Veisey		5		butcher?	156
Samuel	Veisey		3		butcher	156
Daniel	Rowles		2		clothworker	098
John	Wells				shoemaker	098
Thomas	Cossam		1		labourer husbandman	099
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	104
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
Samuell	Wilcox				joiner	157
Henry	Feild	junior	2		shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Croome		1		weaver yeoman	161
Thomas	Harris		2		clothier?	106
John	Selly				husbandman?	108
John	Hobby				labourer?	108
William	Wilkins		1		weaver	110
William	Jenkings				labourer?	112
John	Mason		1		weaver?	112
Thomas	Cook				labourer	112
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	222
Henry	Nickson				weaver	222
John	Dangerfield	senior	3		broadweaver	167
Stephen	Colier		2		tailor	167
John	Dangerfield	junior	4		carter	169
Daniel	Osborne	senior	3		shearman	117C
Samuel	Nickols				clothworker?	117C
John	Edwards	senior	1		weaver	231
John	Edwards	junior	2		weaver?	231
Richard	Russell		1		labourer	117S
Daniel	Osborne	junior	4		cordwainer	117S
Richard	Beard		2		gentleman? Mr	043
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	048
William	Smith		4		shoemaker cordwainer	045
Thomas	Evans		2		shoemaker cordwainer	045
John	Lewis				weaver	323
Daniel	Buding				weaver?	365
Thomas	Elliotts		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
John	Niblett		2		clothworker?	371
Richard	Cole		2		clothworker	399
Nathaniel	Cole				clothier	399

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1719 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Charles	Fowler				clothier?	400
Maurice	Clements		1		chandler	402
William	Bennett		3		yeoman/Mr	462
Joseph	Jesser	senior	1		yeoman?	440
Samuel	Guy		2		broadweaver	440
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
John	Gardener		3		baker	479
Richard	Smith		2		clothworker?	486
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper Mr	476
Richard	Heyward		1		carpenter?	477
Phillip	Morsley		1		carpenter	477
Daniel	Chance		2		clothier/ gent/Mr	467
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	473
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
William	Turner		1		clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
John	Apperley		3		husbandman?	449
Richard	Merrett		1		gentleman/Mr	411
William	Pegler	senior	3		clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Pegler	junior	5		clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Feild				labourer?	413 (E)
Samuel	Hawker				clothworker?	413 (E)
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	182
Josiah	Jenner		2		clothier?	028
John	Bankes				husbandman?	457
John	Pridey				clothworker?	466
John	Cadle		2		clothworker?	467
Francis	Shorman				labourer?	486

1720: resiant list.⁷⁴⁹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford	gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash	gent	4		clothier Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Nathaniell	Pool	gent	1		gentleman	080
John	Arundell	senior	2		clothier Mr	079
Anselm	Jenner	senior	3		clothworker	324
Thomas	Phillips				clothier gent	301
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	301
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	302
William	Stephens		2		labourer	302
Thomas	White		1		broadweaver	253
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
John	Andrews		2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	196
Thomas	Sparowe	senior	1		carpenter yeoman	196
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier?/ clerk	182
Samuell	Apperly	senior	1		yeoman	183
Samuell	Apperly	junior	3		labourer	183
Daniell	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
George	Minet		2		husbandman?	189
James	Allen				blacksmith	140

⁷⁴⁹ GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1720 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Webb				weaver?	143
John	Stephens		1		baker	146 (E)
Thomas	Humphrys		1		clothier	146
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
William	Bird		1		labourer/ thatcher	095
Nathaniell	Beadle	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
Nathaniell	Beadle	junior	2		blacksmith?	095
Jonathan	Gagg				gentleman?/Mr	148
Benjamin	Gagg			1?	gentleman?	148
Thomas	Caruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Hawkins	Greening				baker	149
John	Taylor				innkeeper	097
Stephen	Veisey		2		butcher	156
Simon	Veisey		3	1+3, TRS	yeoman	156
Daniell	Rowles		2		clothworker	098
Thomas	Cossam		1		labourer/ husbandman	099
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	104
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
Samuell	Willcox				joiner	157
Henry	Field		2		shoemaker?	158 (E)
John	Ellen			2, NM	shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Croome		1		weaver yeoman	161
Thomas	Harris		2		clothier?	106
John	Selly				husbandman?	108
John	Hobby				labourer?	108
William	Wilkins		1		weaver	110
William	Jenkins				labourer?	112
John	Mason	senior	1		weaver?	112
John	Mason	junior	2	1+3, TRS	clothworker?	112
Thomas	Cook				labourer	112
Edward	Hatheway	junior	2		weaver?	222
Henry	Nixon				weaver	222
Christopher	Nixon		1		weaver	222
Richard	Evans				tailor?	162
John	Dangerfield	senior	3		broadweaver	167
Stephen	Collier		2		tailor	167
John	Dangerfield	junior	4		carter	169
Daniell	Osburn	senior	3		shearman	117C
Daniell	Osburn	junior	4		cordwainer	117S
Samuell	Nicols				clothworker?	117C
Richard	Russell		1		labourer	117S
Samuell	Veisey		3	1	butcher	164 (A)
Thomas	Veisey		5		butcher?	164 (A)
John	Edwards	senior	1		weaver	231
John	Edwards	junior	2		weaver?	231
Richard	Beard		2		gentleman?/Mr	043
Nathaniell	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Edward	Hatheway	senior	1		husbandman?	041
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	048
William	Smyth		4		shoemaker cordwainer	045
Thomas	Evans		2		shoemaker cordwainer	045
John	Lewis				weaver	323
Thomas	Eliots		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
Maurice	Hardine				yeoman	364
Daniell	Buding				weaver?	365
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
Richard	Cole		2		clothworker	399
Nathaniel	Cole				clothier	399

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1720 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Charles	Fowler				clothier?	400
Maurice	Clements		1		chandler	402
Joseph	Jesser		1		yeoman?	440
Samuell	Guy		2		broadweaver	440
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
Richard	Smyth		2		clothworker?	486
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	490
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Daniell	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
John	Plane		2		clothier?	486
Phillip	Mosley		1		carpenter	477
Daniell	Chance		2		clothier/ gent/Mr	467
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	473
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
William	Turner		1		clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
John	Apperly		3		husbandman?	449
Thomas	Stephens		1	2+4, NM	clothworker/ yeoman	413 (W)
Richard	Merret		1		gentleman/Mr	411
William	Pegler	senior	3		clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Pegler	junior	5		clothworker?	413 (E)
Samuell	Hawker				clothworker?	413 (E)
William	Field				labourer?	413 (E)
John	Banks				husbandman?	457
Francis	Shorman				labourer?	486
Giles	Nash	junior	5	1+3	clothier/Esq	121
John	Ridler	gent			clothier? gent	123 (E)
John	Arundell	junior	3		clothworker?	079
William	Arundell		4		clothier?/ gent	032
Giles	Parsloe				clothworker?	032
William	Buckell				labourer?	189
Solomon	Rowles		2		weaver?	161
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
William	Clark		6		architect builder	027
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Josiah	Jenner		2		clothier?	028
Henry	Moor		1		blacksmith	486
Thomas	Sparrowe	junior	2		carpenter?	098
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
William	Estinton	gent			gentleman	444
Giles	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079
Tobias	Pitt		1		clothier	137
Thomas	Andrews				yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Isaac	Edwards				weaver?	231
Nathaniel	Fowler		3		clothier Mr/Esq	079
James	Clifford		2		clothworker?	079

1721: resiant list.⁷⁵⁰

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford	Mr	6		clothier?/ gent/Mr	126
Giles	Naish	Mr	4		clothier Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Nathaniel	Pool	Mr	1		gentleman	080
John	Arndel		3		clothworker?	079
William	Arndell		4		clothier? gent	032
Anselm	Gener		3		clothworker	324

⁷⁵⁰ GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1721 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Philips				clothier/ gent	301
John	Philips				clothier?/Mr	301
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	302
William	Stephens		2		labourer	302
Anselm	Bayley				servant?	253
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
John	Adrig		3		weaver?	194
John	Andrus		2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Edward	Fild				shoemaker/ cordwainer	196
Thomas	Sparrow	senior	1		carpenter/ yeoman	196
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	182
Samuel	Aperlau	senior	1		yeoman	183
Samuel	Aperlau	junior	3		labourer	183
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
George	Minet		2		husbandman?	189
James	Allin				blacksmith	140
John	Webb				weaver?	143
John	Stephens		1		baker	146 (E)
Thomas	Umphris		1		clothier	146
Thomas	Frier		2		yeoman	147
Nathaniel	Berd	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
Nathaniel	Beard	junior	2		blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Coruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Hawkins	Grinen				baker	149
John	Tailer				innkeeper	097
Stephen	Vaizey		2		butcher	156
Simon	Vaizey		3		yeoman	156
Daniel	Rouls		2		clothworker	098
Thomas	Cossom		1		labourer husbandman	099
John	Hall		1		shoemaker	104
Richard	Coale		1		shearman	104
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
Henry	Fild		2		shoemaker?	158 (E)
John	Elen				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Croom		1		weaver yeoman	161
Thomas	Harris		2		clothier?	106
John	Selley				husbandman?	108
John	Hobbey				labourer?	108
William	Jenkins				labourer?	112
John	Mason	senior	1		weaver?	112
John	Mason	junior	2		clothworker?	112
Thomas	Cook				labourer	112
Christipher	Nickson		1		weaver	222
Richard	Evens				tailor?	162
John	Daingerfild		3		broadweaver	167
Steven	Colier		2		tailor	167
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	169
Daniel	Osburn	senior	3		shearman	117C
Daniel	Osburn	junior	4		cordwainer	117S
Samuel	Nickcols				clothworker?	117C
Richard	Rusel		1		labourer	117S
Samuel	Vaizey		3		butcher	164 (A)
Thomas	Vaizey		5		butcher?	164 (A)
John	Edwards	senior	1		weaver	231
John	Edwards	junior	2		weaver?	231
Richard	Beard		2		gentleman?/Mr	043
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1721 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Edward	Hathway	senior (del)	1		husbandman?	041
Thomas	Andrewes		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
John	Beard		3		labourer/ yeoman	048
William	Smith		4		shoemaker/ cordwainer	045
Thomas	Evens		2		shoemaker/ cordwainer	045
Francis	Lewis				weaver?	323
Thomas	Elliot		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
Richard	Coal		2		clothworker	399
Nathaniel	Coale				clothier	399
Morris	Clemment		1		chandler	402
Joseph	Jeser		1		yeoman?	440
Samuel	Guy		2		broadweaver	440
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
Anselm	Jener	junior	4		clothworker?	490
John	Jener		2		tailor	489 (E)
Daniel	Miels		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
John	Plain		2		clothier?	486
Phillip	Mosley		1		carpenter	477
Daniel	Chance		2		clothier/ gent/Mr	467
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
William	Turner		1		clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
John	Aperley		3		husbandman?	449
Thomas	Stephens		1		clothworker yeoman	413 (W)
Richard	Merret		1		gentleman/Mr	411
William	Pegler		3		clothworker?	413 (E)
Samuell	Hawker				clothworker?	413 (E)
John	Banks				husbandman?	457
Giles	Nash	junior	5		clothier/Esq	121
John	Ridler	gent			clothier?/ gent	123 (E)
William	Arndel		4		clothier?/ gent	032
Solomon	Rowls		2		weaver?	161
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
William	Clark		6		architect/ builder	027
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Josiah	Jener		2		clothier?	028
Thomas	Sparrow	junior	2		carpenter?	098
William	Esinton				gentleman	444
Tobias	Pitt		1		clothier	137
James	Clifford		2		clothworker?	079
Thomas	Alder		2		shoemaker	491
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
John	Elliot		7		carpenter yeoman	193
Thomas	Mills		1		labourer?	479

1722: resiant list.⁷⁵¹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford	gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giles	Naish	gent	4		clothier Mr Esq	123 (W)
Giles	Naish	junior	5		clothier/Esq	121
Nathaniel	Pool	gent	1		gentleman	080
Giles	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079

⁷⁵¹ GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1722 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
James	Clifford		2		clothworker?	079
Thomas	Phillips	gent			clothier/ gent	301
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	301
Thomas	Roberts				clothier	254
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
William	Bird		1		labourer/ thatcher	239
William	Esington	gent			gentleman	444
William	Smith		5		shearman	413 (E)
Samuell	Apperly		2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier?/ clerk	182
John	Arendell		3		clothworker?	079
Josiah	Jenner		2		clothier?	028
William	Clarke		6		architect/ builder	027
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
Richard	Beard		2		gentleman? Mr	043
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Francis	Hullins		2		scribbler	045
William	Smith		4		shoemaker cordwainer	045
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	048
John	Edwards	senior	1		weaver	231
John	Edwards	junior	2		weaver?	231
Richard	Russell		1		labourer	117S
William	Jelliman		1	1+3	weaver?	117J
Cristpher	Nixen		1		weaver	222
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
Daniel	Cobb		1		clothworker? husbandman?	109
Richard	Willkns		2		labourer	110
John	Masson		1		weaver?	112
William	Genkins				labourer?	112
Thomas	Cooke				labourer	112
Joseph	Peggler				clothier broadweaver	112
Stephen	Collier		2		tailor	167
John	Daingerfield		3		broadweaver	167
William	Piggler		4	1+3	clothworker?	169
John	Piggler			1+3	clothworker?	169
Thomas	Biddle		1		weaver?	164 (A)
Thomas	Harris		2		clothier?	106
Daniel	Croome			1? + 3?	weaver?	161
Thomas	Croome		1		weaver yeoman	161
John	Ball		4	2+4	weaver	161
Solomon	Rowles		2		weaver?	161
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Tipper			2+4, NM	clothworker?	157
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
Henry	Field		2		shoemaker?	158 (E)
Stephen	Visey		2		butcher	156
Simon	Visey		3		yeoman	156
Thomas	Cossam		1		labourer husbandman	099
Thomas	Sparrow		2		carpenter?	098
John	Tayler				innkeeper	097
Thomas	Cruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
Daniel	Osbern		4		cordwainer	147
Nathaniel	Biddle	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
Nathaniel	Biddle	junior	2		blacksmith?	095
John	Biddle		1	1, TRS	clothworker?	095

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1722 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Adames				tailor	092
Thomas	Hich			2+4, NM	baker	090
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	146 (E)
Thomas	Visey		5		butcher?	142
Samuell	Visey		3	1	butcher	142
Richard	Merrett		2		clothworker?	136
Samuell	Gey		2		broadweaver	143
William	Daingerfield		12	1+3	husbandman?	143
Daniel	Osbern		3		shearman	200
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
Georg	Minard		2		husbandman?	189
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
Thomas	Sparrow	senior	1		carpenter yeoman	196
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwamer	196
John	Andrews	gent	2		gent/ Esq Mr	188
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
Samuell	Apperly	senior	1		yeoman	190
Samuell	Apperly	junior	3	1, TRS	labourer	190
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
Anselm	Bayly				servant?	253
Richard	Merrett	Ebley	1		gentleman/Mr	411
James	Allen				blacksmith	140
Thomas	Stephns		1		clothworker/ yeoman	413 (W)
William	Turner		1		clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
John	Toggwell				tailor	450
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
Daniel	Chance	gent	2		clothier gent/Mr	467
Thomas	Chance		1	1? + 3?	clothier? Mr	467
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
Thomas	Mills		1		labourer?	479
John	Plaine		2		clothier?	486
Thomas	Alday		2		shoemaker	491
Abraham	Hayward		1		carpenter	477
Philip	Mosely		1		carpenter	477
Richard	Hawker		2		dyer/Mr	467
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
John	Banks				husbandman?	457
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Thomas	Gabb		8		weaver	457
Anselm	Jenner	senior	3		clothworker	324
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4	3	clothworker?	402
Thomas	Jenner		1	1	yeoman	402
Charles	Fowler				clothier?	400
John	Niblett		2		clothworker?	371
John	Eliotts		6		carpenter?	366
Thomas	Eliotts		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
Moris	Harden				yeoman	364
Francies	Lewis				weaver?	323
Daniel	Rowles		2		clothworker	246
John	Hobby				labourer?	108
Richard	Evence				tailor?	162
Richard	Cole		2	2+4	clothworker	371
Nathaniel	Cole			2+4	clothier	371
Daniel	Jenner		2		clothworker?	473
William	Willkins		2		labourer yeoman	364
John	Stephns		2		carpenter?	365

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1723: resiant list.⁷⁵²

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford	gent	6		clothier?/ gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash	Esq	4		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Giles	Nash	junior	5		clothier/Esq	121
Giles	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079
John	Aurndell	Mr	3		clothworker?	079
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gent/ Esq Mr	188
Nathanjell	Beard	Mr	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Richard	Beard	Mr	2		gentleman?/Mr	043
Thomas	Andrews	Mr	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
William	Smyth		4		shoemaker/ cordwainer	045
Thomas	Phillipps	Mr			clothier gent	301
John	Phillipps	Mr			clothier?/Mr	301
Richard	Merrett		1		gentleman/Mr	411
William	Esington	Mr			gentleman	444
Thomas	Turner	Mr	2		clothier	446
Daniell	Chance	Mr	2		clothier gent/Mr	467
Thomas	Chance	Mr	1		clothier? Mr	467
William	Turner	Mr	1		clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
John	Togwell				tailor	450
William	Plane		2		clothworker?	448
Samuell	Harper				gardener	476
John	Plane		2		clothier?	486
Henery	Moore		1		blacksmith	486
John	Gardner	Mr	3		baker	479
John	Jennor		2		tailor	489 (E)
William	Stephens		2		labourer	490
Daniell	Marmant				labourer?	490
Adam	Trewman		1		clothworker shearman	491
Daniell	Bennett		1		clothworker?	491
Thomas	Aldaw		2		shoemaker	491
Phillipp	Mozeley		1		carpenter	477
Daniell	Jenner		2		clothworker?	473
Richard	Hawker		2		dyer/Mr	467
John	Bancks				husbandman?	457
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Joseph	Jessor		1		yeoman?	440
Anselmne	Jennor	junior	4		clothworker?	402
John	Dimock		1	1+3	tailor	399
Anselmne	Jenor	senior	3		clothworker	324
John	Niblett		2		clothworker?	371
Richard	Coale		2		clothworker	371
Nathanjell	Coale				clothier	371
Benjamine	Coale		2	2+4	clothworker?	371
Thomas	Elliott		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
Maurice	Harding				yeoman	364
John	Stephens		2		carpenter?	365
Francis	Lewiss				weaver?	323
Charles	Fowler				clothier?	400
John	Lewiss				weaver	323
John	Edwards		1		weaver	231
John	Edwards	junior	2		weaver?	231
Richard	Rusell		1		labourer	1178
John	Hobey				labourer?	108
John	Mayson		1		weaver?	112
John	Daingerfeild		3		broadweaver	167

⁷⁵² GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1723 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Stephen	Collier		2		tailor	167
John	Franclinn		1		carpenter?	169
William	Ball			1+3	scribbler	164 (A)
Thomas	Bittle		1		weaver?	164 (A)
Joseph	Pegler				clothier/ broadweaver	112
Thomas	Cook				labourer	112
Thomas	Evens		2		shoemaker/ cordwainer	045
Richard	Evens				tailor?	162
Thomas	Croome		1		weaver/ yeoman	161
John	Ball		4		weaver	161
Richard	Coale	senior	1		shearman	104
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
John	Ellarn				shoemaker?	158 (E)
William	Feild			1, TRS	labourer?	158 (E)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Stephen	Veisey		2		butcher	156
Walter	Bishopp	Mr			clothier/Mr	123 (E)
Thomas	Cosamm		1		labourer husbandman	099
Thomas	Sparrow		2		carpenter?	098
John	Tayler				innkeeper	097
Thomas	Carewthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
Daniell	Osborne		4		cordwainer	147
Joseph	Coulstone				clothworker?	092
William	Adams				tailor	092
Thomas	Hitch				baker	090
Thomas	Clutterbuck		4		clothworker?	090
William	Jelimon		1		weaver?	095
Daniell	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	095
Nathaniell	Bittle		1		blacksmith?	095
John	Bittle		1		clothworker?	095
Samuell	Veisey		3		butcher	142
James	Allin				blacksmith	140
John	Ball	senior	3		shearman	140
Roberd	Ball		5		clothworker	242
Richard	Merrott		2		clothworker?	136
William	Minat				clothworker?	041
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	041
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	048
Thomas	Hariss		2		clothier?	106
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	182
Samuell	Apperly		2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Josiah	Jennor		2		clothier?	028
William	Clark		6		architect/ builder	027
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
William	Aurndell		4		clothier? gent	032
Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier Mr Esq	079
James	Clifford		2		clothworker?	079
Robert	Nickells				clothworker?	079
Anselmne	Browning				smith	137
Nicholas	Dangerfeild		6		clothworker?	137
Daniell	Osborne	senior	3		shearman	200
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
George	Minatt		2		husbandman?	189
Daniell	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
Edward	Feild				shoemaker cordwainer	196
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
Holiday	Mitchell				labourer?	194
Aurthur	Hamblin		2		weaver?	194

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1723 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Elliotts		7		carpenter/ yeoman	192
Thomas	Woodman	Mr			clothier?	249
Samuell	Aperly	junior	3		labourer	190
Anselmne	Bayly				servant?	253
John	Veisey		4		labourer?/ sexton?	253
Thomas	Roberds				clothier	254
Henry	Greene	Mr			clothier?/Mr	302
Thomas	Stephens		1		clothworker/ yeoman	413 (W)
William	Smyth		5		shearman	413 (E)
Edman	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
Richard	Burnett				labourer?	447
Maurice	Clements		1	2+4	chandler	324
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
William	Burd		1		labourer/ thatcher	239
Cristofer	Nixen		1		weaver	222
Henery	Nixen				weaver	222
Samuell	Guy		2	2?	broadweaver	253
Abraham	Hayward		1		carpenter	477
William	Willkins		2		labourer yeoman	364
Thomas	King		2		broadweaver	449
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper Mr	476

1724: resiant list.⁷⁵³

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Joseph	Jesser		1		yeoman?	440
William	Sanford	gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giles	Naish	Esq	4		clothier Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Giles	Naish	junior	5		clothier/Esq	121
Nathaniel	Pool	gent	1		gentleman	080
John	Arandul		3		clothworker?	079
Jams	Clifford		2		clothworker?	079
Giles	Gab		3		clothworker?	079
William	Arundel		4		clothier? gent	032
Richard	Beard		2		gentleman?/Mr	043
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	041
Henry	Fild		1		shoemaker clerk/sexton	041
Thomas	Andrues		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	048
William	Smith		4		shoemaker cordwainer	045
Thomas	Evens		2		shoemaker cordwainer	045
Samuel	Apperly	junior	3	2	labourer	028
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
William	Turner		2		weaver?	117J
Richard	Russell		1		labourer	117S
John	Edwards	senior	1		weaver	231
Isack	Edwards				weaver?	231
John	Edwards	junior	2		weaver?	231
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	222
John	Hobby				labourer?	108
John	Mason		1		weaver?	112
John	Frankline		1		carpenter?	169
John	Dangerfild		3		broadweaver	167
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	182
Walter	Bishopp				clothier Mr	123 (E)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1724 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Coock				labourer	112
Thomas	Biddle		1		weaver?	164 (A)
Richard	Wilkins		2		labourer	110
Joseph	Pegler				clothier/ broadweaver	112
John	Lewis				weaver	108
William	Taintne				weaver?	108
Thomas	Harris		2		clothier?	106
Richard	Evence				tailor?	162
Steven	Colyer		2		tailor	162
Thomas	Croom		1		weaver yeoman	161
Solomon	Rowls		2		weaver?	161
John	Ball	weaver	4		weaver	161
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
Henry	Fild		2,		shoemaker?	158 (E)
William	Fild				labourer?	158 (E)
John	Ellen				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Stephen	Vaizy		2		butcher	156
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
Thomas	Carruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Thomas	Cossem		1		labourer husbandman	099
Daniel	Osburn	shoemaker	4		cordwainer	147
John	Taylor				innkeeper	097
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
Thomas	Sparrow	junior	2		carpenter?	098
William	Adams				tailor	092
Nathaniel	Biddle	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
Daniel	Cob		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	095
Joseph	Coulston				clothworker?	092
Thomas	Hich				baker	090
Thomas	Clutterboock		4		clothworker?	090
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	146 (E)
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
George	Minet		2		husbandman?	189
Thomas	Sparrow	senior	1		carpenter yeoman	196
Edward	Fild				shoemaker cordwainer	196
John	Andrews		2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
John	Aldridg		3		weaver?	194
Samuel	Apperly	senior	1		yeoman	190
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
John	Eliots	junior	7		carpenter yeoman	192
Richard	Merret		2		clothworker?	143
Daniel	Osburn	shearman	3		shearman	200
Nathaniel	Biddle	junior	2		blacksmith?	146 (E)
Samuel	Vayzi		3		butcher	142
John	Ball	shearman	3		shearman	140
Daniel	Partridg		1		clothier	136
Samuel	Guy		2		broadweaver	253
Thomas	Philips				clothier gent	301
John	Philips				clothier?/Mr	301
Thomas	Roberts				clothier	254
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Apperly		3		husbandman?	183
William	Bird		1		labourer thatcher	239
William	Willkins		2		labourer yeoman	364
Morish	Harding				yeoman	364
William	Bennet		3		yeoman/Mr	462
Francis	Levis				weaver?	323
John	Stephens		2		carpenter?	365

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1724 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Daniel	Buding				weaver?	365
Thomas	Eliots		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
Anselm	Jenner	senior	3		clothworker	324
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	402
Nathaniel	Cole			2	clothier	402
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	402
John	Bancks				husbandman?	457
Jeams	Chapman				carpenter	463
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
William	Stephens		2		labourer	490
Adam	Truman		1		clothworker/ shearman	491
John	Dangerfild	husb'dman	5		husbandman	491
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
Daniel	Jener		2		clothworker?	473
Richard	Haker		2		dyer/Mr	467
Abraham	Hayard		1		carpenter	477
Philip	Mozly		1		carpenter	477
John	Plaine		2		clothier?	486
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Samuel	Harper				gardener	476
Edward	Fouler		4		shearman	447
John	Togwell				tailor	450
William	Plaine		2		clothworker?	448
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
William	Esington				gentleman	444
William	Smuth		5		shearman	413 (E)
Thomas	Grange				clothworker?	413 (E)
Richard	Merret		1		gentleman/Mr	411
Thomas	Stevens		1		clothworker yeoman	413 (W)
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Daniel	Marmont				labourer?	490
Daniel	Bennet		1		clothworker?	491
Thomas	Flight				clothworker?	491
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Thomas	Gabb		8		weaver	457
Anselm	Wilcocks				carpenter joiner	092
Holliday	Michell				labourer?	194
Arthur	Hamlin				weaver?	194
Thomas	Alday		2		shoemaker	491
William	Cadle		2	1	clothworker?	467

1725: resiant list.⁷⁵⁴

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Sommers	vicar			clergyman	100
Henry	Church				clergyman	100
William	Sanford	gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giels	Naish	gent	4		clothier Mr Esq	123 (W)
Nathaniel	Pool	gent	1		gentleman	080
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
John	Andrews		2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Thomas	Woodman				clothier?	249
John	Aurndell		3		clothworker?	079
Thomas	Phillipps				clothier gent	301
William	Essington				gentleman	444

⁷⁵⁴ GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1725 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Turner		2		clothier	446
Stephen	Merrett				waggoner/ yeoman/Mr	413 (W)
Joseph	Jesser		1		yeoman?	440
Richard	Merrett		1		gentleman/Mr	411
Thomas	King		2		broadweaver	449
Richard	Beard		2		gentleman? Mr	043
Richard	Hawker		2		dyer/Mr	467
John	Phillipps				clothier? Mr	301
William	Aurndell		4		clothier? gent	032
Giels	Naish	junior	5		clothier/Esq	121
Frances	Naish			1+3	clothier gent/Mr	121
William	Smith		5		shearman	413 (E)
Thomas	Graing				clothworker?	413 (E)
John	Togel				tailor	450
John	Rice		3		servant/ yeoman	448
Daniel	Miels		1		innkeeper Mr	476
Henery	Moore		1		blacksmith	486
Thomas	Cloterbock		4	2	clothworker?	486
John	Playn		2		clothier?	486
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
John	Jener		2		tailor	489 (E)
Plip	Mossley		1		carpenter	477
Abram	Hayward	junior	2	1	carpenter?	477
John	Gardner	junior	4	1+3, TRS	baker?	479
Giels	Alder		5	1+3	clothworker?	491
Adam	Truman		1		clothworker shearman	491
Thomas	Freeman		1		clothworker?	491
Ansell	Jenner	senior	3		clothworker	324
Ansell	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	402
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	402
Thomas	Elots		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
John	Niblett		2		clothworker?	371
Frances	Lewis				weaver?	323
John	Stephens		2		carpenter?	365
William	Wilkins		2		labourer yeoman	364
James	Capman				carpenter	463
John	Banks				husbandman?	457
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Harris		2		clothier?	106
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
Thomas	Cossam		1		labourer husbandman	099
Thomas	Parslow			1+3	tailor gunsmith	098
John	Tayler				innkeeper	097
Nathaniell	Butel	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
William	Adams				tailor	092
Joseph	Cowlsten				clothworker?	092
Anslem	Willcox				carpenter joiner	092
Daniel	Cobb		1		clothworker? husbandman?	095
Thomas	Hitch				baker	090
Samuell	Vaisey		3		butcher	142
James	Allin				blacksmith	140
Ambres	Bennett			2+4	clothworker?	140
John	Ball		3		shearman	140
Daniel	Osbon		3		shearman	200
Frances	Aldridge		2		shearman?	200
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
Samuell	Apperly	senior	1		yeoman	190
Samuell	Apperly	junior	3		labourer	190

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1725 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Elots		7		carpenter/ yeoman	192
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
Artur	Amblin				weaver?	194
Holiday	Muchell				labourer?	194
Hedard	Field				shoemaker/ cordwainer	196
George	Minett		2		husbandman?	189
William	Brewer				labourer?	189
William	Bitell		1		clothworker?	199
Abram	Danford				tailor	199
Thomas	Webb		1	1	servant	143
William	Dangerfield		12		husbandman?	143
John	Vaisey		4		labourer?/ sexton?	091
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	146 (E)
Nathaniell	Bitell	junior	2		blacksmith?	146 (E)
Joseph	Dangerfield		2		clothworker?	146 (E)
John	Griffin				clothworker?	146 (E)
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
Thomas	Chruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Stephen	Veisey	senior	2		butcher	156
Richard	Tiper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
John	Elorn				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Croom		1		weaver/ yeoman	161
John	Ball		4		weaver	161
Richard	Evens				tailor?	162
Stephen	Colier		2		tailor	162
John	Dangerfield		3		broadweaver	167
Thomas	Bitol		1		weaver?	164 (A)
William	Ball				scribbler	164 (A)
John	Franklin		1		carpenter?	169
Joseph	Phagler				clothier broadweaver	112
Richard	Willkins		2		labourer	110
Thomas	Cook				labourer	112
John	Masson	senior	1		weaver?	112
John	Masson	junior	2		clothworker?	112
Robert	Nickols			1	clothworker?	117C
John	Edwards	senior	1		weaver	231
John	Edwards	junior	2		weaver?	231
Isacc	Edwards				weaver?	231
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	222
Richard	Russell		1		labourer	117S
William	Jelliman		1		weaver?	117J
Sollomon	Rowls		2		weaver?	161
Robert	Masson			1?+3?	labourer?	112
Thomas	Evens		2		shoemaker cordwainer	045
James	Clifford		2		clothworker?	045
William	Clark		6		architect/ builder	027
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
Thomas	Ley		2		chandler	043
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	028
Henery	Field	junior	2		shoemaker?	028
William	Field			1	labourer?	028
Anslem	Smith		2		clothworker?	079
William	Burd		1		labourer/ thatcher	079
William	Minet				clothworker?	079
John	Apperly		3		husbandman?	183
John	Bitol		1		clothworker?	239
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
George	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	137

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1725 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Lewis				weaver	108
William	Tainton				weaver?	108
Costeper	Nixon		1		weaver	108
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
William	Marrten				yeoman	446
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Giels	Gabb		3		clothworker?	079
Daniel	Partridge		1		clothier	136
Samuel	Apperly	farm	2		yeoman/farmer	056
Giels	Dimock		2		clothier?/ clerk	182
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Samuel	Guy	senior	2		broadweaver	253
Samuel	Guy	junior	3	1, TRS	weaver?	253
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
William	Dimock		1	1+3	clothier?	399
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	136
Joseph	Wakefield				clothworker?	136

1726: resiant list.⁷⁵⁵

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford	gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giles	Naish	sen, gent	4		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Giles	Naish	junior	5		clothier Esq	121
Francis	Naish				clothier/ gent/Mr	121
John	Andrews	gent	2		gentleman/Esq	188
Nathaniel	Pool	gent	1		gentleman	080
William	Esington	gent			gentleman	444
John	Arundell		3		clothworker?	079
William	Arundell		4		clothier? gent	032
Thomas	Philips				clothier gent	301
John	Philips				clothier?/Mr	301
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrues		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Richard	Beard		2		gentleman?/Mr	043
Walter	Bishop				clothier/Mr	123 (E)
Benjamin	Gagg				gentleman?	123 (E)
Henry	Green				clothier?/Mr	302
Daniel	Parry				servant?	302
John	Bidle		1		clothworker?	239
Robert	Ball	of field	5		clothworker	242
William	Minerd				clothworker?	079
James	Cliford		2		clothworker?	079
Richard	Ball		2		scribbler?	079
William	Apparly		2		husbandman?	056
Samuell	Apparly	junior	2		yeoman/ farmer	056
William	Clarck		6		architect/ builder	027
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
Charles	Hunt				labourer?	027
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	028
Henry	Field		2		shoemaker?	028
Thomas	Evuones		2		shoemaker cordwainer	045
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
Cristlifor	Nickson		1		weaver	108
John	Lewies				weaver	108
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109

⁷⁵⁵ GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1726 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Jolyman		1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Rusell		1		labourer	117S
Isaac	Edwardes				weaver?	231
John	Edwardes	junior	2		weaver?	231
Robert	Niccoles				clothworker?	117C
John	Mason	senior	1		weaver?	115
William	Adames				tailor	115
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Thomas	Sparow	junior	2	2+4	carpenter?	032
John	Grifing				clothworker?	032
Robert	Flight				clothworker?	032
Richard	Wilkins		2		labourer	110
Thomas	Cook				labourer	112
Joseph	Pegler				clothier broadweaver	112
Robert	Mason				labourer?	112
John	Francklyn		1		carpenter?	169
Joseph	Coulston				clothworker?	169
John	Daingerfield		3		broadweaver	167
William	Ball				scribbler	164 (A)
Stephen	Colier		2		tailor	162
Richard	Eviones				tailor?	162
Thomas	Harris		2		clothier?	106
Richard	Coale		1		shearman	104
William	Daingerfield		12		husbandman?	104
Thomas	Croom		1		weaver yeoman	161
John	Ball		4		weaver	161
Solaman	Rowels		2		weaver?	161
William	Field				labourer?	158 (E)
John	Eloron				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Tiper				clothworker?	157
Joseph	Daingerfield		2	1	clothworker?	157
Richard	Merriott		3		yeoman?	156
Stephen	Veisey		2		butcher	156
William	Bittell		1		clothworker?	156
Thomas	Cosam		1		labourer husbandman	099
John	Taylor				innkeeper	097
Thomas	Currothers				chapman/ mercer	149
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
Robert	Ball	of street	4		weaver	147
Nathaniell	Bitell	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
John	Veisey		4		labourer? sexton?	091
Thomas	Parslow			3	tailor gunsmith	092
Francis	Hulings		2	2, NM	scribbler	092
Thomas	Hitch				baker	090
John	Clarck		9		broadweaver	090
Nathaniel	Bittel	junior	2		blacksmith?	146 (E)
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	146 (E)
Arther	Hamlin				weaver?	143
Thomas	Webb		1		servant	143
Samuell	Veisey		3		butcher	142
James	Aling				blacksmith	140
John	Ball		3		shearman	140
Daniel	Osborn		3		shearman	200
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
George	Minord		2		husbandman?	189
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	196
John	Aldrig		3		weaver?	194
Holladay	Mitchal				labourer?	194

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1726 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Elliotts		7		carpenter/ yeoman	192
Daniel	Partridg		1	2?+4?	clothier	249
Daniel	Cob		1	2?+4?, NM	clothworker?/husbandman?	239
Daniel	Rowles		2		clothworker	246
Thomas	Robertes				clothier	254
Samuel	Guy	senior	2		broadweaver	253
Samuel	Guy	junior	3		weaver?	253
John	Scalton		1		carpenter	253
John	Apparly		3		husbandman?	183
George	Daingerfield		3		clothworker?	137
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	136
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	136
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	182
Richard	Merret	Ebley	1		gentleman/Mr	411
Thomas	Petat		1		clothier gentleman	444
William	Smith		5		shearman	413 (E)
John	Rice		3		servant/ yeoman	448
Thomas	Alday		3		clothworker	448
William	Plaine		2		clothworker?	448
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
John	Turner		4	1+3	clothier? gentleman	446
Daniel	Miels		1		innkeeper Mr	476
Daniel	Miels	junior	2	1+3, TRS	clothworker?	476
Richard	Hawker		2		dyer/Mr	467
Philip	Mosly		1		carpenter	477
Henchery	Moore		1		blacksmith	486
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
John	Gardner	junior	4		baker?	479
Thomas	Cluterbuck		4		clothworker?	486
John	Plaine		2		clothier?	486
Giles	Aldy		5		clothworker?	491
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Daniel	Jenner		2		clothworker?	473
Francis	Gibbins		1		farmer husbandman	462
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Joseph	Jesser		1		yeoman?	440
John	Demock		1		tailor	399
William	Demock		1		clothier?	399
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
Beniamin	Cole		2		clothworker?	371
Anselm	Jenner		3		clothworker	324
Maurice	Clements		1		chandler	324
John	Bancks				husbandman?	366
Thomas	Elliott		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
John	Stephens		2		carpenter?	365
William	Willkens		2		labourer yeoman	364
Edmon	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Samuel	Apparly		1		yeoman	190
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4	2	clothworker?	402

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1727: resiant list.⁷⁵⁶

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sandford		6		clothier?/ gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash	senior	4		clothier Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Giles	Nash	junior	5		clothier/Esq	121
Francis	Nash				clothier/ gent/Mr	121
John	Andrews		2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Nathaniel	Pool		1		gentleman	080
William	Arundel		4	1+3	clothier? gent	079
Thomas	Phillips				clothier gent	301
John	Phillips				clothier? Mr	301
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Richard	Beard		2		gentleman?/Mr	043
Walter	Bishop				clothier/Mr	123 (E)
John	Ball	<i>weaver</i>	5		weaver	123 (E)
John	Biddle		1		clothworker?	239
Robert	Ball	of field	5		clothworker	242
William	Minet				clothworker?	079
James	Clifford		2		clothworker?	079
Richard	Ball	mort	2		scribbler?	079
William	Apperly		2		husbandman?	056
Samuel	Apperly	junior	2		yeoman/ farmer	056
William	Clark		6		architect/ builder	027
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
Charles	Hunt				labourer?	027
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	028
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
Christopher	Nixon		1		weaver	108
John	Lewis				weaver	108
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
William	Jellyman		1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Russell		1		labourer	117S
Isaac	Edwards				weaver?	231
John	Edwards		2		weaver?	231
Robert	Nickols				clothworker?	117C
John	Mason	senior	1		weaver?	115
William	Adams				tailor	115
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Thomas	Sparrow	junior	2		carpenter?	032
John	Griffin				clothworker?	032
Robert	Flight				clothworker?	032
Richard	Wilkins		2		labourer	110
Thomas	Cook				labourer	112
Joseph	Pegler				clothier broadweaver	112
Robert	Mason				labourer?	112
John	Franklin		1		carpenter?	169
Joseph	Cowlston				clothworker?	169
John	Dangerfield		3		broadweaver	167
William	Ball				scribbler	164 (A)
Stephen	Collier		2		tailor	162
Richard	Evans				tailor?	162
Thomas	Harris		2		clothier?	106
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
William	Dangerfield		12		husbandman?	104
Thomas	Croom		1		weaver/ yeoman	161
John	Ball		4		weaver	161
Solomon	Rowls		2		weaver?	161
William	Field				labourer?	158 (E)

⁷⁵⁶ GRO D445/M9: style in italics apparent error for namesake.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1727 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Ayland				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Joseph	Dangerfield		2		clothworker?	157
Richard	Merrett		3		yeoman?	156
Stephen	Vaisey		2		butcher	156
William	Biddle		1		clothworker?	156
Thomas	Cossam		1		labourer husbandman	099
William	Taylor		1	1+3	innkeeper husbandman	097
Thomas	Carruthers	const			chapman/ mercer	149
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
Robert	Ball	of street	4		weaver	147
Nathaniel	Biddle	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
John	Vaisy		4		labourer? sexton?	092
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	092
Francis	Hulings		2		scribbler	092
Thomas	Hitch				baker	090
John	Clark		9		broadweaver	090
Nathaniel	Biddle	junior	2		blacksmith?	146 (E)
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	146 (E)
Arthur	Hamlin				weaver?	143
Thomas	Webb		1		servant	143
Samuel	Vaisy		3		butcher	142
James	Allen				blacksmith	140
John	Ball		3		shearman	140
Daniel	Osborne		3		shearman	200
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
George	Minet		2		husbandman?	189
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	196
John	Aldridg		3		weaver?	194
Holliday	Mitchell				labourer?	194
John	Elliotts		7		carpenter yeoman	192
Daniel	Partridg	mort	1		clothier	249
Daniel	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	239
Daniel	Rowls		2		clothworker	246
Thomas	Roberts				clothier	254
Samuel	Guy	senior	2		broadweaver	253
Samuel	Guy	junior	3		weaver?	253
John	Skelton		1		carpenter	253
John	Apparly		3		husbandman?	183
George	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	137
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	136
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	136
Giles	Dymock		2		clothier? clerk	182
Richard	Merrett	Ebley	1		gentleman/Mr	411
Thomas	Pettat		1		clothier gent	444
William	Smith		5		shearman	413 (E)
John	Rice		3		servant/ yeoman	448
Thomas	Alday		3		clothworker	448
William	Plane		2		clothworker?	448
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
John	Turner		4		clothier? gent	446
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Daniel	Miles	junior	2		clothworker?	476
Richard	Hawker		2		dyer/Mr	467
Phillip	Mosley		1		carpenter	477
Henry	Moor		1		blacksmith	486
John	Gardner		3		baker	479

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1727 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Gardner	junior	4		baker?	479
Thomas	Clutterbuck		4		clothworker?	486
John	Plane		2		clothier?	486
Giles	Alday		5		clothworker?	491
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Daniel	Jenner		2		clothworker?	473
Francis	Gibbons		1		farmer husbandman	462
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Joseph	Jesser		1		yeoman?	440
John	Dymock		1		tailor	399
William	Dymock		1		clothier?	399
John	Niblett		2		clothworker?	371
Benjamin	Cole		2		clothworker?	371
Anselm	Jenner		3		clothworker	324
Maurice	Clements		1		chandler	324
John	Banks				husbandman?	366
Thomas	Elliotts		3		yeoman?/Mr	368
John	Stephens		2		carpenter?	365
William	Wilkins		2		labourer/ yeoman	364
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Samuel	Apperly		1		yeoman	190
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	402
Richard	Mason		1	1+3	labourer?	112
Thomas	Preen				weaver?	110
John	Davis		2		husbandman?	193
John	Apperly		3		husbandman?	183
John	Evans		1		tailor	002
William	Evans		3	1+3	tailor?	002
William	Mathews				clothworker?	446
Paul	Cook				clothworker?	446
Robert	Ashleford				clothworker?	413 (E)

1729: resiant list.⁷⁵⁷

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
<i>Samson</i>	<i>Harris</i>	Mr, vicar			vicar	100
<i>William</i>	<i>Sandford</i>	Mr	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash	Mr, senior	4		clothier Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Giles	Nash	Mr, junior	5		clothier/Esq	121
Francis	Nash	Mr			clothier gent/Mr	121
<i>Nathaniel</i>	<i>Pool</i>	Mr	1		gentleman	080
<i>William</i>	<i>Arundel</i>	Mr	4		clothier? gent	079
Samuell	Apperly	farm	2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	182
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
Thomas	Apperly		1		husbandman?	043
Nathaniel	Beard	Mr	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Richard	Beard	Mr	2		gentleman?/Mr	043
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	028
James	Saniger				shearman?	028
John	Garrett				labourer?	028
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
William	Cleark		6		architect/ builder	027
Thomas	Andrews	Mr	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
William	Jelyman		1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Russell		1		labourer	117S

⁷⁵⁷ GRO D445/M9: names in italics supplied by inference.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1729 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Peter	Russell		2	1, TRS	servant	117S
John	Franklin		1		carpenter?	117S
James	Gray				servant?	117S
Samuell	Nichols				clothworker?	117C
Robert	Nichols				clothworker?	117C
John	Mason	senior	1		weaver?	115
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	110
Richard	Wilkins		2		labourer	110
Thomas	Preen				weaver?	110
Henry	Nixon				weaver	222
John	Edwards		2		weaver?	231
Thomas	Biddle		1		weaver?	169
John	Dangerfield		3		broadweaver	167
Isaach	Edwards				weaver?	167
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	164 (A)
Robert	Ball	senior	4	1+3	weaver	164 (A)
John	Ball	son of Rob	5	1+3, TRS	weaver	164 (A)
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
Christopher	Nixon		1		weaver	108
Thomas	Bradford				labourer?	108
Richard	Veisey		3	1?	weaver?	108
Richard	Evans				tailor?	162
Daniell	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	162
Thomas	Croom		1		weaver yeoman	161
John	Ball	weaver	4		weaver	161
John	Elland				shoemaker?	158 (E)
William	Field				labourer?	158 (E)
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
John	Cole			1+3, TRS	shearman?	104
Samuell	Guy		3		weaver?	156
William	Bird	senior	1		labourer thatcher	156
William	Bird	junior	2	1, TRS	labourer?	156
Stephen	Veisey		2		butcher	149
William	Biddle		1		clothworker?	149
Thomas	Caruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Thomas	Cossam	senior	1		labourer husbandman	099
Thomas	Cossam	junior	2	1+3, TRS	shearman	099
Joseph	Dangerfield		2		clothworker?	098
James	Tayler		2	1+3	innkeeper?	097
Nathaniel	Biddle	senior	1		blacksmith?	095
Stephen	Collier		2		tailor	092
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	092
Francis	Hulins		2		scribbler	092
Anselm	Wilcox				carpenter joiner	092
John	Veisey		4		labourer? sexton?	091
Thomas	Hitch		1		baker	090
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
William	Fryer		1	1+3, TRS	clothworker	147
John	King		3		clothworker?	147
Nathaniel	Biddle	junior	2		blacksmith?	146 (E)
Joseph	Couston				clothworker?	146 (E)
Samuell	Veisey		3		butcher	142
Joseph	White		1		labourer?	142
James	Alen				blacksmith	140
Ambrose	Bennett				clothworker?	140
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	143
Samuell	Apperly	senior	1		yeoman	143

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1729 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Samuell	Apperly	junior	3	1	labourer	143
William	Apperly		2		husbandman?	143
Daniell	Ozborn		3		shearman	200
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
George	Minord		2		husbandman?	189
Daniell	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
Thomas	Rice		2	2+4, NM	labourer?	196
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	196
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gent/ Esq/Mr	188
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
William	Dangerfield		12		husbandman?	190
John	Skerton		1		carpenter	193
John	Daviss		2		husbandman?	193
William	Tainton				weaver?	249
John	Elliotts		7		carpenter yeoman	192
Thomas	Stephens		1	2+4	clothworker yeoman	192
William	Brewer				labourer?	192
William	Wildy		3		broadweaver clothworker	253
Thomas	Roberts	Mr			clothier	254
John	Apperly		3		husbandman?	183
George	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	137
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	137
Daniell	Hopton	junior	3		clothworker?	137
Thomas	Bassett				tailor	136
Thomas	Masson			1	clothworker?	136
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	079
John	Foords		1		clothworker?	079
James	Clifford		2		clothworker?	079
William	Minord				clothworker?	079
Robert	Duck				clothworker?	079
Walter	Bishop	Mr			clothier Mr	123 (E)
Daniell	Rowls		2		clothworker	246
Henry	Gingel		2	2	carpenter	246
Robert	Ball	junior	5		clothworker	242
John	Biddle		1		clothworker?	239
John	Phillips	Mr			clothier?/Mr	301
John	Ball	shearman	3		shearman	301
Thomas	Phillips	Mr			clothier gent	301
Henry	Green	Mr			clothier?/Mr	302
John	Brown		2		labourer?	302
Richard	Merrott		1		gentleman/Mr	411
Richard	Burnett				labourer?	411
Richard	Stephens			1+3	baker gent	413 (W)
William	Smith		5		shearman	413 (E)
Robert	Ashleford				clothworker?	413 (E)
Thomas	Pettat	Mr	1		clothier gent	444
John	Rice		3		servant/ yeoman	448
John	Turner	Mr	4		clothier? gent	446
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Paul	Coock				clothworker?	446
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Adam	Truman		2		clothworker?	450
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
Thomas	Fowler		5	1+3	clothworker Mr	447
Daniell	Miles	and son	1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Abraham	Hayward		2		carpenter?	477
Phillip	Mozley		1		carpenter	477
Richard	Hawker	Mr	2		dyer/Mr	467
Thomas	Cluterbuck		4		clothworker?	486

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1729 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Pridy				clothworker?	466
John	Gardner		3		baker	479
Thomas	Alday		3	1+3	clothworker	491
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
William	Stephens		2		labourer	490
Thomas	Gabb		8		weaver	457
Daniell	Jenner		2		clothworker?	473
Daniell	Bennett		1		clothworker?	462
Francis	Gibbins	Farmer	1		farmer/ husbandman	462
Giles	Triplin		2		labourer?	462
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Joseph	Jesser	senior	1		yeoman?	440
Joseph	Jesser	junior	2	1, TRS	labourer?	440
Holliday	Mitchell				labourer?	440
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	402
Samuell	Meredith		2		weaver?	400
John	Meredith				weaver?	400
Joseph	Meredith		1	1	weaver?	400
Charles	Fowler				clothier?	400
Arthur	Atkins				weaver?	400
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Anselm	Jenner	senior	3		clothworker	324
Thomas	Jenner		1	1+3, TRS	yeoman	324
John	Niblett		2		clothworker?	371
John	Lawrence	senior	1		clothworker?	371
John	Lawrence	junior	2	1, TRS	clothworker?	371
John	Banks				husbandman?	366
Thomas	Elliott		4	1+3	yeoman?	366
Jonathan	Chamberlin				carpenter?	368
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
John	Stephens		2		carpenter?	365
William	Wilkins		2		labourer/ yeoman	364
Francis	Lewis				weaver?	323
Thomas	Sparrow	senior	1		carpenter/ yeoman	196
Thomas	Sparrow	junior	2		carpenter?	032
John	Evans		1		tailor	002
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
William	Hame				clothworker?	473
John	Leath				clothworker?	473

1730: resiant list.⁷⁵⁸

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
<i>William</i>	<i>Sandford</i>	<i>Mr</i>	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash		5	1+3	clothier/Esq	123 (W)
Thomas	Phillips				clothier/ gent	301
William	Arundel		4		clothier?/ gent	079
Nathaniel	Beard	Mr	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Richard	Merrett		1		gentleman/Mr	411
Stephen	Veisey		2		butcher	156
Thomas	Carruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Thomas	Pettit		1		clothier/ gent	444
Thomas	Roberts				clothier	254

⁷⁵⁸ GRO D445/M9: styles in italics added in another hand, apparent error for namesakes, names in italics supplied by inference.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1730 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Samuel	Apperley		1		yeoman	183
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	189
John	Elliot		7		carpenter/ yeoman	192
John	Ball	<i>weaver</i>	3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Beedel		1		clothworker?	239
John	Phillips				clothier? Mr	301
Henery	Greene				clothier?/Mr	302
John	Broune		2		labourer?	302
Daniel	Rowls		2		clothworker	246
William	Minot				clothworker?	079
Franses	Naish				clothier/ gent/Mr	121
Samuel	Apperly	<i>the farm</i>	2		yeoman/ farmer	056
John	Evens		1		tailor	002
William	Evens		3		tailor?	002
Richard	Pit		1		clothier	032
John	Watkins		3		clothworker?	032
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
John	Garret				labourer?	028
Henery	Feeld		2		shoemaker?	028
William	Burd		1		labourer thatcher	028
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
William	Clark		6		architect/ builder	027
John	Franklin		1		carpenter?	117S
Richard	Rusel		1		labourer	117S
William	Jelliman		1		weaver?	117J
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	110
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
Thomas	Willkins		2		weaver?	109
John	Masen	<i>senior</i>	1		weaver?	115
John	Masen	<i>junior</i>	2	1, TRS	clothworker?	115
Thomas	Masen			1, TRS	clothworker?	115
Thomas	Preene				weaver?	110
Thomas	Beedle		1		weaver?	169
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	164 (A)
John	Daingerfeld		3		broadweaver	167
Danniel	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	162
Richard	Evens				tailor?	162
John	Miles			2	yeoman?	106
Richard	Denten		1		husbandman?	231
Cristiford	Nixen		1		weaver	108
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
John	May				weaver?	104
Thomas	Croome		1		weaver yeoman	161
John	Ball	<i>of the field</i>	4		weaver	161
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Tiper				clothworker?	157
John	Elern				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Anselm	Willcox			2	carpenter joiner	156
Frances	Hewlins		2		scribbler	156
Thomas	Cosum	<i>senior</i>	1		labourer husbandman	099
Thomas	Cosum	<i>junior</i>	2		shearman	099
Joseph	Daingerfeld		2		clothworker?	098
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
John	Adumes				tailor?	097
Jeams	Taylor		2		innkeeper?	097
Nathaniel	Beedle	<i>senior</i>	1		blacksmith?	095
Nathaniel	Beedle	<i>junior</i>	2		blacksmith?	095
Stephen	Collier		2		tailor	092

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1730 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	092
John	Vaysey		4		labourer?/ sexton?	091
John	Budding		4		baker	090
Thomas	Frier		2		yeoman	147
William	Frier		1		clothworker	147
John	Humphras		2	1+3	clothier/ maltster	146
Joseph	Costen				clothworker?	146 (E)
Samuel	Apperley	senior	1		yeoman	143
Samuel	Appelow	junior	3		labourer	143
Samuel	Vaisey		3		butcher	142
Jeams	Alin				blacksmith	140
Ambras	Bennet				clothworker?	140
William	Andres		6		clothworker?	143
Daniel	Osbond		3		shearman	200
Abaraham	Danford				tailor	199
George	Minot		2		husbandman?	189
Holiday	Muchel				labourer?	189
Richard	Hurn				servant?	196
Thomas	Rice		2		labourer?	196
Thomas	Sparrow		1		carpenter/ yeoman	196
Edward	Feeld				shoemaker cordwainer	196
John	Scerten		1		carpenter	193
John	Aldridg		3		weaver?	194
William	Tainten				weaver?	249
Robert	Nickels				clothworker?	253
William	Wildey		3		broadweaver/ clothworker	253
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	253
Thomas	Tayler				carpenter?	253
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	182
John	Turner		4		clothier? gent	446
Edmond	Long				mealman/Mr	446
John	Togwell				tailor	450
John	Rice		3		servant/ yeoman	448
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker/ Mr	447
Giles	Allday		5		clothworker?	491
Thomas	Allday		3		clothworker	491
Thomas Pool	Clutterbock		4		clothworker?	486
Samuel	Showel				clothworker?	486
John	Jenner	Cockels brook	2		tailor	489 (E)
Ansel	Jenner		3		clothworker	324
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
Thomas	Elliott		4		yeoman?	366
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
Francis	Gibens		1		farmer husbandman	462
Jeams	Chapman				carpenter	463
Phillip	Mosley		1		carpenter	477
Richard	Hawker		2		dyer/Mr	467
John	Gardner	senior	3		baker	479
John	Gardner	junior	4		baker?	479
John	Butt				clothworker	473
William	Ham				clothworker?	473
Daniel	Miles	senior	1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Daniel	Miles	junior	2		clothworker?	476
Richard	Hall				labourer?	466

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1731: resiant list.⁷⁵⁹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sanford	Mr	6		clothier?/ gent/Mr	126
Giles	Naish	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	123 (W)
Francis	Naish	Mr			clothier gent/Mr	121
Nathaniel	Poole	Mr	1		gentleman	080
John	Andros	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
William	Arndol	Mr	4		clothier? gent	079
Nathaniel	Beard	Mr	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samiel	Aplo		2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
Thomas	Hont		1		labourer?	027
Willam	Clark		6		architect/ builder	027
Willam	Jeliman		1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Rusel		1		labourer	117S
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	110
John	Masen		1		weaver?	115
Josia	Dangerfild		2		clothworker?	112
Thomas	Prin				weaver?	110
John	Daingerfeld		3		broadweaver	167
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	164(A)
Thomas	Bittell		1		weaver?	169
Daniel	Cob		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	162
Richard	Evens				tailor?	162
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Richard	Colle		1		shearman	104
John	Ball		4		weaver	161
Ansel	Wilkox			2	carpenter joiner	161
Thomas	Togel		2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Tiper				clothworker?	157
John	Ellend				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Steven	Vaisy		2		butcher	156
Thomas	Cosem		1		labourer husbandman	099
Daniel	Elis			2+4, NM	innkeeper	097
Thomas	Croathers				chapman/ mercer	148
Thomas	Fryers		2		yeoman	147
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	147
Steven	Coler		2		tailor	092
John	Umfres		2		clothier maltster	146
John	Budding		4		baker	090
John	Vaisy		4		labourer? sexton?	091
Thomas	Vaisy		3	1	clothworker?	091
Josua	Cousten				clothworker?	146 (E)
Samuel	Vaisy		3		butcher	142
Siman	Vaisy		3	1	yeoman	142
Ambres	Benet				clothworker?	140
Thomas	Tendel				labourer?	140
William	Anders		6		clothworker?	143
Daniel	Osben		3		shearman	200
Abraham	Danford				tailor	199
George	Minet		2		husbandman?	189
Daniel	Hopton	senior	2		yeoman	189
Daniel	Hopton	junior	3	1, TRS	clothworker?	189
Willam	Boker				shoemaker?	196
Thomas	Rice		2		labourer?	196
Edward	Fild				shoemaker cordwainer	196
Willam	Daingerfeld		12		husbandman?	190
Thomas	Hich				baker	190

⁷⁵⁹ GRO D445/M9: style in italics added in another hand, apparent error for namesake, name in italics supplied by inference.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1731 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Alderig		3		weaver?	194
Thomas	Tayler				carpenter?	193
John	Skerten		1		carpenter	193
Robert	Nikels				clothworker?	253
Willam	Tainten				weaver?	249
John	Masen		2		clothworker?	249
John	Elets		7		carpenter yeoman	192
William	Bruer				labourer?	192
Thomas	Roberds				clothier	254
Daniel	Roules		2		clothworker	246
Nathaniel	Bittel		2		blacksmith?	095
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Ball	weaver	3		shearman	242
John	Filips				clothier? Mr	301
Tomas	Filips	Mr			clothier gent	301
John	Broun		2		labourer?	302
Samuel	Applo	junior	3	1	labourer	106
John	Watkins		3		clothworker?	032
Richard	Pit		1		clothier	032
William	Evins		3		tailor?	002
Richard	Meret		1		gentleman/Mr	411
Thomas	Petet	Mr	1		clothier gent	444
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
John	Togwel				tailor	450
Edward	Fouler		4		shearman	447
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	473
Richard	Hawker	Mr	2		dye/Mr	467
Thomas	Clutterbuck		4		clothworker?	486
Thomas	Haerd		2		carpenter?	486
John	Garner		3		baker	479
Richard	Hall				labourer?	466
John	Frankiln	Jefrys	1		carpenter?	413 (E)
Jems	Tayeler		2		innkeeper?	097
Richard	Denten		1		husbandman?	231
Isek	Edwards				weaver?	108
Cristiford	Nixen		1		weaver	222
Thomas	Wilkens		2		weaver?	109
John	Beard		3		labourer yeoman	028
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
Francis	Gibbins		1		farmer husbandman	462
Thomas	Croome		1		weaver yeoman	161

1732: resiant list.⁷⁶⁰

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sanford	Mr. gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Thomas	Filipes	Mr			clothier gent	301
John	Andres	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Giles	Nash	Mr	5		clothier Esq	123 (W)
Frances	Nash	Mr			clothier gent/Mr	121
William	Arndell	Mr	4		clothier? gent	079
Nathaniel	Beard	Mr	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andres	Mr	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Peret	Mr	1		clothier gent	444
Richard	Meret	Mr	1		gentleman/Mr	411
John	Turner	Mr	4		clothier? gent	446
Thomas	Roberts	Mr			clothier	254

⁷⁶⁰ GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1732 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Elots		7		carpenter yeoman	192
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
Thomas	Taylor				carpenter?	193
John	Sceartin		1		carpenter	193
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	249
Robert	Nickols				clothworker?	253
William	Bucker				shoemaker?	253
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	196
Thomas	Rise		2		labourer?	196
Daniel	Hopton	senior	2		yeoman	189
Daniel	Hopton	junior	3		clothworker?	189
George	Minot		2		husbandman?	189
Daniell	Orsborn		3		shearman	200
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	143
Ambres	Bennet				clothworker?	140
Sammuell	Vaisey		3		butcher	142
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	142
John	Humphris		2		clothier maltster	146
John	Buding		4		baker	090
Stephen	Colier		2		tailor	092
John	Vaisey		4		labourer? sexton?	091
Thomas	Frier		2		yeoman	147
William	Frier		1		clothworker	147
Nathanil	Bidle	junior	2		blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Cossam	junior	2		shearman	095
Thomas	Cruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Daniell	Ellis				innkeeper	097
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
Thomas	Cossam	senior	1		labourer husbandman	099
Joseph	Dangerfield		2		clothworker?	156
Frances	Hulins		2		scribbler	156
Richard	Tiper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Togwel		2		tailor	158 (W)
John	Ealorn				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Croom		1		weaver yeoman	161
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
John	Cole				shearman?	104
John	May				weaver?	104
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Edward	Hathway		2		weaver?	110
John	Gab		6		weaver	109
Richard	Gab		5	1+3	labourer?	109
Richard	Russel	senior	1		labourer	117S
Richard	Russel	junior	2	1	labourer?	117S
William	Jeliman		1		weaver?	117J
Thomas	Bidle		1		weaver?	169
John	Dangerfield		3		broadweaver	167
Daniel	Clift		1		broadweaver	164 (A)
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	164 (A)
Richard	Eavens				tailor?	162
Daniell	Cob		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	162
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
William	Burd	senior	1		labourer thatcher	028
William	Burd	junior	2	1, TRS	labourer?	028
Richard	Vins			2+4, NM	clothier?	043
Samuell	Apperly		2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Thomas	Wilkins		2		weaver?	109
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	182
Thomas	Apperly		1	1, TRS	husbandman?	183
William	Clark		6		architect/ builder	137
William	Dangerfield		12		husbandman?	190

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1732 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Daniell	Rowles		2		clothworker	246
John	Spackman				clothworker?	246
William	Burd		3		plasterer	246
Robert	Church				clothworker?	246
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Bidle		1		clothworker?	239
Thomas	Ven		1		carpenter?	192
William	Eavens		3		tailor?	002
John	Bidmed				tailor?	002
Joseph	Knowles				broadweaver	002
John	Rise		3		servant/ yeoman	448
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
John	Togwel				tailor	450
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
William	Bidle		1		clothworker?	457
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Daniell	Miles	senior	1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Richard	Hawker		2		dyer/Mr	467
Daniell	Miles	junior	2	1	clothworker?	473
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	473
Henry	More		2	1, TRS	blacksmith?	486
John	Gardner	senior	3		baker	479
John	Gardner	junior	4		baker?	479
Thomas	Clutterbuck		4		clothworker?	486
Stephen	Vaisey		2		butcher	156
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
Joseph	Culston				clothworker?	146 (E)
Isack	Ederds				weaver?	108
John	Philips				clothier? Mr	301
William	Hopton		1	1, TRS	yeoman	189
Holiday	Muchel				labourer?	123 (E)
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Richard	Dun		1		clothworker?	446
Samuell	Apperly	junior	3		labourer	106
Ansel	Jenner	senior	3		clothworker	324
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
John	Niblett		2		clothworker?	371
Frances	Gibbins		1		farmer husbandman	462
Jeames	Chapman				carpenter	463
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
John	Stephens		2		carpenter?	365
Thomas	Elliott		4		yeoman?	366

1733: resiant list.⁷⁶¹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sanford	gent	6		clothier? gent/Mr	126
Thomas	Philips				clothier gent	301
John	Andrews		2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Gils	Nash		5		clothier/Esq	123 (W)
Willam	Arundel		4		clothier? gent	079
Frances	Nash				clothier gent/Mr	121
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048

⁷⁶¹ GRO D445/M9.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1733 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Peret		1		clothier gent	444
Richard	Merret		1		gentleman/Mr	411
John	Turner		4		clothier? gent	446
John	Eliots		7		carpenter yeoman	192
John	Aldridg		3		weaver?	194
Thomas	Tailer				carpenter?	193
John	Skirton		1		carpenter	193
John	Mason	junior	2		clothworker?	249
Robert	Nickels				clothworker?	253
William	Bucker				shoemaker?	253
Edward	Fild				shoemaker/ cordwainer	196
Daniel	Hoppen	senior	2		yeoman	189
Daniel	Hoppen		3		clothworker?	189
William	Hoppen		1		yeoman	189
George	Minot		2		husbandman?	189
Daniel	Osben		3		shearman	200
Willam	Andrews		6		clothworker?	143
Ambres	Benot				clothworker?	140
Samuel	Vaisey		3		butcher	142
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	142
John	Buding		4		baker	090
Stephen	Colier		2		tailor	092
John	Vaisey		4		labourer? sexton?	091
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
Willam	Fryer		1		clothworker	147
Nathaniel	Bitol		2		blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Cosam	junior	2		shearman	095
Thomas	Carruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
Daniel	Ellis				innkeeper	097
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
Thomas	Cosam	senior	1		labourer husbandman	099
Joseph	Daingerfield		2		clothworker?	156
Frances	Hulins		2		scribbler	156
Richard	Tieper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
John	Elorn				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Crome		1		weaver yeoman	161
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
John	Cole				shearman?	104
John	May				weaver?	104
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Edward	Hathay		2		weaver?	110
John	Gab		6		weaver	109
Richard	Gab		5		labourer?	109
Richard	Rusel	senior	1		labourer	117S
Richard	Rusel	junior	2		labourer?	117S
Willam	Jeliman		1		weaver?	117J
Thomas	Bitol		1		weaver?	169
John	Dangerfild		3		broadweaver	167
Daniel	Clift		1		broadweaver	164 (A)
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	164 (A)
Richard	Eavens				tailor?	162
Daniel	Cob		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	162
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
William	Burd	senior	1		labourer thatcher	028
William	Burd	junior	2		labourer?	028
Richard	Ewin				clothier?	043
Samuel	Apperly		2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Gils	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	182
Thomas	Apperly		1		husbandman?	183
Willam	Clarck		6		architect/ builder	137

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1733 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Willam	Daingerfild		12		husbandman?	190
Daniel	Rowles		2		clothworker	246
John	Spraekman				clothworker?	246
William	Burd		3		plasterer	246
Robert	Church				clothworker?	246
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Bitol		1		clothworker?	239
Thomas	Ven		1		carpenter?	192
Willam	Evens		3		tailor?	002
John	Bidmed				tailor?	002
Joseph	Knowls				broadweaver	002
John	Rise		3		servant/ yeoman	448
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Thomas	Matheus				butcher	457
Willam	Bitol		1		clothworker?	457
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	473
Richard	Haker		2		dye/Mr	467
Henry	Moore	senior	1		blacksmith	486
Henry	Moore	junior	2		blacksmith?	486
John	Garner	senior	3		baker	479
John	Garner	junior	4		baker?	479
Thomas	Clutterbuck		4		clothworker?	486
Ricard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
Isack	Edwards				weaver?	108
John	Philips				clothier? Mr	301
Holiday	Michel				labourer?	123 (E)
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Richard	Dun		1		clothworker?	446
Samuel	Apperly	junior	3		labourer	106
Ansel	Jener	junior	4		clothworker?	402
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
John	Niblit		2		clothworker?	371
Frances	Gibins		1		farmer husbandman	462
Jams	Chapman				carpenter	463
John	Jener		2		tailor	489 (E)
John	Stephens		2		carpenter?	365
Thomas	Eliots		4		yeoman?	366
Richard	Millsom				yeoman	440
Dunstan	Kirby				blacksmith?	095
John	Fords		1		clothworker?	323
William	Wildy		3		broadweaver clothworker	302
Richard	Barnet				labourer?	411
Robert	Harish		1		clothworker	413 (E)
John	Brown		2		labourer?	146 (E)
Thomas	Alder		3		clothworker	491

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1734: resiant list.⁷⁶²

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Sanford	gent	6		clothier?/ gent/Mr	126
John	Andrewes		2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
Thomas	Phillips				clothier/ gent	301
Giles	Naish		5		clothier/Esq	123 (W)
William	Arundel		4		clothier?/ gent	079
Frances	Naish				clothier/ gent/Mr	121
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrewes		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Pettet		1		clothier gent	444
Richard	Merrett		1		gentleman/Mr	411
John	Turner		4		clothier?/ gent	446
John	Eliots		7		carpenter/ yeoman	192
John	Aldridg		3		weaver?	194
Thomas	Tailer				carpenter?	193
John	Skilton		1		carpenter	193
Thomas	Carruthers				chapman/ mercer	149
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	249
Robert	Nickels				clothworker?	253
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	196
Daniell	Hopton	senior	2		yeoman	189
Daniell	Hopton	junior	3		clothworker?	189
George	Minhard		2		husbandman?	189
Daniell	Osband		3		shearman	200
William	Andrewes		6		clothworker?	143
Ambres	Benet				clothworker?	140
Samuel	Vaisey		3		butcher	142
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	142
John	Buding		4		baker	090
Stephen	Colier		2		tailor	092
John	Vaisy		4		labourer? sexton?	091
Thomas	Frier		2		yeoman	147
William	Frier		1		clothworker	147
Nathaniell	Bitol		2		blacksmith?	095
Thomas	Cosam	junior	2		shearman	095
Daniell	Ellis				innkeeper	097
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
Thomas	Cosam	senior	1		labourer husbandman	099
Joseph	Daingerfild		2		clothworker?	156
Fraines	Hulins		2		scribbler	156
Ricard	Tiper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
John	Elon				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Rechard	Cole		1		shearman	104
John	Cole				shearman?	104
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	110
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
Rechard	Gabb		5		labourer?	109
Richard	Rusell		2		labourer?	117S
William	Jelliman		1		weaver?	117J
Thomas	Bitol		1		weaver?	169
John	Dainger-field		3		broadweaver	167
Daniell	Clift		1		broadweaver	164 (A)
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	164 (A)
Richard	Eavens				tailor?	162
Daniell	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	162
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
William	Burd	senior	1		labourer thatcher	028
William	Burd	junior	2		labourer?	028
Richard	Ewin				clothier?	043

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1734 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Samuel	Apperly		2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Gils	Dimock		2		clothier?/ clerk	182
Thomas	Apperly		1		husbandman?	183
William	Clarck		6		architect/ builder	137
William	Daingerfield		12		husbandman?	190
Daniell	Rowles		2		clothworker	246
John	Sparkman				clothworker?	246
Robert	Church				clothworker?	246
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Bitoll		1		clothworker?	239
Thomas	Ven		1		carpenter?	192
William	Eavens		3		tailor?	002
John	Bitmed				tailor?	002
Joseph	Knowls				broadweaver	002
John	Rise		3		servant/ yeoman	448
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Thomas	Mathas				butcher	457
William	Betol		1		clothworker?	457
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Daniell	Milles		1		innkeeper Mr	476
Anselm	Jenner		3		clothworker	324
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	473
Richard	Haker		2		dyer/Mr	467
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Henry	Moor	junior	2		blacksmith?	486
John	Garner	senior	3		baker	479
John	Garner	junior	4		baker?	479
Thomas	Cluterbuck		4		clothworker?	486
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
Isack	Edwardes				weaver?	108
John	Philips				clothier?/Mr	301
Holeday	Michel				labourer?	123 (E)
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Richard	Dun		1		clothworker?	446
Samuel	Apperly	junior	3		labourer	106
Ansel	Jener	junior	4		clothworker?	402
Rechard	White				husbandman?	368
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
John	Niblit		2		clothworker?	371
Frances	Gibins		1		farmer husbandman	462
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
John	Jener		2		tailor	489 (E)
Thomas	Eliots		4		yeoman?	366
Richard	Millsom				yeoman	440
Dunston	Kirby				blacksmith?	095
John	Fords		1		clothworker?	323
William	Wildy		3		broadweaver clothworker	302
Richard	Burnet				labourer?	411
Robert	Haris		1		clothworker	413 (E)
John	Brown		2		labourer?	146 (E)
Thomas	Alder		3		clothworker	491
Jonathan	Plane				clothworker?	302
Anselm	Hathaway				labourer gamekeeper	194
George	Daingerfield		3	2	clothworker?	196
Thomas	Parsly				tailor gunsmith	144

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1734 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Hitch				baker	190
James	Williames				labourer?	323
Robert	Shipway				clothier?/Mr	467
Philip	Mosy		1		carpenter	477
John	Humphris		2		clothier/ maltster	146

1736: resiant list.⁷⁶³

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
<i>William</i>	Sanford	Mr	6		clothier?/ gent/Mr	126
Giles	Nash	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	121
Frances	Nash	Mr			clothier/ gent/Mr	121
Nathaniel	Fouler	Mr	3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Thomas	Philips	Mr			clothier gent	301
Thomas	Petat	Mr	1		clothier gent	444
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Robert	Shipway	Mr			clothier? Mr	467
Richard	Meret	Mr	1		gentleman/Mr	411
William	Arundel	Mr	4		clothier? gent	079
John	Garner	senior	3		baker	479
John	Garner	younger	4		baker?	479
Daniell	Miles		1		innkeeper Mr	476
Thomas	Cluterbook		4		clothworker?	486
Henery	Moor		1		blacksmith	486
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	473
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Thomas	Alder		3		clothworker	491
Edward	Fowler	out.sumons	4		shearman	447
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Samuel	Hogg				butcher	457
John	Rise		3		servant/ yeoman	448
John	Haris		4	1	clothier	413 (E)
John	Buden		4		baker	413 (W)
Jonathen	Plane				clothworker?	302
William	Willdy		3		broadweaver clothworker	302
John	Philips				clothier? Mr	301
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Bidell		1		clothworker?	239
John	Harmer		6	1+3	clothier/Mr	254
Daniell	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
John	Eliots		7		carpenter yeoman	192
Thomas	Venn		1		carpenter?	192
Robert	Nickels				clothworker?	253
William	Clark		6		architect/ builder	249
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	249
John	Aldregge		3		weaver?	194
William	Willkins		4		labourer?	194
James	Saniger				shearman?	194
John	Skarton		1		carpenter	193
Thomas	Tailor				carpenter?	193
William	Daingerfield		12	1	husbandman?	189
Gorge	Daingerfeld		3		clothworker?	196
Edward	Field			2	shoemaker cordwainer	189
Nathaniell	Bidell		2	1	blacksmith?	199
William	Bidell		1		clothworker?	199
Daniel	Bidell		1	1	clothworker?	199

⁷⁶³ GRO D445/M10: name in italics supplied by inference.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1736 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Daniel	Osbum		3		shearman	200
Oswell	Osbum			1+3, TRS	shearman?	200
Daniel	Rowls		2		clothworker	090
Thomas	Hitch				baker	090
Ambrese	Bennet				clothworker?	140
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	143
Simun	Vaysy		3		yeoman	142
John	Burd		1		clothworker?	144
Robert	Ball		4		weaver	144
Thomas	Parslow				tailor/ gunsmith	144
Joseph	Coulston				clothworker?	146 (E)
John	Brown		2		labourer?	146 (E)
John	Umfriss		2		clothier maltster	146
Gorge	Minut		2		husbandman?	146
Thomas	Frier		2		yeoman	147
William	Frier		1		clothworker	147
Stephen	Collyer		2		tailor	092
John	Veysy		4		labourer? sexton?	091
Dunstan	Careby				blacksmith?	095
Samuell	Rily				labourer?	095
William	Camme				chandler?	148
Daniel	Elis				innkeeper	097
Thomas	Cossom		1		labourer husbandman	099
Thomas	Cossom	younger	2		shearman	099
John	Cossom		1	1+3, TRS	tailor	099
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
Frances	Hulins		2		scribbler	156
Thomas	Crume		1		weaver yeoman	161
Ansell	Wilcocks				carpenter joiner	161
Richard	Tiper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
John	Elon				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
Thomas	Apperly		1	1	husbandman?	106
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Samuel	Aperly		3		labourer	106
Richard	Evens				tailor?	162
John	Franklin		1		carpenter?	162
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	112
John	Dangerfield		3		broadweaver	167
Thomas	Bidell		1		weaver?	169
John	May				weaver?	222
Thomas	Preen				weaver?	110
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
William	Tanton				weaver?	231
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
Cristefar	Nixson		1		weaver	222
William	Gellimun		1		weaver?	117J
Danniel	Clift		1		broadweaver	164 (A)
Richard	Rusell		2		labourer?	117S
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
Edward	Hatheway		2		weaver?	110
Isaac	Edwards				weaver?	108
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
Henery	Gingel		2	2	carpenter	028
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
William	Burd		1		labourer/ thatcher	028
Richard	Yeven				clothier?	043
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Beard		3	1+3, TRS	yeoman	041
Samuel	Appely		2		yeoman/ farmer	056

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son, NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1736 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Cooper				labourer?	056
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier?/ clerk	080
Holiday	Mutchel				labourer?	123(E)
William	Aperly		2	1	husbandman?	183
William	Brewer				labourer?	183
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
Thomas	Daingerfield		8	1	clothworker?	137
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
John	Stephens		4		clothworker?	032
Joseph	Knowls	poor			broadweaver	002
James	Zouls				fuller shearman?	002
John	Fenell				clothworker?	002
Francis	Gibens		1		farmer husbandman	462
Richard	Milson				yeoman	440
Anselm	Ginner		3		clothworker	324
John	Jinner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Thomas	Jinner		1		yeoman	324
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
Thomas	Eliots		4		yeoman?	366
Thomas	Stephens		2	1	carpenter	365
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
William	Burd		2		labourer?	399
Thomas	Niblet		1	2?, NM	broadweaver	402
Samuel	Bennet		1		broadweaver	400
Frances	Lewis				weaver?	400
Joseph	Reddy		1		weaver?	400
Phillip	Moslin	out/sumons	1		carpenter	477
William	Stephens		2		labourer	490
Abraham	Hayward		2		carpenter?	477
Pawl	Cook				clothworker?	466
Adam	Truman		1		clothworker/ shearman	473
William	Trewmun			1, TRS	clothworker	473
Richard	Dunn		1		clothworker?	446
John	Cole				shearman?	239
Thomas	Crome		2		clothworker?	239
James	Tomson				clockmaker	246
Petter	Rusel		2		servant	246
John	Fords		1		clothworker?	323
Crispin	Dickman				servant?	323
Anselm	Jener	younger	4		clothworker?	402
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Samuel	Gabb		3		broadweaver	463
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	144

1737: resiant list.⁷⁶⁴

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
Giles	Nash	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	121
Frances	Nash	Mr			clothier/ gent/Mr	121
Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Thomas	Fillips	Mr			clothier/ gent	301
Thomas	Pettat	Mr	1		clothier gent	444
William	Arndell	Mr	4		clothier?/ gent	079
Nathaniel	Pooll	Mr	1		gentleman	080
John	Turner	Mr	4		clothier? gent	446
Richard	Merret	Mr	1		gentleman/Mr	411

⁷⁶⁴ GRO D445/M10.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1737 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Robert	Shipway	Mr			clothier?/Mr	467
Oriss	Turner	Mr		3	clothier?/ gent	449
Thomas	Turner		3	1+3	mealman/ corn miller factor	446
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Nathanil	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
John	Meret				labourer?	041
William	Freeman		1		husbandman?	041
John	Clisold		1		clothworker	045
Richard	Yeven				clothier?	043
Thomas	Lye		2		chandler	043
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
Henry	Gingel		2		carpenter	028
Daniel	Rouls		2		clothworker	090
Thomas	Hitch				baker	090
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	142
James	Alin				blacksmith	140
Ambress	Benet				clothworker?	140
John	Burd		1		clothworker?	144
Robert	Ball		4		weaver	144
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	144
Joseph	Cowlstun				clothworker?	146 (E)
John	Umpriss		2		clothier maltster	146
George	Minut		2		husbandman?	146
Thomas	Frier		2		yeoman	147
William	Frier		1		clothworker	147
John	Vaisey		4		labourer? sexton?	091
Dunstun	Kereby				blacksmith?	095
William	Camm				chandler?	148
Daniel	Elis				innkeeper	097
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
Thomas	Cosam	elder	1		labourer husbandman	099
Thomas	Cosam	younger	2		shearman	099
John	Cosam		1		tailor	099
Frances	Hulins		2		scribbler	156
Anselm	Wilcoks				carpenter/ joiner	161
Thomas	Croom	elder	1		weaver yeoman	161
Richard	Tiper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Togwel		2		tailor	158 (W)
John	Elorn				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Cole		4	1+3	clothworker?	104
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Thomas	Aperly		1		husbandman?	162
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	112
John	Dangerfield		3		broadweaver	167
Thomas	Preen				weaver?	110
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
Christopher	Nikson		1		weaver	222
William	Jelimon		1		weaver?	117J
Daniel	Clift		1		broadweaver	164 (A)
Thomas	Wothern				labourer?	115
Petter	Rusel		2		servant	117S
Richard	Rusel		2		labourer?	117S
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
Edward	Hatheway		2		weaver?	110
Isaac	Edwards				weaver?	108
Samuel	Apperly	elder	2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Holiday	Mutchel				labourer?	056
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	080
Thomas	Marton				servant?	080
Thomas	Cooper				labourer?	056

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1737 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Aperly		2		husbandman?	183
Thomas	Coulston		1		clothworker?	183
William	Brewer				labourer?	183
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
Thomas	Dangerfield		8		clothworker?	137
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
John	Stephens		4		clothworker?	032
John	Evens	out/sumons	1		tailor	002
John	Fenell				clothworker?	002
Joseph	Nowls				broadweaver	002
James	Souls				fuller/ shearmen?	002
Stephen	Vaisy	out	2		butcher	156
Joseph	Higgs	Mr			yeoman? Mr	148
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	143
Thomas	Bidell		1	1	weaver?	199
William	Bidell		1		clothworker?	199
Daniel	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
John	Mason	elder	1	1	weaver?	249
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	249
William	Dangerfield		12		husbandman?	189
Nathaniell	Bidell		2		blacksmith?	199
Daniel	Osbun		3		shearman	200
Oswel	Osbun				shearman?	200
Owen	Osbun		1	1+3, TRS	shearman?	200
Barzilay	Bidle				blacksmith?	200
John	Skeleton		1		carpenter	193
Jeames	Saniger				shearman?	194
Anselm	Hatheway				labourer gamekeeper	194
John	Eliot		7		carpenter yeoman	192
William	Clark		6		architect/ builder	249
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	189
Robert	Nickels				clothworker?	253
Fillip	Hescoks				weaver?	192
John	Harmer		6		clothier Mr	254
John	Fillips				clothier?/Mr	301
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
Jonathan	Plane				clothworker?	302
George	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	196
John	Hearn				clothworker	196
William	Wildy		3		broadweaver clothworker	302
Samuel	Beard		3		yeoman	302
Thomas	Croom		2		clothworker?	239
John	Bidel		1		clothworker?	239
John	Cole				shearman?	239
James	Tomson				clockmaker	246
Crispin	Dickman				servant?	246
Jeames	Haris			1?, TRS	clothworker?	413 (E)
John	Brown		2		labourer?	413 (E)
John	Hariss		4		clothier	413 (E)
Thomas	Ven		1		carpenter?	413 (W)
Samuel	Aperly		3		labourer	413 (W)
John	Buden		4		baker	413 (W)
Stephen	Colier		3		clothworker?	446
Anselm	Colier		1	1	clothworker?	446
Edward	Fouler	elder	4		shearman	447
Edward	Fouler	younger	5	1+3, TRS	shearman?	447
Thomas	Fouler		5		clothworker Mr	447
John	Togwel				tailor	450
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Samuel	Hogg				butcher	457

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1737 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Burduck				butcher?	457
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
John	Garner	senior	3		baker	479
Thomas	Miles		1	1+3, TRS	clothworker?	476
Thomas	Cluterbuck		4		clothworker?	486
John	Gardiner		4		baker?	479
Henry	Moor	out/ parish	1		blacksmith	486
Adam	Truman		1		clothworker/ shearman	473
Abraham	Hayward		2		carpenter?	477
John	Gener		2		tailor	489 (E)
John	Butt				clothworker	489 (E)
Paul	Cook				clothworker?	466
John	Pridy				clothworker?	466
Daniel	Hescocks		1		blacksmith?	486
William	Stephens	elder	2		labourer	490
John	Fords		1		clothworker?	323
Anselm	Gener	elder	3		clothworker	324
Anselm	Gener	younger	4		clothworker?	324
Thomas	Gener		1		yeoman	324
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	365
Thomas	Eliot		4		yeoman?	366
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Frances	Lewes				weaver?	400
Edman	Long				mealman/Mr	400
Frances	Gibens		1		farmer husbandman	462
Richard	Milsum				yeoman	440
William	Stephens	younger	3	1, TRS	labourer?	490
William	Truman	out/ parish			clothworker	473
Thomas	Cratchly		1		weaver?	402
Samuel	Bennet		1		broadweaver	400
Samuel	Dangerfield		3	1, TRS	weaver?	167
Daniel	Bidle		1		clothworker?	149
Richard	Cole	out of ?	1		shearman	104
Thomas	Niblet		1		broadweaver	402
Thomas	Hariss		3	1, TRS	clothworker?	413 (E)
Richard	Burnet				labourer?	411
William	Caudle		3		clothworker?	169
Thomas	Stone				labourer?	169
Silas	Coulstun			1?, TRS	clothworker?	092
William	Pegget		2		labourer?	092
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	032
Thomas	Tendell				labourer?	140
Thomas	Rise		2		labourer?	188
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Joseph	Sergion				labourer?	056
Anthony	Hall				labourer?	056
Thomas	Marten				servant?	056
Thomas	Veisy		3		clothworker?	123 (E)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1738: resiant list.⁷⁶⁵

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Nathaniel	Pooll	Mr	1		gentleman	080
Giles	Nash	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	121
Frances	Nash	Mr			clothier/ gent/Mr	121
Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier/ Mr Esq	123 (W)
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
William	Arundel	Mr	4		clothier?/ gent	079
Thomas	Pettat	Mr	1		clothier/ gent	444
Richard	Meret	Mr	1		gentleman/Mr	411
John	Turner	Mr	4		clothier?/ gent	446
Ory	Turner	Mr			clothier?/ gent	449
Robert	Shipway	Mr			clothier? Mr	467
Thomas	Phillips	Mr			clothier gent	301
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller/factor	446
John	Garner		3		baker	479
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	476
Henry	Moor	out/ parish	1		blacksmith	486
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
John	Harriss		4		clothier	413 (E)
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker/ Mr	447
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Phillips				clothier? Mr	301
John	Garner	junior	4		baker?	479
William	Stephens		3		labourer?	490
Abraham	Hayward		2		carpenter?	477
Adam	Truman		1		clothworker shearman	473
William	Truman			3	clothworker	413 (W)
Pall	Cook				clothworker?	466
John	Harmer		6		clothier/Mr	254
William	Wildy		3		broadweaver clothworker	302
John	Eliot		7		carpenter yeoman	192
Robert	Nichols				clothworker?	253
James	Siniger			2, NM	shearman?	249
John	Masson		2		clothworker?	249
John	Skereton		1		carpenter	193
John	Aldrige		3		weaver?	194
Thomas	Cluterbook		4		clothworker?	190
Robert	Ball		4	1	weaver	188
Thomas	Rice		2		labourer?	188
John	Hearn				clothworker	196
George	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	196
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	189
William	Bidel		1		clothworker?	199
Thomas	Bidel		1		weaver?	199
Nathaniel	Bidle		2		blacksmith?	199
John	Bidel		1		clothworker?	239
William	Dangerfield		12		husbandman?	189
Ambrose	Bennet				clothworker?	140
Daniel	Osbum		3		shearman	200
Oswel	Osbum				shearman?	200
Owen	Osbum		1		shearman?	200
Daniel	Rowls		2	2?+4	clothworker	143
Simon	Veysy		3		yeoman	142
John	Umphris		2		clothier maltster	146
Joseph	Coulstun				clothworker?	146 (E)
Anselm	Wilcocks				carpenter joiner	146 (E)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1738 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Frier		2		yeoman	147
William	Frier		1		clothworker	147
William	Camm				chandler?	148
Samuell	Hogg				butcher	090
John	Veisy		4		labourer?/ sexton?	091
John	Cosom		1		tailor	092
Dunstan	Cereby				blacksmith?	095
Daniel	Eliss				innkeeper	097
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
Thomas	Cosom	elder	1		labourer/ husbandman	099
Thomas	Cossam	younger	2		shearman	099
Frances	Hulins		2		scribbler	156
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Togwel		2		tailor	158 (W)
John	Elon				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Croom		1		weaver/ yeoman	161
Richard	Colle		4		clothworker?	104
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Thomas	Aperly		1		husbandman?	162
Samuel	Aperly		3	1+3	labourer	162
George	Mmet		2		husbandman?	162
John	Dangerfield		3		broadweaver	167
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	112
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
John	May				weaver?	222
Thomas	Preen				weaver?	110
Daniel	Clift		1		broadweaver	164 (A)
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Samuel	Dangerfield		3		weaver?	167
Edward	Hatheway		2		weaver?	110
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
Isaac	Edwards				weaver?	108
Richard	Rusell		2		labourer?	117S
William	Gelman		1		weaver?	117J
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Beard		3		yeoman	041
John	Merret				labourer?	041
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	027
Richard	Yeven				clothier?	043
Henry	Gingel		2		carpenter	028
John	Clissold		1		clothworker	045
Samuel	Apperly		2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	080
Jonathon	Harding				clothworker?	080
Anthony	Hall				labourer?	056
Holyday	Mitchal				labourer?	056
John	Foards		1		clothworker?	323
Anselm	Genner	elder	3		clothworker	324
Anselm	Gener	younger	4		clothworker?	324
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Thomas	Genner		1		yeoman	324
John	Genner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Thomas	Eliot		4		yeoman?	366
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
Richard	Whight				husbandman?	368
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Frances	Gibens		1		farmer husbandman	462
Samuel	Benet		1		broadweaver	400
Edman	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Richard	Dunn		1	2?	clothworker?	448

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1738 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
Thomas	Dangerfield		8		clothworker?	137
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	249
Eliss	James				yeoman/Mr	136
Thomas	Veysy		3		clothworker?	123 (E)
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	032
Thomas	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
James	Soul				fuller shearmen?	002
Joseph	Nowls				broadweaver	002
John	Evens		1		tailor	002
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	144
Thomas	Wathern				labourer?	115
Silas	Coustun				clothworker?	092
John	Franklin		1		carpenter?	477
John	Burdock				butcher?	457
Thomas	Moor			1, TRS	blacksmith	486
John	Colle				shearman?	104
Richard	Coll		1		shearman	104
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	097
Thomas	Elon			1, TRS	shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Milsum				yeoman	440
Daniel	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
Anselm	Hatheway				labourer gamekeeper	115
Phillip	Moslin		1		carpenter	477
Daniel	Bidel		1		clothworker?	149
Christo-pher	Nicson		1		weaver	302
John	Lawrence		1		clothworker?	371
Jonathan	Chamberlin				carpenter?	363
Thomas	Crachly		1		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblett		1		broadweaver	402
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Samuell	Gabb		3		broadweaver	463
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Daniel	Hawker		1	2, NM	carpenter?	477

1739: resiant list, 766

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Andrews	gent	2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
Giles	Nash	gent	5		clothier Esq	121
Francis	Nash	gent			clothier gent/Mr	121
Thomas	Phillips	gent			clothier gent	301
William	Arndel	gent	4		clothier? gent	079
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Samuel	Beard		3	1+3	yeoman	027
John	Clark		9		broadweaver	027
John	Clissold		1		clothworker	045
Robert	Ball		4		weaver	045
Richard	Owen				clothier?	043
Thomas	Dangerfield		8		clothworker?	043
Henry	Beard		4	1+3	butcher	043
John	Gabb	62	6		weaver	109
Edward	Hathway		2		weaver?	110
Isaac	Edwards				weaver?	108
Daniel	Edwards			1, TRS	weaver?	108
Anselm	Hathway				labourer gamekeeper	115

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1739 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Wathen				labourer?	115
Richard	Russel		2		labourer?	117S
William	Jellyman		1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
James	Soul				fuller shearman?	002
Thomas	Soul			1	shearman?	002
John	Evans	out/sumons	1		tailor	002
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Thomas	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
Samuel	Miles		2	1	clothworker?	032
Samuel	Apperley		2		yeoman/ farmer	056
John	Pain				servant?	056
Anthony	Hall				labourer?	056
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	080
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Thomas	Preen				weaver?	110
John	Preen			1+3, TRS	weaver?	110
John	Caudle		2	1	clothworker?	169
William	Caudle		3		labourer?	169
John	May				weaver?	222
John	Dangerfield		3		broadweaver	167
Samuel	Dangerfield		3		weaver?	167
Daniel	Clift		1		broadweaver	164 (A)
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	112
George	Minet	64	2		husbandman?	162
Samuel	Apperley		3		labourer	162
Thomas	Apperley		1		husbandman?	162
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Nathaniel	Miles		1	1, TRS	yeoman?	106
Richard	Cole	senior	1		shearman	104
John	Cole				shearman?	104
Richard	Cole	junior	4		clothworker?	104
Thomas	Croom	senior	1		weaver yeoman	161
Thomas	Croom	junior	2	1+3	clothworker?	161
John	Elon				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Elon				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Francis	Hulins		2		scribbler	156
Stephen	Veisey	70	2		butcher	156
Johnathan	Harden				clothworker?	156
Richard	Symm				clothworker?	156
Thomas	Cossam	senior	1		labourer husbandman	099
Thomas	Cossam	junior	2		shearman	099
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
Daniel	Elliss				innkeeper	097
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	097
Robert	Matthews	out/sumons			innkeeper?	097
William	Cam				chandler?	148
Joseph	Higgs	70			yeoman?/Mr	148
Daniel	Biddle		1		clothworker?	149
Stephen	Collier		3	2	clothworker?	149
Thomas	Fryar		2		yeoman	147
William	Fryar		1		clothworker	147
Anselm	Wilcocks				carpenter joiner	146 (E)
William	Dangerfield		11		weaver?	095
William	Dangerfield	junior	12	1	husbandman?	095
Dunston	Kirby				blacksmith?	095
John	Cossam		1		tailor	092
Joseph	Colston				clothworker?	092
Thomas	Colston		1	1?, TRS	clothworker?	092

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1739 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Veisey		4		labourer?/ sexton?	091
Samuel	Hogg				butcher	090
Thomas	Humphreys		2	1+3	baker/ maltster/Mr	146
Anselm	Collier		1		clothworker?	146
Nathaniel	Biddle		2		blacksmith?	144
Barzilla	Biddle			1, TRS	blacksmith?	144
Thomas	Parslow				tailor/ gunsmith	144
Daniel	Hopton		2	2	yeoman	142
James	Allen	out/sumons			blacksmith	140
William	Sansom		3		labourer?	140
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	143
Daniel	Rowles		2		clothworker	143
Daniel	Osborn	senior	3		shearman	200
Oswel	Osborn				shearman?	200
Owen	Osborn		1		shearman?	200
Daniel	Osborn	junior	5	1+3, TRS	shearman?	200
Edward	Field				shoemaker/ cordwainer	189
William	Biddle		1		clothworker?	199
Thomas	Biddle		1		weaver?	199
George	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	196
John	Heron				clothworker	196
James	Sinegar				shearman?	188
Thomas	Riece		2		labourer?	188
Daniel	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
Thomas	Clutterbuck		4		clothworker?	190
John	Aldridge	out/sumons	3		weaver?	194
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	194
Robert	Nichols				clothworker?	249
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	249
William	Stephens		3	1	labourer?	249
John	Elliots		7		carpenter yeoman	192
Phillip	Hescock				weaver?	192
John	Skelton		1		carpenter	193
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
Ellis	James				yeoman/Mr	136
Joseph	James			1?	yeoman?	136
John	Foords		1		clothworker?	137
Daniel	Floyd				clothworker?	137
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	189
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
John	Burd		1		clothworker?	123 (E)
Joseph	Clutterbuck	80			gentleman	123 (E)
Simon	Veisey		3		yeoman	253
John	Harmer		6		clothier/Mr	254
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Biddle		1		clothworker?	239
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	246
William	Wiley		3		broadweaver clothworker	302
Richard	Caron	Mr			gentleman? Mr	302
Christo-pher	Nixon		1		weaver	302
Richard	Milsam				yeoman	440
Francis	Gibbons		1		farmer husbandman	462
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Thomas	Elliots		4		yeoman?	366
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
Anselm	Jenner	sen, 80	3		clothworker	324
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	324
Thomas	Jenner		1	2+4	yeoman	371
John	Lawrence	out/sumons	1		clothworker?	371
John	Niblet	out/sumons	2		clothworker?	371

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1739 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Francis	Lewis	out/sumons			weaver?	400
Johnathan	Chamberlain				carpenter?	363
John	Smith		2		clothworker?	323
James	William	out/sumons			labourer?	323
Richard	Aldridge	Randwick			husbandman?	364
Richard	Hall	Randwick			labourer?	364
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
Holiday	Mitchel				labourer?	056
John	Webb			1	weaver?	056
Nathaniel	Maycock	out parish			labourer?	056
William	Brewer				labourer?	056
Thomas	Pettat	gent	1		clothier gent	444
Richard	Merret	gent	1		gentleman/Mr	422
Robert	Shipway	gent			clothier?/Mr	467
John	Harris		4		clothier	413 (E)
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller factor	446
Daniel	Hatton				clothworker?	449
Edmond	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Joseph	Griffiths			2?	millar	446
Thomas	Matthews				butcher	457
Thomas	Harper		2		clothworker?	457
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	476
John	Gardiner	sen, aged	3		baker	479
John	Gardiner	jun, out/sum	4		baker?	479
John	Franklin		1		carpenter?	477
Abraham	Hayward		2		carpenter?	477
Phillip	Moseley	aged	1		carpenter	477
William	Burd		2		labourer?	411
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
Edward	Fowler		4		shearman	447
John	Pridy				clothworker?	466
James	Chapman	aged			carpenter	463
Samuel	Gabb		3		broadweaver	463
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
William	Trueman				clothworker	413 (W)
Adam	Trueman	senior	1		clothworker shearman	473
Adam	Trueman	junior	2	1, TRS	clothworker?	473
Giles	Heaven			4?	clothworker?	473
Henry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
Vincent	Watkins				clothworker?	489 (W)
Joseph	Smith				servant/ clothworker?	489 (W)
William	Taylor		2		blacksmith?	486
Daniel	Hescock				blacksmith?	486
Thomas	Aldaw		3		clothworker	491
William	Stephens		2		labourer	490
Thomas	Niblet		1		broadweaver	402
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231

1740: resiant list.⁷⁶⁷

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Andrews	gent	2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
Giles	Nash	gent	5		clothier Esq	121
Francis	Nash	gent			clothier gent/Mr	121
Nathaniel	Fowler	gent	3		clothier Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Thomas	Phillips	gent			clothier/ gent	301

⁷⁶⁷ GRO D445/M10.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1740 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Arundel	gent	4		clothier?/ gent	079
Nathaniel	Beard	ill	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrewes		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Samuel	Beard		3		yeoman	027
John	Clissold	poor	1		clothworker	045
Robert	Ball	poor	4		weaver	045
Richard	Owen				clothier?	043
Thomas	Dangerfield	poor	8		clothworker?	043
Henery	Beard		4		butcher	043
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
Edward	Hathaway	poor	2		weaver?	110
Isack	Edwards				weaver?	108
Anselm	Hathway	poor			labourer/ gamekeeper	115
Thomas	Wathern	out/ parish			labourer?	115
Richard	Russel		2		labourer?	117S
William	Jellyman	poor	1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
James	Soul				fuller shearman?	002
Thomas	Soul				shearman?	002
John	Evans	out/sumons	1		tailor	002
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Thomas	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
Samuel	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
Samuel	Apperley	sick	2		yeoman/ farmer	056
Anthony	Hall				labourer?	056
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	080
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Thomas	Preen				weaver?	110
John	Preen				weaver?	110
John	Caudle		2		clothworker?	169
William	Caudle		3		clothworker?	169
John	May	poor			weaver?	222
John	Dangerfield	sick	3		broadweaver	167
Samuel	Dangerfield		3		weaver?	167
Daniel	Clift	very poor	1		broadweaver	164 (A)
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	112
Samuel	Apperley		3		labourer	162
Thomas	Apperley		1		husbandman?	162
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
Richard	Cole	senior	1		shearman	104
John	Cole				shearman?	104
Thomas	Croom	senior	1		weaver yeoman	161
Thomas	Croom	junior	2		clothworker?	161
John	Elon				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Elon				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Togwell	out/sumons	2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Francis	Hulins		2		scribbler	156
Stephen	Veisey	out/sumons	2		butcher	156
Johnathan	Hardin				clothworker?	156
Gyles	Midlemore				chandler badger	156
Thomas	Cosham	senior	1		labourer husbandman	099
Thomas	Cosham	junior	2		shearman	099
Thomas	Duck	sick	1		clothworker?	098
Daniel	Ellis				innkeeper	097
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	097
Robert	Matthews				innkeeper?	097
William	Cam				chandler?	148
Richard	Cole	junior	4		clothworker?	148
Joseph	Higgs	out/sumons			yeoman? Mr	148

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1740 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Daniel	Biddle		1		clothworker?	149
Stephen	Collier		3		clothworker?	149
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	147
Anselem	Wilcocks				carpenter/ joiner	146 (E)
William	Dangerfield		11		weaver?	095
William	Dangerfield	junior	12		husbandman?	095
Dunston	Kirby				blacksmith?	095
John	Cosham		1		tailor	092
Joseph	Colston				clothworker?	092
Thomas	Colston	out/ parish	1		clothworker?	092
John	Veisey	very poor	4		labourer?/ sexton?	091
Samuel	Hogg				butcher	090
John	Humphris		2		clothier maltster	146
Thomas	Humphris		2		baker maltster/Mr	146
Nathaniel	Biddle		2		blacksmith?	144
Barzilla	Biddle				blacksmith?	144
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	144
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	142
Samuel	Hopton			1, TRS	yeoman	142
William	Hopton		1	1, TRS	yeoman	142
William	Andrews	out/sumons	6		clothworker?	143
Daniel	Rowls		2		clothworker	143
Daniel	Osborn	very poor	3		shearman	200
Oswell	Osborn	poor			shearman?	200
Owen	Osborn		1		shearman?	200
Daniel	Osborn	junior	5		shearman?	200
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	189
William	Biddle		1		clothworker?	199
Thomas	Biddle	very poor	1		weaver?	199
George	Dangerfield	very poor	3		clothworker?	196
John	Hern				clothworker	196
James	Sineger	very poor			shearman?	188
Thomas	Stevens		2		carpenter	188
Daniel	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
Thomas	Clutterbuck		4		clothworker?	190
John	Aldrige	out/sumons	3		weaver?	194
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	194
Robert	Nickols				clothworker?	249
Philip	Hescocks				weaver?	192
John	Skelton		1		carpenter	193
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
John	Fords		1		clothworker?	137
Daniel	Floyd				clothworker?	137
John	Pitt		2		clothesdresser	126
John	Burd		1		clothworker?	123 (E)
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	189
Simon	Veisey		3		yeoman	253
John	Harmer		6		clothier Mr	254
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Biddle	very poor	1		clothworker?	239
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	246
William	Wildy		3		broadweaver clothworker	302
Richard	Carne	Mr			gentleman? Mr	302
Christo-pher	Nixon	poor	1		weaver	302
Richard	Milsam				yeoman	440
Frances	Gibbins		1		farmer husbandman	462
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Thomas	Elliotts		4		yeoman?	366
James	Elliotts		3		tailor?	365

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1740 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
Anselm	Jenner	sen,out/sum	3		clothworker	324
Anselm	Jenner	jun, v poor	4		clothworker?	324
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	371
John	Larrence	out/sumons	1		clothworker?	371
John	Nibblet	out/sumons	2		clothworker?	371
Frances	Lewis	out/sumons			weaver?	400
Jonathan	Chamberlain	very poor			carpenter?	363
John	Smith		2		clothworker?	323
James	William	out/ parish			labourer?	323
Richard	Aldrige	out/ parish			husbandman?	364
Richard	Hall	out/ parish			labourer?	364
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
Holiday	Mitchel				labourer?	056
John	Webb	very poor			weaver?	056
Nathaniel	Maycock				labourer?	056
William	Brewer				labourer?	056
Thomas	Pettat	gent	1		clothier gent	444
Richard	Merret	gent	1		gentleman/Mr	411
Robert	Shipway	gent			clothier? Mr	467
John	Harris		4		clothier	413 (E)
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller factor	446
Daniel	Hatton				clothworker?	449
Edmond	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Joseph	Griffiths				millar	446
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Thomas	Harper		2		clothworker?	457
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper Mr	476
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	476
John	Garner		3		baker	479
John	Garner	junior	4		baker?	479
John	Franklin		1		carpenter?	477
Abram	Hayward		2		carpenter?	477
William	Burd		2		labourer?	411
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
John	Prdy				clothworker?	466
James	Chapman	out/sumons			carpenter	463
Samuel	Gabb		3		broadweaver	463
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
William	Trueman				clothworker	413 (W)
Adman	Trueman		1		clothworker shearmen	473
Giles	Heaven	out/ parish			clothworker?	473
Henry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
Ambreas	Bennet				clothworker?	489 (W)
Joseph	Smith				servant/ clothworker?	489 (W)
Daniel	Heslocks				blacksmith?	486
Thomas	Aldar		3		clothworker	491
William	Stephens	out/ parish	2		labourer	490
Thomas	Nibblet	very poor	1		broadweaver	402
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
Nathaniel	Pool	senior	1		gentleman	080
Nathaniel	Pool	junior	2	1+3	gentleman	080
John	Felps				gentleman?	402
John	Dix				cordwainer?	402
William	Carruthers		1		surgeon	146

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1741: resiant list.⁷⁶⁸

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Giles	Nash	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	121
Francis	Nash	Mr			clothier/ gent/Mr	121
Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Nathaniel	Poole	Mr	1		gentleman	080
Nathaniel	Poole	Mr, junior			gentleman	080
Thomas	Philips	Mr			clothier gent	301
William	Arundell	Mr	4		clothier? gent	079
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Beard		3		yeoman	027
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
John	Clissoll		1		clothworker	045
Robert	Ball		6	1, TRS	clothworker yeoman	045
Richard	Owen				clothier?	043
Thomas	Dangerfield		8		clothworker?	043
Henry	Beard		4		butcher	043
Taylor	Merret	out/ parish			labourer?	043
John	Gabb	out/sumons	6		weaver	109
William	Gabb		9	1+3, TRS	labourer	109
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	110
Anselm	Hathaway				labourer gamekeeper	115
Isaac	Edwards				weaver?	108
Richard	Russell		2		labourer?	117S
William	Jellyman		1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
James	Soule				fuller shearman?	002
Thomas	Soule				shearman?	002
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Thomas	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
Samuel	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
Giles	Dimmock		2		clothier? clerk	080
Samuel	Apperly		4	1+3	yeoman	056
Peter	Russell		2		servant	056
Thomas	Apperly		3	1+3, TRS	yeoman?	056
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
John	Preene				weaver?	110
John	Caudle		2		clothworker?	169
Edmund	Caudle			1?, TRS	labourer?	169
Henry	Gengell		2		carpenter	028
John	May				weaver?	222
Samuel	Dangerfield		3		weaver?	167
Daniel	Clift		1		broadweaver	164 (A)
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	112
Samuel	Apperly	junior	3		labourer	162
Thomas	Apperly		1		husbandman?	162
John	Vaizey		4	2	labourer? sexton?	164 (A)
Phillip	Hiscocks				weaver?	164 (A)
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Richard	Cole		1		shearman	104
John	Cole				shearman?	104
Richard	Cole	junior	4		clothworker?	104
Thomas	Croome		1		weaver yeoman	161
Thomas	Croome	junior	2		clothworker?	161
John	Aland				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Aland				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Francis	Hewlins		2		scribbler	156
Jonathan	Harding				clothworker?	156

⁷⁶⁸ GRO D445/M10: name in italics supplied by inference.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1741 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Giles	Middlemore				chandler/ badger	156
Thomas	Corsham		1		labourer/ husbandman	099
Thomas	Corsham	junior	2		shearman	099
John	Corsham		1		tailor	099
Thomas	Duck		1		clothworker?	098
Daniel	Ellis				innkeeper	097
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	097
Robert	Mathews				innkeeper?	097
William	Camm				chandler?	148
Daniel	Biddle		1		clothworker?	149
Stephen	Collier		3		clothworker?	149
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	147
Dunstan	Kirby				blacksmith?	095
William	Dangerfield		11		weaver?	095
William	Dangerfield		12		husbandman?	095
Joseph	Colston				clothworker?	092
Thomas	Colstone		1		clothworker?	092
Samuel	Hoge				butcher	090
William	Caruthers		1	2	surgeon	091
Samuel	Hopton			3	yeoman	091
John	Humphreys		2		clothier/ maltster	146
Thomas	Humphreys		2		baker maltster/Mr	146
Nathaniel	Biddle		2		blacksmith?	144
Barzillad	Biddle				blacksmith?	144
Thomas	Biddle		2	1, TRS	weaver?	199
Edward	Biddle		2	1?	clothworker?	199
John	Biddle		1		clothworker?	239
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	144
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	142
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	142
Daniel	Rolls		2		clothworker	143
Daniel	Osborne		3		shearman	200
Oswall	Osborne				shearman?	200
Owen	Osborne		1		shearman?	200
Daniel	Osborne	junior	5		shearman?	200
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	189
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	189
George	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	196
John	Heron				clothworker	196
James	Synagogue				shearman?	188
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	188
Daniel	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	194
Robert	Nichols				clothworker?	249
John	Skeleton		1		carpenter	193
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
John	Foards		1		clothworker?	137
Daniel	Floyd				clothworker?	137
Solomon	Rolls		3		clothworker?	123 (E)
Joseph	Smyth				servant/ clothworker?	123 (W)
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
George	ditto alias St			1?	blacksmith?	183
John	Pitt		2		clohdresser	126
Simon	Vaizey		3		yeoman	253
John	Harmer		6		clothier Mr	254
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	246

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1741 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Wilding		3		broadweaver clothworker	302
Richard	Carne	Mr			gentleman?/Mr	302
Christopher	Nixon		1		weaver	302
Thomas	Harmer		9	1	husbandman?	231
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
Richard	Milsom				yeoman	440
Francis	Gibbins		1		farmer husbandman	462
John	Dimmock		1		tailor	399
Thomas	Elliotts		4		yeoman?	366
James	Elliotts		3		tailor?	365
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	324
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	371
Jonathan	Chamberlin				carpenter?	363
John	Smyth		2		clothworker?	323
Holliday	Mitchel				labourer?	056
John	Webb	out/sumons			weaver?	056
Nathaniel	Laycock	out/ parish			labourer?	056
William	Brewer				labourer?	056
Thomas	Pettat	Mr	1		clothier/ gent	444
Richard	Merrett	Mr	1		gentleman/Mr	411
Robert	Shipway	Mr			clothier?/Mr	477
John	Harris		4		clothier	413 (E)
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller/factor	446
Daniel	Hatton				clothworker?	449
Edmond	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Joseph	Griffiths				millar	446
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Thomas	Harper		2		clothworker?	457
John	Togwell				tailor	450
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	476
John	Gardiner		4		baker?	479
John	Frankling		1		carpenter?	477
William	Bird		2		labourer?	411
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
John	Pridy				clothworker?	466
Samuel	Gabb		3		broadweaver	463
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
William	Trueman				clothworker	413 (W)
Adam	Trueman		1		clothworker/ shearmen	473
Giles	Heaven	out/ parish			clothworker?	473
Henry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
John	Gardiner	Mr	3		baker	479
Daniel	Hiscocks				blacksmith?	486
Thomas	Alday		3		clothworker	491
Thomas	Niblett		1		broadweaver	402
John	Phelps	out/ parish			gentleman?	402
Anon	Balldwing	Mr			gentleman?/Mr	402
John	Nibblet	out/sumons	2		clothworker?	371

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1743A: resiant list.⁷⁶⁹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Giles	Nash		5		clothier/Esq	121
Francis	Nash				clothier/ gent/Mr	121
Nathaniel	Fowler		3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Joseph	Smyth				servant/ clothworker?	123 (W)
William	Arundall		4		clothier?/ gent	079
William	Hitch				baker? clerk	079
Samuell	Apperley		4		yeoman	056
Thomas	Apperly		3		yeoman?	056
Thomas	Apperly	senior	1		husbandman?	162
Samuell	Apperly	senior	3		labourer	162
Peter	Russell		2		servant	056
Samuell	Russell		1		labourer?	056
Holiday	Mithell				labourer?	056
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Thomas	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
Samuell	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
William	Evens		3		tailor?	002
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuell	Beard		3		yeoman	041
Thomas	Beard		3	1+3, TRS	clothier/Mr	041
William	Beard		4	1+3, TRS	labourer?	041
Richard	Yewen				clothier?	043
Nathaniel	Beard	junior	3	1+3	clothworker?	043
Thomas	Soule				shearman?	028
William	Bird	senior	1		labourer thatcher	028
Oswell	Orsborn				shearman?	027
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
John	Clissold		1		clothworker	045
Robert	Ball	junior	6		clothworker yeoman	045
William	Jelman		1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Russell	extra par	2		labourer?	117S
Anselm	Hathaway				labourer gamekeeper	115
Isack	Edwards				weaver?	108
Daniell	Edwards				weaver?	108
John	Gabb	junior	11	1+3	weaver?	109
William	Gabb		9		labourer	109
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	110
Phillip	Hescox				weaver?	164 (A)
John	Cadle		2		clothworker?	169
John	May	senior			weaver?	222
Samuell	Dangerfield		3		weaver?	167
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	112
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
Thomas	Harmer		9		husbandman?	231
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	231
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
Richard	Cole	senior	1		shearman	104
John	Cole				shearman?	104
Richard	Cole	junior	4		clothworker?	104
Thomas	Cole			1+3, TRS	shearman?	104
Thomas	Croom	senior	1		weaver/ yeoman	161
Thomas	Croom	junior	2		clothworker?	161
John	Elorn				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Elorn				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Togwell	extra sum	2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Francis	Hewlins		2		scribbler	156

⁷⁶⁹ GRO D445/M10: list in bundle for 1743, but appears to predate 1743B and may refer to 1742.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1743A (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Cossom	senior	1		labourer/ husbandman	099
Thomas	Cossom	junior	2		shearman	099
Daniell	Ellis				innkeeper	097
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	097
Robert	Mathews				innkeeper?	097
Stephen	Collier		3		clothworker?	149
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	147
William	Daingerfield		12		husbandman?	095
Dunston	Kerby				blacksmith?	095
John	Cossom		1		tailor	092
Joseph	Coulston				clothworker?	092
William	Carruthers		1		surgeon	091
Henry	Beard		4		butcher	090
Anslem	Willcox				carpenter joiner	146 (E)
John	Humphris		2		clothier/ maltster	146
Samuell	Hopton				yeoman	142
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	142
Nathaniel	Beedle		2		blacksmith?	144
Thomas	Parslow				tailor/ gunsmith	144
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	143
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
John	Peach				gentleman?	123 (E)
Daniell	Rowles		2		clothworker	143
Thomas	Coulston	pauper	1		clothworker?	140
Daniell	Orsborn		3		shearman	200
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	189
James	Seniger				shearman?	188
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	189
Thomas	Beedle		1		weaver?	199
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	196
John	Hieron				clothworker	196
John	Andrews		2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
John	Reeves				servant	188
Daniell	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
John	Alldridge		3		weaver?	194
Robert	Nickolls				clothworker?	249
Henry	Gingell		2		carpenter	193
John	Scerton		1		carpenter	193
George	Daingerfield		3		clothworker?	192
William	Beedle		1		clothworker?	192
Thomas	Humphris		2		baker maltster Mr	146
Joseph	Sergeon				labourer?	136
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	253
John	Harmer		6		clothier/Mr	254
John	Ball		3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball	senior	5		clothworker	242
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	246
John	Beedle		1		clothworker?	239
Thomas	Phillips				clothier gent	301
Giles	Midlemore				chandler badger	149
Richard	Merrett		1		gentleman/Mr	411
William	Cadle		3		clothworker?	411
William	Trewman				clothworker	413 (W)
Daniell	Jenner		2	2	clothworker?	413 (W)
William	Lawrence		1	2, NM	clothier/Mr	413 (E)
John	Harris		4		clothier	413 (E)
Joseph	Ellis				clothier Mr/Esq	444
Daniel	Hatten				clothworker?	449

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1743A (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller/factor	446
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Joseph	Griffetts				millar	446
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Thomas	Harper		2		clothworker?	457
Vincent	Watkins				clothworker?	450
Richard	Dun		1		clothworker?	448
Edward	Fowler	pauper	4		shearman	447
Robert	Shipway				clothier?/Mr	467
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	476
James	Soules				fuller/ shearman?	002
John	Franklin		1		carpenter?	477
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Anselm	Jenner	younger, extra parish	5	1	clothworker?	489 (E)
Thomas	Daingerfield		8		clothworker?	486
Daniell	Hescox				blacksmith?	486
William	Taylor		2		blacksmith?	466
John	Priday				clothworker?	466
Samuell	Priday		2	1, TRS	clothworker?	466
Thomas	Allday		3		clothworker	491
Harry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
John	Smyth		2	1	clothworker?	489 (W)
John	White		1		clothworker?	489 (W)
John	Moosely		1		woolstapler	467
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Francis	Gibbens		1		farmer husbandman	462
Richard	Millson				yeoman	440
Henery	Lewker	extra parish		2, NM	labourer?	440
Samuell	Gabb		3		broadweaver	463
Thomas	Cratchly	pauper	1		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblett		1		broadweaver	402
Samuell	Bennett	pauper	1		broadweaver	400
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Anslern	Jenner	sen, extra summons	3		clothworker	324
Anslern	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	324
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	371
Thomas	Elliotts		4		yeoman?	366
James	Elliotts		3		tailor?	365
Jonathan	Chamberlin				carpenter?	363
John	Lawrance		1	2	clothworker?	363
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
Joseph	Ready		1		weaver?	364
John	Togwell	extra sum		2+4	tailor	364
Samuell	Elliotts			3	carpenter?	323
Phillip	Moosely	extra sum	1		carpenter	477
William	Bird	junior	2		labourer?	411
Thomas	Mayo		2		clothworker?	411
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	164 (A)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1743B: resiant list,⁷⁷⁰

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Nathaniel	Beard	Mr	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Beard	Mr	3		yeoman	041
Thomas	Beard	Mr	3		clothier/Mr	041
Thomas	Andrews	Mr, sen	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Andrews	junior	2	1+3, TRS	yeoman/ gent	048
Oswel	Orsbom	sick			shearman?	027
Richard	Hewell				clothier?	043
John	Chlissold		1		clothworker	045
Robert	Ball	sick	6		clothworker/ yeoman	045
Richard	Pitt	Mr	1		clothier	032
Thomas	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
Samuel	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
Samuel	Aparley		4		yeoman	056
Thomas	Aparley		3		yeoman?	056
Holliday	Mitchell				labourer?	056
Nathaniel	Poole	Mr, sen	1		gentleman	080
Richard	Lockey	Mr, out			gentleman/Mr	080
Nathaniel	Poole	Mr, jun	2		gentleman	080
Giles	Nash	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	121
Fransis	Nash	Mr			clothier/ gent/Mr	121
Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Joseph	Smith	Mr Nash his Man			servant/ clothworker?	123 (W)
John	Peach				gentleman?	123 (E)
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
George	Ealey	Blacksmith			blacksmith	137
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
Daniel	Partridge	under age	2	1+3	clothier	136
John	Grante				clothworker?	136
Joseph	Sargeon	v poor			labourer?	136
William	Jellimon	v poor	1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Russell		2		labourer?	117S
Thomas	Coopper				labourer?	115
Isaac	Edwards	v poor			weaver?	108
Daniel	Edwards				weaver?	108
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164 B)
John	Cadle	v poor	2		clothworker?	169
Edward	Hathaway	v poor	2		weaver?	110
Samuel	Dangerfield		3		weaver?	167
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	112
John	Veisey	v poor	4		labourer?/ sexton?	164 (A)
Philip	Hescoc	v poor			weaver?	164 (A)
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	164 (A)
John	Miles				yeoman?	106
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
Samuel	Aparley	v poor	3		labourer	162
Thomas	Aparley	no resiant	1		husbandman?	162
Thomas	Croom	senior	1		weaver/ yeoman	161
Thomas	Croom	junior	2		clothworker?	161
John	Cole				shearman?	104
Richard	Cole		4		clothworker?	104
Thomas	Cole	under age			shearman?	104
Thomas	Togwell	out/sumons	2		tailor	158 (W)
John	Ellorn				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Tipper	v poor			clothworker?	157
Francis	Hulins		2		scribbler	156
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	156
Giles	Middlemore				chandler/ badger	149
Thomas	Corsham	jun, poor	2		shearman	099

⁷⁷⁰ GRO D445/M10: names in italics supplied by inference.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1743B (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Duck	v poor	2	1, TRS	clothworker?	098
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	097
Robert	Mathus				innkeeper?	097
William	Cam	out/present			chandler?	148
Thomas	Frier		2		yeoman	147
William	Frier		1		clothworker	147
Cristopher	Nicson	v poor	1		weaver	095
Joseph	Cousstone	very poor			clothworker?	092
John	Corsham		1		tailor	092
William	Dangerfield	sick	12		husbandman?	091
William	Caruthers	Mr	1		surgeon	091
Henry	Beard		4		butcher	090
Ansel	Wilcox				carpenter joiner	146 (E)
Thomas	Humphris		2		baker/ maltster Mr	146
Thomas	Little				gentleman?	146
Peeter	Merrett	v poor			labourer?	144
Anselm	Hathaway	poor			labourer gamekeeper	144
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	144
Daniel	Hopton		2		yeoman	142
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Daniel	Rowls		2		clothworker	143
Thomas	Coulstone	v poor	1		clothworker?	140
Daniel	Orsburne	v poor	3		shearman	200
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	189
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	189
Thomas	Beedle	v poor	1		weaver?	199
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	196
James	Singar	v poor			shearman?	188
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
John	Reeves	Mr Andr's Man			servant	188
Daniel	Cobb	v poor	1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
John	Scirton		1		carpenter	193
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	192
William	Beedle		1		clothworker?	192
William	Andrews	v poor	6		clothworker?	249
Robert	Nickols	very poor			clothworker?	249
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
Simon	Veisey		3		yeoman	253
William	Hayle	poor	2	2, NM	labourer?	253
John	Harmer		6		clothier/Mr	254
John	Ball	v poor	3		shearman	242
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	246
Thomas	Phillips				clothier gent	301
John	Beedle	v poor	1		clothworker?	239
William	Truman				clothworker	413 (W)
William	Bird		2		labourer?	411
James	Mayor		3	1	clothworker?	411
Daniel	Jenner	v poor	2		clothworker?	413 (W)
William	Lawrence		1		clothier/Mr	413 (E)
John	Harris		4		clothier	413 (E)
Joseph	Ellis	Mr			clothier/ Mr/Esq	444
Thomas	Small	Mr		4, NM	clothier?/Mr	449
Daniel	Hatton				clothworker?	449
Thomas	Turner	Mr	3		mealman/corn miller factor	446
Edmund	Long	Mr			mealman/Mr	446
Joseph	Griffiths	millar			millar	446
Thomas	Marthus				butcher	457
Vincent	Watkins				clothworker?	450
Richard	Dunn		1		clothworker?	448

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1743B (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker/ Mr	447
John	Pridy				clothworker?	466
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Thomas	Milles		1		clothworker?	476
John	Morsley		1		woolstapler	467
James	Pearce		2		clothworker?	477
Adam	Truman		1		clothworker shearman	473
William	Sims				clothworker?	491
Thomas	Alday		3		clothworker	491
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Thomas	Dangerfield	v poor	8		clothworker?	486
John	Franklin		1		carpenter?	477
Anselm	Jenner	junior	4		clothworker?	324
Samuel	Elliott				carpenter?	323
John	Togwell	out/sumons			tailor	364
Joseph	Meredith	v poor	1		weaver?	364
Richard	White				husbandman?	368
Thomas	Elliott		4		yeoman?	366
James	Elliott		3		tailor?	365
Thomas	Lawrence	out/ parish	2	1?, TRS	clothworker?	371
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	371
Thomas	Cratchley	v poor	1		weaver?	402
Samuel	Bennet		1		broadweaver	400
Thomas	Niblet	v poor	1		broadweaver	402
John	Dimmock		1		tailor	399
Richard	Milsom				yeoman	440
Francis	Gibbins		1		farmer husbandman	462
James	Chapman				carpenter	463
Samuel	Gabb	out/sumons	3		broadweaver	463
Henry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
William	Arundell		4		clothier? gent	079

1744: resiant list.⁷⁷¹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Giles	Nash		5		clothier Esq	121
Francis	Nash				clothier gent/Mr	121
Nathaniell	Fowler		3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Joseph	Smith				servant/ clothworker?	123 (W)
Nathaniell	Pool	junior	2		gentleman	080
William	Arundel		4		clothier? gent	079
Samuell	Apperly	junior	4		yeoman	056
Thomas	Apperly	junior	3		yeoman?	056
Thomas	Apperly	senior	1		husbandman?	162
Samuel	Aperly	sen, poor	3		labourer	162
Richard	Mason		2		labourer?	056
Halliday	Mitchell				labourer?	056
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Thomas	Pitt			1+3, TRS	clothworker?	032
Thomas	Miles	senior	2		clothworker?	032
Thomas	Miles	junior	3	1, TRS	clothworker?	032
Samuell	Bendel				clothworker?	032
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Halliday	Knowls			1	weaver?	002
Nathaniel	Beard	senior	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuell	Beard		3		yeoman	041
William	Beard		4		labourer?	041
Richard	Ewin				clothier?	043

⁷⁷¹ GRO D445/M10.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt – typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1744 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Nathaniell	Beard	junior	3		clothworker?	043
Richard	Beard		3	1+3	clothworker?	043
John	Steel	poor			labourer?	043
Thomas	Andrews	senior	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Andrews	junior	2		yeoman/ gent	048
Stephen	Beard	poor			labourer?	028
John	Clissold		1		clothworker	045
Robert	Ball	junior	6		clothworker yeoman	045
William	Jelliman	poor	1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Russell		2		labourer?	117S
Peeter	Russell		2		servant	117S
Samuel	Russell		1	1	labourer?	117S
Thomas	Cooper	poor			labourer?	115
William	Cadwell	poor	3		clothworker?	117C
Isac	Edwards				weaver?	108
Daniell	Edwards				weaver?	108
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Phillip	Hescox	poor			weaver?	222
John	May	poor			weaver?	222
John	Cadwell		2		clothworker?	169
Thomas	Hayward		3	2	broadweaver	167
Philip	Mosley	junior	2	2?	clothworker?	167
Caleb	Hoges		1	2+4, NM	broadweaver	112
Daniel	Clift	poor	1		broadweaver	164 (A)
James	Soul				fuller shearman?	164 (A)
John	Vaizey	poor	4		labourer? sexton?	164 (A)
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	164 (A)
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
Thomas	Harmer		9		husbandman?	231
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
John	Cole				shearman?	104
Richard	Cole		4		clothworker?	104
Thomas	Cole				shearman?	104
Thomas	Croom	senior	1		weaver yeoman	161
Thomas	Croom	junior	2		clothworker?	161
John	Elorn				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Tiper	poor			clothworker?	157
Thomas	Duck		2		clothworker?	157
Francis	Hulins		2		scribbler	156
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	156
Thomas	Cosham	junior	2		shearman	099
Robert	Mathews				innkeeper?	097
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	095
Giles	Midlemore				chandler badger	149
Stephen	Collier		3		clothworker?	148
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	147
Daniell	Grant			2	tailor?	095
Samuell	Cosham			1	cordwainer	092
John	Cosham		1		tailor	092
William	Dangerfield		12		husbandman?	091
John	Caruthers		1	1	tallow chandler	091
Henry	Beard		4		butcher	090
Anselm	Willcox				carpenter joiner	146 (E)
Thomas	Humphris		2		baker maltster/Mr	146
John	Palmer				labourer?	144
Anselm	Hathaway				labourer gamekeeper	144
Nathaniel	Bidle		2		blacksmith?	144
Cristoper	Nixon	poor	1		weaver	144
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	144
Daniel	Rowls		2		clothworker	143
Solloman	Rowls		3	1+3	clothworker?	143

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1744 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Coustans	poor	1		clothworker?	140
Daniell	Orsborn	sen, sick	3		shearman	200
Daniell	Orsborn	junior	5		shearman?	200
John	Orsborn		2	1+3, TRS	clothworker?	200
Edward	Field				shoemaker/ cordwainer	189
Thomas	Bidle	sen, poor	1		weaver?	199
Thomas	Bidle	junior	2		weaver?	199
William	Bidle	junior	2	1, TRS	weaver?	199
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	189
Samuell	Hopton			1	yeoman	196
John	Hirom				clothworker	196
John	Andrews		2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Joseph	Serjent	poor			labourer?	188
James	Saniger	poor			shearman?	188
Daniel	Cobb		1		clothworker? husbandman?	190
John	Skerton		1		carpenter	193
William	Skerton			1, TRS	carpenter?	193
Phillip	Clissold				carpenter?	193
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	192
Daniell	Lawrence				carpenter?	192
Thomas	Elorn				shoemaker?	192
William	Bidle		1		clothworker?	192
Daniell	Bidle		1		clothworker?	192
George	Dangerfield	poor	3		clothworker?	192
William	Andrews	mis, poor	6		clothworker?	249
Robert	Nikells	poor			clothworker?	249
William	Hitch				baker? clerk	249
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
Daniell	Partridge		2		clothier	136
John	Gab	jun, sick	11	1	weaver?	137
William	Gab		9	1	labourer	137
George	Elly				blacksmith	137
John	Peach	sick			gentleman?	123 (E)
Robert	Ball	senior	5		clothworker	242
Simon	Vaizey		3		yeoman	253
William	Haill		2		labourer?	253
John	Harmer		6		clothier Mr	254
Thomas	Phillips				clothier gent	301
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	246
John	Bidle	very poor	1		clothworker?	239
William	Hall		3	1, TRS	labourer?	253
Thomas	Apperly		2	2	labourer?	253
William	Truman				clothworker	413 (W)
Daniel	Jenner	very poor	2		clothworker?	413 (W)
William	Lawrence		1		clothier Mr	413 (E)
Joseph	Ellis				clothier Mr/Esq	444
Daniell	Hatten				clothworker?	449
Thomas	Jenner		1	3	yeoman	449
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller factor	446
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Vincent	Watkins				clothworker?	450
Richard	Dun		1		clothworker?	448
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Thomas	Miles		1		clothworker?	476
Anslem	Jenner	junior	5		clothworker?	489 (E)
Thomas	Dangerfield	poor	8		clothworker?	486
William	Taylor	poor	2		blacksmith?	466

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1744 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Priday	poor			clothworker?	466
Samuell	Priday		2		clothworker?	466
Thomas	Alday		3	1+3	clothworker	486
Henry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
John	Morsly		1		woolstapler	467
Francis	Gibbins		1		farmer/ husbandman	462
Richard	Millstone	al Millsom			yeoman	440
Samuell	Gabb		3		broadweaver	463
Thomas	Cratchly	poor	1		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblett		1		broadweaver	402
Samuell	Bennet		1		broadweaver	400
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Anselm	Jenner		4		clothworker?	324
Thomas	Elliot		4		yeoman?	366
Jams	Elliot		3		tailor?	365
Joseph	Ready	poor	1		weaver?	364
Samuell	Elliot				carpenter?	323
William	Bird	jun, poor	2		labourer?	411
William	Sims				clothworker?	491
William	Caruthers		1		surgeon	491
Thomas	Small				clothier?/Mr	449
Joseph	Coustans	poor			clothworker?	249
Thomas	Harper		2		clothworker?	457
Daniel	Hawker		2	1	carpenter?	477
William	Rice		2		clothworker?	400
Robert	Davis				labourer	399
Charls	Mills				weaver?	463
Jams	Peace		2		clothworker?	477
John	Eldridge		4		labourer?	477
Thomas	Harper		3		clothworker?	446
John	Turner		5		clothworker?	446
Jams	Mayo		3		clothworker?	411
James	Vick				labourer?	363
William	Pearce		2		weaver?	368
Giles	Heaven				clothworker?	473
Adam	Truman		1		clothworker shearmen	473
John	Truman			1, TRS	clothworker?	473
Thomas	Pegler		2		dyer/Mr	440
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147

1746: resiant list, undated, attributed.⁷⁷²

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Harmer		9		husbandman?	231
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
William	Jelliman	poor	1		weaver?	117J
Richard	Russel		2		labourer?	117S
Samuel	Russel		1		labourer?	117S
John	Cordwel	poor	2	1	clothworker?	117C
Thomas	Cooper				labourer?	115
William	Cordwel	poor	3		clothworker?	117C
Isaac	Edwards				weaver?	108
Daniel	Edwards				weaver?	108
William	Gabb		9		labourer	108
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Thomas	Biddle	junior	2		weaver?	110
Edward	Hathway	junior	3	1?	weaver?	110
Edward	Hathway	sen, poor	2		weaver?	110

⁷⁷² GRO D445/M10.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1746 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	May	poor			weaver?	222
Joseph	Serjeant	poor			labourer?	169
Caleb	Hodges		1		broadweaver	112
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	167
Philip	Morsley		2		clothworker?	167
Daniel	Clift	poor	1		broadweaver	164 (A)
William	Chapman	poor	2		broadweaver?	164 (A)
John	Vaisey		4		labourer? sexton?	164 (A)
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	164 (A)
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
Thomas	Cordwel				labourer?	106
Richard	Cole		4		clothworker?	104
John	Cole				shearman?	104
Thomas	Cole				shearman?	104
Daniel	Osborn	junior	5		shearman?	104
Samuel	Apperly	poor	3		labourer	162
Thomas	Apperly		1		husbandman?	162
Thomas	Croom	senior	1		weaver yeoman	161
Thomas	Croom	junior	2		clothworker?	161
William	Dangerfield	poor	11		weaver?	161
John	Ayland				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Duck		2		clothworker?	157
Francis	Hulings		2		scribbler	156
Josiah	Hulings	junior	3	1, TRS	scribbler?	156
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	156
William	Lockstone				labourer?	099
Thomas	Corsham	jun, poor	2		shearman	099
John	Gabb		10		broadweaver?	098
George	Elly				blacksmith	098
Robert	Matthews				innkeeper?	097
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	095
Christopher	Nixon	poor	1		weaver	148
John	Corsham		1		tailor	092
Samuel	Corsham				cordwainer	092
William	Dangerfield		12		husbandman?	091
John	Carruthers		1		tallow chandler	091
Samuel	Hague				butcher	090
Stephen	Collier	poor	3		clothworker?	149
Anselm	Wilcox				carpenter joiner	146 (E)
Thomas	Humphris		2		baker maltster/Mr	146
Hopeful	Jones	poor			scribbler?	144
Anselm	Hathway				labourer gamekeeper	144
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	144
Henry	Beard		4		butcher	142
Charles	Pace				servant?	142
Thomas	Coulstone	poor	1		clothworker?	140
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	140
Daniel	Rowles		2		clothworker	143
Solomon	Rowles		3		clothworker?	143
Daniel	Osborn	senior	3		shearman	200
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	189
John	Phillips				clothier? Mr	189
Thomas	Biddle	poor	1		weaver?	199
William	Biddle	jun, poor	2		weaver?	199
Samuel	Hopton				yeoman	196
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
John	Hieron	poor			clothworker	196
Daniel	Cobb	senior	1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
Daniel	Cobb	junior	2		husbandman?	190
John	Skileton		1		carpenter	193

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1746 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Skileton				carpenter?	193
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	192
Thomas	Ayland				shoemaker?	192
Daniel	Lawrence				carpenter?	192
George	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	192
William	Biddle	senior	1		clothworker?	192
Daniel	Biddle		1		clothworker?	192
William	Hitch				baker?/ clerk	249
Josiah	Hulings		2		scribbler?	249
Simon	Veisey		3		yeoman	253
William	Hall	out	2		labourer?	253
Thomas	Apperly	out	2		labourer?	253
John	Harmer	Mr	6		clothier/Mr	254
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
Philip	Ellis				weaver?	182
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
John	Chssold		1	2? + 4?, NM	clothworker	137
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
Daniel	Partridge		2		clothier	136
Thomas	Andrews	Mr, sen	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Andrews	Mr, jun	2		yeoman/ gent	048
Robert	Ball	poor	6		clothworker yeoman	045
Stephen	Beard	poor			labourer?	028
Samuel	Russel		2		labourer?	027
Richard	Yewen				clothier?	043
Nathaniel	Beard	junior	3		clothworker?	043
Richard	Beard		3		clothworker?	043
Nathaniel	Beard	Mr	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Beard		3		yeoman	041
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Haliday	Knowles				weaver?	002
Richard	Pitt	Mr	1		clothier	032
Thomas	Pitt				clothworker?	032
Thomas	Miles	senior	2		clothworker?	032
Thomas	Miles	junior	3		clothworker?	032
James	Soul				fuller shearman?	032
Samuel	Apperly		4		yeoman	056
Thomas	Apperly		3		yeoman?	056
Thomas	Burroughs				labourer?	056
Peter	Russel		2		servant	056
Giles	Dimock		2		clothier? clerk	080
William	Arundel	Mr	4		clothier? gent	079
George	Dangerfield		5		labourer?	079
John	Newman				clothworker?	079
Giles	Nash	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	121
Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier Mr Esq	123 (W)
Joseph	Smith				servant/ clothworker?	123 (W)
Thomas	Browning		4		clothworker?	123 (E)
John	Peach				gentleman?	123(E)
John	Biddle	poor	1		clothworker?	239
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	246
Robert	Ball	poor (del)	5		clothworker	242
Thomas	Phillips	Mr, + svt & app (del)			clothier gent	301
Thomas	Bennett				clothworker?	301
William	Hopkins		1		clothier/Mr	302
William	Bird	poor	2		labourer?	411
Thomas	Mayoe		2		clothworker?	411
Richard	Merrett	Mr, out	1		gentleman/Mr	411
Daniel	Jenner		2		clothworker?	413 (W)
William	Truman				clothworker	413 (W)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1746 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Lawrence	Mr	1		clothier/Mr	413 (E)
Edward	Turner			2+4	clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
Joseph	Ellis	Mr			clothier/ Mr/Esq	444
Thomas	Turner	Mr	3		mealman/ corn miller factor	446
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Daniel	Hatton		1		clothworker?	449
Thomas	Matthews				butcher	457
Joseph	Packer				servant?	457
Vincent	Watkins				clothworker?	450
Richard	Dunn		1		clothworker?	448
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker/ Mr	447
Samuel	Pridy		2		clothworker?	466
Giles	Heaven				clothworker?	473
Thomas	Alday		3		clothworker	486
William	Carruthers		1		surgeon	491
Richard	Syms				clothworker?	477
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
John	Morsley		1		woolstapler	467
Harry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
John	Jenner	poor	2		tailor	489 (E)
Anselm	Jenner	jun. poor	5		clothworker?	489 (E)
Thomas	Dangerfield	poor	8		clothworker?	486
Thomas	Harper		3		clothworker?	486
John	Blanch		2		clothworker?	490
Daniel	Hawker		2		carpenter?	477
Francis	Gibbons		1		farmer/ husbandman	462
Samuel	Gabb		3		broadweaver	463
Thomas	Pegler		2		dyer/Mr	440
Richard	Milsom				yeoman	440
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Robert	Davis				labourer	399
James	Peglar				labourer?	399
Samuel	Bennett		1		broadweaver	400
Thomas	Cratchly		1		weaver?	402
William	Lye		6		clothworker?	402
James	Elliott		3		tailor?	365
James	Vick				labourer?	363
Thomas	Elliott		4		yeoman?	366
Thomas	Bernard				labourer? brickmaker?	366
William	Pace		2		weaver?	368
Joseph	Mereddy	poor	1		weaver?	364
Anselm	Jenner		4		clothworker?	324
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	371
Samuell	Elliott				carpenter?	323
Halliday	Mitchel				labourer?	056
Philip	Hescox	poor			weaver?	222
William	Jennings				baker	479
Joseph	Coulstone	poor			clothworker?	249
Charles	Mills				weaver?	463
John	Ederidge	out	4		labourer?	477
John	Turner		5		clothworker?	446
John	Gabb		11		weaver?	095

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1747: resiant list.⁷⁷³

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Giles	Nash	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	121
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
Thomas	Andrews	Mr	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Thomas	Andrews	Mr, jun	2		yeoman/ gent	048
Thomas	Phillips	Mr			clothier/ gent	301
William	Arundel	Mr	4		clothier?/ gent	079
Richard	Merrett	Mr	1		gentleman/Mr	411
Thomas	Humphreys		2		baker/ maltster Mr	146
John	Harmer		6		clothier/Mr	254
Daniel	Miles		1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Robert	Matthews				innkeeper?	097
Robert	Ball	senior	5		clothworker	242
Giles	Dimmock		2		clothier?/ clerk	080
Samuel	Apperley	junior	4		yeoman	056
Thomas	Apperly		3		yeoman?	056
Holliday	Mitchel				labourer?	056
Thomas	Miles	senior	2		clothworker?	032
Thomas	Miles	junior	3		clothworker?	032
James	Soule				fuller/ shearman?	032
Richard	Yewen				clothier?	043
Richard	Beard		3		clothworker?	043
Nathaniel	Beard		3		clothworker?	043
Robert	Ball		6		clothworker yeoman	045
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	027
John	Gabb	sen, old	6		weaver	109
William	Gabb		9		labourer	108
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
John	May				weaver?	222
Peeter	Russel		2		servant	222
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	167
Daniel	Clift		1		broadweaver	164 (A)
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	164 (A)
Samuel	Apperley	senior	3		labourer	162
Thomas	Apperly		1		husbandman?	162
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
Richard	Cole		4		clothworker?	104
Thomas	Cole				shearman?	104
Thomas	Croome	senior	1		weaver yeoman	161
Thomas	Croome	junior	2		clothworker?	161
John	Elleren	old			shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Elleren				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Duck		2		clothworker?	157
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	156
Thomas	Cosham	senior	1		labourer/ husbandman	099
Samuel	Cosham			1+3	cordwainer	099
Giles	Middlemore				chandler/ badger	098
Francis	Hulings		2		scribbler	149
Christo-pher	Nixon	poor	1		weaver	148
John	Gabb	junior	11		weaver?	095
Thomas	Fryer	old	2		yeoman	147
Anselm	Wilcox				carpenter/ joiner	146 (E)
William	Dangerfield	poor	12		husbandman?	091
John	Carruthers		1		tallow Chandler	091
Samuel	Hogg				butcher	090
Edward	Leech				labourer?	144

⁷⁷³ GRO D445/M10.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1747 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Anselm	Hathaway				labourer/ gamekeeper	144
Henry	Beard		4		butcher	142
Thomas	Coulstone	poor	1		clothworker?	140
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	140
Daniel	Rowles		2		clothworker	143
Solomon	Rowles		3		clothworker?	143
Daniel	Osborn	senior	3		shearman	200
Daniel	Osborn	junior	5		shearman?	200
Edward	Field				shoemaker/ cordwainer	189
Thomas	Biddle	poor	1		weaver?	199
Nathaniel	Biddle		2		blacksmith?	199
William	Biddle		2		weaver?	199
John	Highram				clothworker	196
Samuel	Hopton				yeoman	196
Daniel	Cobb	old	1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
Stephen	Collier	poor	3		clothworker?	190
John	Aldridge	old	3		weaver?	194
John	Skelton		1		carpenter	193
William	Skelton				carpenter?	193
Daniel	Lawrence				carpenter?	192
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	192
George	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	192
Josiah	Hulings		2		scribbler?	249
Joseph	Coulstone	old			clothworker?	249
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	249
John	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	189
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	253
Edward	Hathaway	junior	3		weaver?	253
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Beard		3		yeoman	041
Samuel	Russel		1		labourer?	117S
William	Lockstone				labourer?	117S
William	Jellyman	poor	1		weaver?	117J
Thomas	Cooper				labourer?	115
William	Cordwell	poor	3		clothworker?	117C
John	Cordwell	poor	2		clothworker?	117C
Calep	Hodges		1		broadweaver	112
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
John	Vaisey	poor	4		labourer?/ sexton?	164 (A)
Thomas	Togwell	old	2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Gabb		5	1	labourer?	095
George	Elly				blacksmith	140
William	Biddle		1		clothworker?	199
Thomas	Parslow				tailor/gunsmith	144
John	Janes		1	2+4, NM	tailor	144
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
John	Clissold		1		clothworker	137
Daniel	Partridge		2		clothier	136
William	Sittleton			2+4, NM	yeoman	136
Andrew	Stephens				linen draper	136
John	Cole				shearman?	136
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
Thomas	Verry				blacksmith?	183
Daniel	Hopton		3		clothworker?	123 (E)
John	Peach				gentleman?	123 (E)
Joseph	Smith				servant/ clothworker?	123 (W)
John	Dimmock		2		clothier factor/Mr	123 (W)
John	Biddle	poor	1		clothworker?	239
John	Mason	poor	2		clothworker?	246

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1747 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Bennett				clothworker?	301
William	Marle	senior	1		clothworker?	242
William	Marle	junior	2	1, TRS	clothworker?	242
Thomas	Marle			1?, TRS	clothworker?	242
Anselm	Jenner		4		clothworker?	324
Samuel	Elliott				carpenter?	323
John	Togwell	old			tailor	364
Joseph	Reddy	poor	1		weaver?	364
William	Peace		2		weaver?	368
James	Elliot		3		tailor?	365
Thomas	Barnet				labourer?/ brickmaker?	365
John	Niblet		2		clothworker?	371
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	371
John	Dimmock		1		tailor	399
Robert	Davis				labourer	399
Samuel	Bennet		1		broadweaver	400
John	Bennet		1	1, TRS	weaver?	400
John	Rice		4	1	clothworker?	400
Thomas	Cratchly	poor	1		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblet	poor	1		broadweaver	402
Stephen	Vick				labourer?	363
Jonathan	Chamberlain				carpenter?	363
William	Bird		2		labourer?	411
Thomas	Mayer		2		clothworker?	411
Robert	Harris		2		clothworker?	411
William	Wildev		3		broadweaver/ clothworker	411
Samuel	Pridy		2		clothworker?	466
William	Truman				clothworker	413 (W)
Daniel	Jenner		2		clothworker?	413 (W)
William	Lawrence		1		clothier/Mr	413 (E)
Edward	Turner				clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
John	Wakely		4		woolscribbler	414 (W)
Joseph	Ellis				clothier/ Mr/Esq	444
Richard	Dun	poor	1		clothworker?	448
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller factor	446
Edmund	Long				mealman/Mr	446
Thomas	Matthews				butcher	457
Vincent	Watkins				clothworker?	450
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
William	Rice		2		clothworker?	476
Henry	Moore		1		blacksmith	486
Thomas	Moore				blacksmith	486
William	Carruthers		1		surgeon	491
Harry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
Philip	Mosely		1		carpenter	477
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
John	Blanch		2		clothworker?	490
Francis	Gibbins		1		farmer/ husbandman	462
Richard	Milsom				yeoman	440
Adam	Truman		1		clothworker shearman	473
Joseph	Serjan	poor			labourer?	169
Thomas	Evans	poor	2	2+4	shoemaker cordwainer	169
William	Hopkins		1		clothier/Mr	302
John	Harris	servant	5		servant/ labourer?	302
Thomas	Alder		3		clothworker	486
John	Aldridge		4		labourer?	477
Thomas	Coshan	junior	2		shearman	477
Philip	Wathen		2		baker	477

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1747 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Richard	Sims				clothworker?	477
Thomas	Peace				clothworker?	477
Thomas	Harper		3		clothworker?	486
John	Jennins				baker	479
Hopefull	Jones	poor			scribbler?	144
Edward	Jones			1?	cordwainer	144
John	Cosham	constable	1		tailor	092
Nathaniel	Pool	Mr, jun	2		gentleman	080
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002

1748A: resiant list, amended copy of 1747.⁷⁷⁴

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Giles	Nash	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	121
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Thomas	Andrews	Mr	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Thomas	Andrews	Mr, jun	2		yeoman/ gent	048
Thomas	Phillipps	Mr			clothier/ gent	301
William	Arundell	Mr	4		clothier?/ gent	079
Richard	Merrett	Mr	1		gentleman/Mr	411
Thomas	Humphreys	Mr	2		baker/ maltster Mr	146
John	Harmer	Mr	6		clothier/Mr	254
Daniel	Miles	Mr	1		innkeeper/Mr	476
Robert	Matthews				innkeeper?	097
Robert	Ball	senior	5		clothworker	242
Giles	Dimmock		2		clothier?/ clerk	080
Samuel	Apperley	junior	4		yeoman	056
Holiday	Mitchel				labourer?	056
Thomas	Miles	senior	2		clothworker?	032
Thomas	Miles	junior	3		clothworker?	032
James	Soule				fuller/ shearman?	032
Richard	Yewen				clothier?	043
Richard	Beard		3		clothworker?	043
Nathaniel	Beard		3		clothworker?	043
Robert	Ball	junior	6		clothworker yeoman	045
Edward	Hathaway		2		weaver?	027
John	Gabb	senior	6		weaver	109
William	Gabb		9		labourer	108
William	Clarke		7		husbandman?	(164B)
John	May				weaver?	222
Peter	Russell		2		servant	222
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	167
Daniel	Clift		1		broadweaver	164 (A)
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	164 (A)
Samuel	Apperley	senior	3		labourer	162
Thomas	Apperley		1		husbandman?	162
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
Richard	Cole		4		clothworker?	104
Thomas	Cole				shearman?	104
Thomas	Croome	senior	1		weaver/ yeoman	161
Thomas	Croom	junior	2		clothworker?	161
John	Elleren				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Elleren				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Duck		2		clothworker?	157

⁷⁷⁴ GRO D445/M10.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1748A (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	156
Thomas	Cosham	senior	1		labourer/ husbandman	099
Samuel	Cosham				cordwainer	099
Giles	Middlemore				chandler/ badger	098
Francis	Hulings		2		scribbler	149
Christo-pher	Nixon		1		weaver	148
John	Gabb	junior	11		weaver?	095
Thomas	Fryer		2		yeoman	147
Anselm	Wilcox				carpenter joiner	146 (E)
William	Dangerfield		12		husbandman?	091
John	Carruthers		1		tallow chandler	091
Samuel	Hogg				butcher	090
Edward	Leach				labourer?	144
Anselm	Hathaway				labourer/ gamekeeper	144
Henry	Beard		4		butcher	142
Thomas	Coulstone		1		clothworker?	140
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	140
Daniel	Rowles		2		clothworker	143
Solomon	Rowles		3		clothworker?	143
Daniel	Osborne	senior	3		shearman	200
Daniel	Osborne	junior	5		shearman?	200
Edward	Field				shoemaker/ cordwainer	189
Thomas	Biddle		1		weaver?	199
Nathaniel	Biddle		2		blacksmith?	199
William	Biddle		2		weaver?	199
John	Higham				clothworker	196
Samuel	Hopton				yeoman	196
Daniel	Cobb		1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
Stephen	Collier		3		clothworker?	190
John	Aldridge		3		weaver?	194
John	Skelton		1		carpenter	193
William	Skelton				carpenter?	193
Daniel	Lawrence				carpenter?	192
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	192
George	Dangerfield		3		clothworker?	192
Josiah	Hulings		2		scribbler?	249
Joseph	Coulstone				clothworker?	249
William	Andrews		6		clothworker?	249
John	Phillipps				clothier? Mr	189
Simon	Veysey		3		yeoman	253
Edward	Hathaway	junior	3		weaver?	253
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Beard		3		yeoman	041
Samuel	Russell		1		labourer?	117S
William	Lockstone				labourer?	117S
William	Jellyman		1		weaver?	117J
Thomas	Cooper				labourer?	115
William	Cordwell		3		clothworker?	117C
John	Cordwell		2		clothworker?	117C
Caleb	Hodges		1		broadweaver	112
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
John	Veysey		4		labourer? sexton?	164 (A)
Thomas	Togwell		2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	095
George	Elly				blacksmith	140
William	Biddle		1		clothworker?	199
Thomas	Parslowe				tailor/ gunsmith	144
John	Janes		1		tailor	144
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1748A (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Clissold		1		clothworker	137
Daniel	Partridge		2		clothier	136
William	Sittington				yeoman	136
Andrew	Stephens				linen draper	136
John	Cole				shearman?	136
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
Thomas	Verry				blacksmith?	183
Daniel	Hopton		3		clothworker?	123 (E)
John	Peach				gentleman?	123 (E)
Joseph	Smith				servant/ clothworker?	123 (W)
John	Dimmock		2		clothier/ factor/Mr	123 (W)
John	Biddle		1		clothworker?	239
John	Mason		2		clothworker?	246
Thomas	Bennett				clothworker?	301
William	Marle	senior	1		clothworker?	242
William	Marle	junior	2		clothworker?	242
Thomas	Marle				clothworker?	242
Anselm	Jenner		4		clothworker?	324
Samuel	Elliott				carpenter?	323
John	Togwell				tailor	364
Joseph	Reddy		1		weaver?	364
William	Peace		2		weaver?	368
James	Elliott		3		tailor?	365
Thomas	Barnett				labourer? brickmaker?	365
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	371
John	Dimmock		1		tailor	399
Robert	Davis				labourer	399
Samuel	Bennett		1		broadweaver	400
John	Bennett		1		weaver?	400
Thomas	Cratchley		1		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblett		1		broadweaver	402
James	Vick				labourer?	363
William	Bird		2		labourer?	411
Thomas	Mayer		2		clothworker?	411
Daniel	Jenner		2		clothworker?	413 (W)
William	Lawrence		1		clothier/Mr	413 (E)
Edward	Turner				clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
Joseph	Ellis				clothier Mr Esq	444
Richard	Dunn		1		clothworker?	448
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller factor	446
Thomas	Matthews				butcher	457
Vincent	Watkins				clothworker?	450
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker/ Mr	447
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
William	Rice		2		clothworker?	476
Henry	Moore		1		blacksmith	486
Harry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
Phillipp	Mossley		1		carpenter	477
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
John	Blanch		2		clothworker?	490
Francis	Gibbins		1		farmer/ husbandman	462
Richard	Milsom				yeoman	440
Joseph	Serjan				labourer?	169
Thomas	Evans		2		shoemaker cordwainer	169
William	Hopkins		1		clothier/Mr	302
John	Harris		5		servant/ labourer?	302
Thomas	Alder		3		clothworker	486
John	Aldridge		4		labourer?	477
Thomas	Cosham	junior	2		shearman	477

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1748A (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Phillipp	Ellis		2		baker	477
Richard	Sims				clothworker?	477
James	Peace		2		clothworker?	477
Thomas	Harper		3		clothworker?	486
William	Jennins				baker	479
Hopeful	Jones				scribbler?	144
Edward	Jones				cordwainer	144
John	Cosham		1		tailor	092
Nathaniel	Poole	Mr, jun	2		gentleman	080
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002

1748B: resiant list.⁷⁷⁵

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Giles	Naish		5		clothier/Esq	121
John	Andrews		2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
Nathaniel	Fowler		3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
William	Arondel		4		clothier?/ gent	079
Thomas	Andrews	constable	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Andrews	junior	2		yeoman/ gent	048
Thomas	Phillips				clothier gent	301
Richard	Merret	out/sumons	1		gentleman/Mr	411
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Beard		3		yeoman	041
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
Robert	Mathews				innkeeper?	097
Samuel	Apperly	junior	4		yeoman	056
Nathaniel	Poole	junior	2		gentleman	080
Holiday	Mitchel	very poor			labourer?	056
Giles	Dimock	junior	3		clothier?	190
John	Dimock	junior	2	1	clothier/ factor/Mr	190
Richard	Yewen				clothier?	043
Nathaniel	Beard	junior	3		clothworker?	043
Richard	Beard		3		clothworker?	043
Edward	Hathaway	poor	2		weaver?	027
Edward	Hathaway	jun, poor	3		weaver?	027
William	Jellyman	poor	1		weaver?	117J
Samuel	Rusel	poor	1		labourer?	117S
Thomas	Cooper				labourer?	115
William	Clarck		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	108
John	Gabb		6		weaver	109
William	Gabb		9		labourer	108
Daniel	Rowles		2	2+4	clothworker	110
Daniel	Clift	poor	1		broadweaver	164 (A)
John	Vaisey	poor	4		labourer?/ sexton?	164 (A)
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	164 (A)
Calip	Hodges		1		broadweaver	112
Thomas	Hayward		3		broadweaver	167
John	May	lame, poor			weaver?	222
Joseph	Sergant	poor			labourer?	169
Samuel	Apperly	poor	3		labourer	162
Thomas	Apperly		1		husbandman?	162
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
Thomas	Croome	out/sumons	1		weaver/ yeoman	161

⁷⁷⁵ GRO D445/M10.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1748B (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Croome	junior	2		clothworker?	161
John	Elorn	out/sumons			shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Elorn	poor			shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Togwell	out/sumons	2		tailor	158 (W)
Richard	Tipper	poor			clothworker?	157
Thomas	Duck		2		clothworker?	157
Richard	Cole		4		clothworker?	104
Thomas	Cole				shearman?	104
Thomas	Cosham		2		shearman	156
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	156
Samuel	Cosham				cordwainer	099
Giles	Middlemore				chandler/ badger	098
Francis	Hewlings		2		scribbler	149
William	Hewlings		2	1+3, TRS	scribbler?	149
Georg	Hewlings		1	1?+3?, TRS	scribbler?	149
Thomas	Fryer	out/sumons	2		yeoman	147
John	Gabb	jun, poor	11		weaver?	095
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	095
Anselm	Willcox				carpenter joiner	146 (E)
Thomas	Humphreys		2		baker maltster/Mr	146
John	Carruthers		1		tallow chandler	091
William	Daingerfield	poor	12		husbandman?	091
Georg	Daingerfield		5		labourer?	090
Anselm	Hathaway				labourer gamekeeper	144
Thomas	Parslow				tailor gunsmith	144
Samuel	Hogg				butcher	142
Solomon	Rowles		3		clothworker?	143
Thomas	Coulston	poor	1		clothworker?	140
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	140
Daniel	Orsborn	out/sumons	3		shearman	200
Daniel	Orsborn	junior	5		shearman?	200
Georg	Ely				blacksmith	140
Edward	Field				shoemaker cordwainer	189
Samuel	Hopton				yeoman	196
Jhon	Phillips				clothier?/Mr	189
Thomas	Biddle	poor	1		weaver?	199
William	Biddle		1		clothworker?	199
William	Biddle	junior	2		weaver?	199
Daniel	Cobb	out/sumons	1		clothworker?/husbandman?	190
Stephen	Collier	poor	3		clothworker?	190
William	Andrews	out/sumons	6		clothworker?	249
Joseph	Coulston				clothworker?	249
Josiah	Hewlings		2		scribbler?	249
John	Skelton		2		carpenter	249
John	Harmer		6		clothier/Mr	254
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	253
William	Skelton		1	1, TRS	carpenter?	253
John	Skelton		1		carpenter	253
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
Daniel	Partridge		2		clothier	136
John	Cole				shearman?	136
John	Clishold	poor	1		clothworker	137
Thomas	Miles		2		clothworker?	032
Thomas	Miles	junior	3		clothworker?	032
George	Daingerfield	poor	3		clothworker?	192
Georg	Daingerfield	junior	4	1, TRS	clothworker?	192
James	Sinegar	poor			shearman?	193
John	Jennins		1		tailor	193
Thomas	Bennett				clothworker?	301

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1748B (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Hopkins		1		clothier/Mr	302
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
Philip	Ellis				weaver?	182
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Thomas	Pitt	out/ parish			clothworker?	032
Tobias	Pitt		2		shearman	411
Joseph	Smith				servant/ clothworker?	411
William	Wildey	out/ parish	3		broadweaver/ clothworker	411
William	Bird	very poor	2		labourer?	411
William	Lawrence		1		clothier/Mr	413 (E)
Edmund	Turner				clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
Joseph	Ellis				clothier/ Mr/Esq	444
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller/factor	446
Richard	Dunn	poor	1		clothworker?	448
William	Sitlinton				yeoman	448
Vincet	Watkins	poor			clothworker?	450
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker/Mr	447
William	Rice	out/ parish	2		clothworker?	476
John	Mosley		1		woolstapler	467
John	Jnner		2		tailor	489 (E)
William	Jennins				baker	479
Henry	Moore		1		blacksmith	486
Harry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Phillip	Moosley	out/sumons	1		carpenter	477
Anselm	Jennor		4		clothworker?	324
Joseph	Reddy		1		weaver?	364
William	Peace		2		weaver?	368
Thomas	Elliott		4		yeoman?	366
Thomas	Bernat				labourer?/ brickmaker?	365
James	Elliott	poor	3		tailor?	365
James	Vick				labourer?	363
Samuel	Elliott				carpenter?	323
Thomas	Harmer		9	2?	husbandman?	323
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Samuel	Bennet		1		broadweaver	400
Thomas	Cratchly	poor	1		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblet	poor	1		broadweaver	402
Richard	Hodges				broadweaver	463
Frances	Gibbions		1		farmer/ husbandman	462
Richard	Millsome				yeoman	440
Giles	Heaven				clothworker?	473
Thomas	Harper	poor	3		clothworker?	486
Thomas	Pridey				clothworker?	092
John	Cosham		1		tailor	092
William	Sparrow		6		clothier	123 (E)
Daniel	Haker		2		carpenter?	477

1749: resiant list.⁷⁷⁶

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Giles	Naish		5		clothier/Esq	121
John	Andrews		2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Nathaniel	Fowler		3		clothier/Mr/Esq	123 (W)
William	Arndel		4		clothier?/ gent	079

⁷⁷⁶ GRO D445/M10.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1749 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Andrews	junior	2		yeoman/ gent	048
Thomas	Andrews		1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Philips				clothier/ gent	301
Nathaniel	Beard		2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Beard		3		yeoman	041
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
Samuel	Apperly		4		yeoman	056
Nathaniel	Poole	junior	2		gentleman	080
Giles	Dimock	junior	3		clothier?	190
Giles	Dimock	senior	2	2+4	clothier?/ clerk	323
John	Dimock		2	1, TRS	clothier factor/Mr	323
Nathaniel	Beard		3		clothworker?	043
Richard	Beard		3		clothworker?	043
Thomas	Cooper	poor			labourer?	115
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Thomas	Stiphens		2		carpenter	108
John	Gabb	poor	6		weaver	109
William	Gabb		9		labourer	108
Daniel	Rowls		2		clothworker	110
Thomas	Hunt	poor	1		labourer?	164 (A)
Calip	Hodges		1		broadweaver	112
Thomas	Haywerd		3		broadweaver	167
Thomas	Aperly		1		husbandman?	167
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
Thomas	Crome		1		weaver yeoman	161
John	Elorn	out/sumons			shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Duck		2		clothworker?	157
Richard	Cole		4		clothworker?	104
Thomas	Cosham	poor	2		shearman	156
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	156
Samuel	Cosham				cordwainer	099
Giles	Middilmore				chandler badger	098
Frances	Hulins		2		scribbler	149
William	Hewlings		2		scribbler?	149
Georg	Hewlings		1		scribbler?	149
Charls	Mitchel				butcher	148
Thomas	Humphreys		2		baker/ maltster/Mr	146
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	095
Anselm	Wilcox				carpenter joiner	146 (E)
John	Caruthers		1		tallow chandler	091
William	Frier		1		clothworker	147
Georg	Daingerfeild	poor	5		labourer?	090
Thomas	Parslow				tailor/ gunsmith	144
Samuel	Hogg				butcher	142
Solomon	Rowles	poor	3		clothworker?	143
Daniel	Osborn	junior	5		shearman?	200
Georg	Ely				blacksmith	140
Edward	Feild	old			shoemaker cordwainer	189
Samuel	Hopton				yeoman	196
John	Philips				clothier?/Mr	189
William	Biddle		1		clothworker?	199
Josiah	Hulins		2		scribbler?	249
John	Skelton		2		carpenter	249
John	Harmer		6		clothier/Mr	254
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	253
William	Skelton				carpenter?	253
John	Skelton		1		carpenter	253
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
Daniel	Partridge		2		clothier	136

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1749 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Cole				shearman?	136
John	Clishold		1		clothworker	137
Thomas	Miles	senior	2		clothworker?	032
Thomas	Miles	junior	3		clothworker?	032
Georg	Daingerfeild	senior	3		clothworker?	192
Georg	Daingerfeild	junior	4		clothworker?	192
Anselm	Jenner		4		clothworker?	194
James	Sinniger	poor			shearman?	193
John	Jennings		1		tailor	193
Thomas	Bennett				clothworker?	301
William	Hopkins		1		clothier Mr	302
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
Phillip	Eliss				weaver?	182
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Thomas	Pitt				clothworker?	032
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller factor	446
Thomas	Harmer		9		husbandman?	446
Thomas	Niblett		3	2+4	clothworker?	411
Tobias	Pitt		2		shearman	411
Joseph	Smith				servant/ clothworker?	411
William	Bird	poor	2		labourer?	411
William	Larance		1		clothier/Mr	413 (E)
Eward	Tunner				clothier? Mr	414 (W)
Joseph	Eliss				clothier/ Mr/Esq	444
Richard	Dun	poor	1		clothworker?	448
William	Sittlington				yeoman	448
Vincent	Watkins	gone away			clothworker?	450
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker/ Mr	447
John	Mosley		1		woolstapler	467
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Hary	Cliford				clothworker?	489 (W)
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Phillip	Mosley	old	1		carpenter	477
Joseph	Redy	poor	1		weaver?	364
Thomas	Eliot		4		yeoman?	366
James	Eliot		3		tailor?	365
Samuel	Eliot			2+4	carpenter?	371
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Samuel	Bennett		1		broadweaver	400
Thomas	Crachly	poor	1		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblett		1		broadweaver	402
Richard	Hodges				broadweaver	463
Frances	Gibins		1		farmer husbandman	462
Richard	Milsom				yeoman	440
Giles	Heven				clothworker?	473
Thomas	Harper	poor	3		clothworker?	486
Thomas	Pridy				clothworker?	092
John	Cosham		1		tailor	092
Holiday	Michel				labourer?	056
Edward	Hatheway	poor	3		weaver?	027
William	Jelleman	poor	1		weaver?	117J
Samuel	Rusel	poor	1		labourer?	117S
Daniel	Clift	poor	1		broadweaver	164 (A)
John	Vaysey		4		labourer?/ sexton?	164 (A)
John	May	poor			weaver?	222
Joseph	Serjant	poor			labourer?	169
Samuel	Aperly	poor	3		labourer	162

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1749 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Elon	poor			shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Tiper				clothworker?	157
William	Danger-feild		12		husbandman?	091
William	Jenings	constable			baker	479

1750: resiant list.⁷⁷⁷

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Giles	Naish	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	121
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier/ Mr Esq	123 (W)
William	Arndel	Mr	4		clothier? gent	079
Thomas	Andries	Mr	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Philips	Mr			clothier/ gent	301
Nathaniel	Bard	old	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Bard		3		yeoman	041
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
Samuel	Apperly		4		yeoman	056
Nathaniel	Poole	junior	2		gentleman	080
Giles	Dimock	junior	3		clothier?	190
Giles	Dimock	senior	2		clothier?/ clerk	323
John	Dimock		2		clothier/ factor/Mr	323
Thomas	Wilkins		3		labourer?	323
Stephen	Bard	poor			labourer?	028
Richard	Bard		3		clothworker?	043
Nathaniel	Bard		3		clothworker?	043
Thomas	Coopper				labourer?	115
Anselm	Hathaway				labourer/ gamekeeper	115
William	Caddel	poor	3		clothworker?	117C
William	Gelleman	poor	1		weaver?	117J
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Thomas	Stepens		2		carpenter	108
John	Gabb	poor	6		weaver	109
William	Gabb	poor	9		labourer	108
Daniel	Roules		2		clothworker	110
Philip	Hescoks	poor			weaver?	222
Thomas	Evens	poor	2		shoemaker/ cordwainer	169
Joseph	Sargent	poor			labourer?	169
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	164 (A)
Kelep	Hegges		1		broadweaver	112
Thomas	Haierd		3		broadweaver	167
Thomas	Apperly		1		husbandman?	167
Nathaniel	Miles	constable	1		yeoman?	106
Samuel	Apperly		3		labourer	162
Thomas	Crome	old	1		weaver/ yeoman	161
Thomas	Duck		2		clothworker?	157
Richard	Cole		4		clothworker?	104
Daniel	Osben		5		shearman?	104
Thomas	Elern				shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Tiper	poor			clothworker?	157
Robert	Tiper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Cossom	jun, poor	2		shearman	156
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	156
Samuel	Cosham				cordwainer	099
Giles	Middelmore				chandler badger	098

⁷⁷⁷ GRO D445/M10: William Dangerfield 12 styled poor in duplicate entry at end.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1750 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Frances	Hulins		2		scribbler	149
William	Hulins		2		scribbler?	149
Georg	Hulins		1		scribbler?	149
Georg	Cruthers				saddler/ collar maker	148
Charls	Mitchel				butcher	148
Thomas	Humphrys		2		baker/ maltster/Mr	146
Richard	Gabb	poor	5		labourer?	095
Anselm	Wilcox				carpenter/ joiner	146 (E)
John	Cruthers		1		tallow chandler	091
William	Frier		1		clothworker	147
Georg	Daingefield	junior	4		clothworker?	192
Georg	Daingefield	sen, poor	3		clothworker?	192
Thomas	Parslow				tailor/ gunsmith	144
Samiel	Hogg				butcher	142
Soloman	Roules		3		clothworker?	143
Daniel	Roules		2		clothworker	143
Georg	Ely				blacksmith	140
Thomas	Couston	poor	1		clothworker?	140
William	Frier		1		clothworker	140
Edward	Fieald	old			shoemaker/ cordwainer	189
Samiel	Hopton				yeoman	196
John	Philips				clothier?/Mr	189
Thomas	Bittel	poor	1		weaver?	199
William	Bittel		1		clothworker?	199
Josiah	Houlins		2		scribbler?	249
John	Skelten	junior	2		carpenter	249
William	Skelten				carpenter?	253
John	Skelten	senior	1		carpenter	253
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	253
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
Daniel	Partridg		2		clothier	136
John	Cole				shearman?	136
John	Clissol	poor	1		clothworker	137
Anselm	Jenner	poor	4		clothworker?	194
James	Sinnigar	poor			shearman?	193
John	Jeans		1		tailor	193
William	Daingefield	poor	12		husbandman?	091
Georg	Daingefield		5		labourer?	090
William	Hopkens		1		clothier/Mr	302
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
William	Keyse				blacksmith?	183
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
Richard	Denton	senior	1		husbandman?	231
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Thomas	Turner		3		mealman/ corn miller/factor	446
Thomas	Harper		3		clothworker?	446
Thomas	Harmer		9		husbandman?	446
Thomas	Niblett	poor	3		clothworker?	411
Tobias	Pitt		2		shearman	411
Joseph	Smith				servant/ clothworker?	411
William	Bard		2		labourer?	411
William	Larnance		1		clothier/Mr	413 (E)
Edward	Turner				clothier? Mr	414 (W)
Joseph	Eliss				clothier Mr/Esq	444
Richard	Dun	poor	1		clothworker?	448
William	Sittington				yeoman	448
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
John	Mosley		1		woolstapler	467
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1750 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Harrey	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Joseph	Reddey	poor	1		weaver?	364
Samiel	Reddey		3	1, TRS	weaver?	364
Thomas	Ellotts		4		yeoman?	366
James	Elliott		3		tailor?	365
Samiel	Elliott				carpenter?	371
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Samuel	Bennet	senior	1		broadweaver	400
Thomas	Crachly	poor	1		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblett		1		broadweaver	402
Richerd	Hodges				broadweaver	463
Frances	Gibens		1		farmer/ husbandman	462
Richard	Milsom				yeoman	440
Giles	Heven				clothworker?	473
Thomas	Pride				clothworker?	092
John	Cossom		1		tailor	092
Holiday	Michel				labourer?	056
Fdward	Hathaway	poor	3		weaver?	027
Samiel	Russel	poor	1		labourer?	045
John	Bard		1		clothworker?	477
John	Chamberlin				labourer?	477
James	Pearce		2		clothworker?	477
John	Aldridg	old	4		labourer?	477
John	Franklin	poor	2	1	carpenter?	477
Daniel	Haker		2		carpenter?	477
John	Pridey	old			clothworker?	466
John	Bennet		1		weaver?	400
Samuiel	Bennet	junior	2	1, TRS	clothworker	400
John	Lawrence		2		clothworker?	400
Thomas	Niblet	junior	2	1	weaver?	402
John	Niblet		3	1	weaver?	402
Thomas	Jenner	ill	1		yeoman	371
Daniel	Clift	poor	1		broadweaver	164 (A)
John	Vaisey		4		labourer?/ sexton?	164 (A)
John	May				weaver?	222
William	Daingfield		13	1, TRS	scribbler?	091

1751: resiant list.⁷⁷⁸

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Giles	Naish	Mr	5		clothier/Esq	121
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Nathaniel	Fowler		3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
William	Aurndel	Mr	4		clothier?/ gent	079
Thomas	Andrews	Mr	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Philips	Mr			clothier/ gent	301
Nathaniel	Beard	Mr, out/s	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuel	Beard	out/sum(dl)	3		yeoman	041
Richard	Pitt		1		clothier	032
Robert	Ball		5		clothworker	242
Samuel	Aperly		4		yeoman	056
Nathaniel	Poole	junior	2		gentleman	080
Giles	Dimock	junior	3		clothier?	190
Giles	Dimock	senior	2		clothier?/ clerk	323
Stephen	Beard	very poor			labourer?	028

⁷⁷⁸ GRO D445/M10.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1751 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Richard	Beard		3		clothworker?	043
Nathaniel	Beard		3		clothworker?	043
Thomas	Coopper				labourer?	115
Anselm	Hathaway				labourer/ gamekeeper	115
William	Cadel		3		clothworker?	117C
William	Gelman	very poor	1		weaver?	117J
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	108
John	Stephens		5		yeoman/ farmer	109
John	Gabb	very poor	6		weaver	109
William	Gabb		9		labourer	108
Daniel	Rowles	out/sumons	2		clothworker	110
Phillip	Hescox				weaver?	222
Thomas	Evians	very poor	2		shoemaker/ cordwainer	169
Joseph	Serjant	very poor			labourer?	169
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	164 (A)
Kelip	Hodges		1		broadweaver	112
Thomas	Hayerd		3		broadweaver	167
Thomas	Aperly		1		husbandman?	167
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
Samuel	Aperly	cripple	3		labourer	162
Thomas	Croome		1		weaver/ yeoman	161
Thomas	Duck		2		clothworker?	157
Richard	Cole		4		clothworker?	104
Daniel	Osben		5		shearman?	104
Thomas	Elon	junior			shoemaker?	158 (E)
Richard	Tiper				clothworker?	157
John	Caruthers		1		tallow chandler	091
Georg	Caruthers				saddler/ collar maker	148
Robert	Tiper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Cosham	junior	2		shearman	156
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	156
Samuel	Cosham				cordwainer	099
Giles	Midlemore				chandler/ badger	098
Frances	Hulins		2		scribbler	149
William	Hulins		2		scribbler?	149
Georg	Hulins		1		scribbler?	149
Charls	Mitchel				butcher	148
Thomas	Humphreys		2		baker/ maltster/Mr	146
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	095
Anselm	Wilcox				carpenter/ joiner	146 (E)
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	147
Georg	Daingefeild	jun, ill	4		clothworker?	192
Georg	Daingefeild	sen,v poor	3		clothworker?	192
Thomas	Parslow				tailor/ gunsmith	144
Samuel	Hogg				butcher	142
Solomon	Rowls		3		clothworker?	143
Georg	Eley				blacksmith	140
Thomas	Cousten	very poor	1		clothworker?	140
Edward	Feiald	out/sumons			shoemaker/ cordwainer	189
Samuel	Hopton				yeoman	196
John	Philips	very ill			clothier?/Mr	189
Thomas	Bittel	very poor	1		weaver?	199
William	Bittel		1		clothworker?	199
Josiah	Hulins		2		scribbler?	249
John	Skelton	junior	2		carpenter	249
John	Skelton	senior	1		carpenter	253
William	Skelton				carpenter?	253
Simon	Vaysey		3		yeoman	253

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1751 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
Daniel	Partrige		2		clothier	136
John	Cole				shearman?	136
John	Clissol	very poor	1		clothworker	137
Anselm	Jenner		4		clothworker?	194
James	Sinniger	very poor			shearman?	193
John	Jeans		1		tailor	193
William	Dainger-feild		12		husbandman?	091
Georg	Dainger-feild	out/ parish	5		labourer?	090
William	Hopkins		1		clothier/Mr	302
John	Fewster				blacksmith	183
John	Watkins	very poor	2		weaver?	182
Richard	Denton	jun, out/par	2	1, TRS	butcher	231
Richard	Denton	senior	1		husbandman?	231
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Thomas	Turner	Mr	3		mealman/ corn miller factor	446
Joseph	Eliss	Mr			clothier/ Mr/Esq	444
Thomas	Niblett		3		clothworker?	411
Tobias	Pitt		2		shearman	411
Joseph	Smith				servant/ clothworker?	411
William	Larance		1		clothier/Mr	413 (E)
Edward	Turner				clothier?/Mr	414 (W)
Richard	Dun	very poor	1		clothworker?	448
William	Sittlington				yeoman	448
Thomas	Fowler		5		clothworker Mr	447
John	Mosley		1		woolstapler	467
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Hary	Cliford				clothworker?	489 (W)
Thomas	Matthews				butcher	457
Joseph	Redey		1		weaver?	364
Samuel	Redey		3		weaver?	364
Thomas	Eliott		4		yeoman?	366
James	Eliott		3		tailor?	365
John	Dimock		1		tailor	399
Thomas	Alday		3		clothworker	486
Samuel	Bennett	junior	2		clothworker	400
Samuel	Bennett	senior	1		broadweaver	400
Thomas	Cratchly		1		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblett		1		broadweaver	402
Richard	Hodges				broadweaver	463
Frances	Gibbins		1		farmer husbandman	462
William	Gibbins			1+3, TRS	clothier	462
John	Gibbins			1+3	farmer?	462
Richard	Hewin				clothier?	043
John	Cosham	senior	1		tailor	092
Holyday	Mitchel				labourer?	056
Edward	Hathaway		3		weaver?	027
Richard	Rusel		2	1	labourer?	045
Samuel	Russel		1		labourer?	045
James	Pearce	out/-parish	2		clothworker?	477
John	Chamberlin				labourer?	477
John	Aldrige	out/sumons	4		labourer?	477
John	Francklin	very poor	2		carpenter?	477
Daniel	Hawker		2		carpenter?	477
John	Pridy				clothworker?	466
Samuel	Pridy		2		clothworker?	466
John	Lander		2		clothworker?	400
Thomas	Niblett	junior	2		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblett	senior	1		broadweaver	402

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1751 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Niblett	dead	3		weaver?	402
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	371
Daniel	Clift	very poor	1		broadweaver	164 (A)
John	Vaysey	very poor	4		labourer? sexton?	164 (A)
John	May	very poor			weaver?	222
Robert	Hariss	out/parish	2		clothworker?	411
William	Sparrow		6		clothier	123 (E)
Nathaniel	Poole	senior	1		gentleman	097
William	Jennings	constable			baker	479
William	Daingefeild		13		scribbler?	091

1752: resiant list.⁷⁷⁹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Samson	Harris	Rev			vicar	100
Giles	Naish	Mr	5		clothier Esq	121
Nathaniell	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
Nathaniell	Pool	Mr, sen	1		gentleman	097
Nathaniell	Pool	Mr, jun	2		gentleman	080
William	Arndell	Mr	4		clothier?/ gent	079
John	Andrews	Mr	2		gentleman/ Esq/Mr	188
Thomas	Andrews	Mr, sen	1		yeoman/ gent/Mr	048
Thomas	Andrews	Mr, jun	2		yeoman/ gent	048
Thomas	Philips	Mr,out/sum			clothier/ gent	301
John	Philips	Mr,out/sum			clothier? Mr	189
John	Harmer	Mr	6		clothier/Mr	254
Richard	Pitt	Mr, sen	1		clothier	032
Richard	Pitt	Mr, jun	2	1+3, TRS	clothier	032
Joseph	Eles	Mr			clothier/ Mr/Esq	444
Thomas	Turner	Mr	3		mealman/ corn miller factor	446
William	Lenene	Mr	1		clothier Mr	413 (E)
Thomas	Humphris	Mr	2		baker maltster Mr	146
Edward	Turner	Mr			clothier? Mr	414 (W)
William	Plumer	Mr			clothier?/Mr	450
Tobitas	Pit		2		shearman	411
John	Pit		3	1	clothworker	126
Daniel	Pontridg		2		clothier	136
Thomas	Apperly		1	1+3	husbandman?	056
Holiday	Michell				labourer?	056
Nathanill	Beird	Mr,sen,o s	2		yeoman/Mr	041
Samuell	Beird	Mr	3		yeoman	041
William	Sparrow	Mr	6		clothier	123 (E)
John	Dimock	junior	2		clothier/ factor/Mr	123 (W)
Edward	Hathaway		3		weaver?	027
Richard	Denton		1		husbandman?	231
William	Jelyman		1		weaver?	117J
Anselm	Hathaway				labourer/ gamekeeper	115
William	Cordwell		3		clothworker?	117C
Samuell	Rusell		1		labourer?	045
William	Gabb	junior	9		labourer	108
Thomas	Stephens		2		carpenter	108
John	Stephens		5	2+4, NM	yeoman/ farmer	(164B)
William	Clark		7		husbandman?	(164B)
George	Chapman	out/ parish			broadweaver	110
Daniel	Rowls	out/sumons	2		clothworker	110
Phillip	Hiscox	v sick wife			weaver?	222

⁷⁷⁹ GRO D445/M10.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1752 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Evans		2		shoemaker/ cordwainer	169
Joseph	Sargion				labourer?	169
Calob	Hodges		1		broadweaver	112
Thomas	Haywerd		3		broadweaver	167
Daniel	Clift	senior	1		broadweaver	164 (A)
Daniel	Clift	junior	2		weaver?	164 (A)
Thomas	Hunt		1		labourer?	164 (A)
John	Vaisey		4		labourer?/ sexton?	164 (A)
Nathaniel	Miles		1		yeoman?	106
Robert	Jenner	servant	1		servant/ yeoman?	106
Richard	Cole	jun, v ill	4		clothworker?	104
Daniel	Osburn	junior	5		shearman?	104
John	Elurn	out/sumons			shoemaker?	158 (E)
Thomas	Elurn	very ill			shoemaker?	158 (E)
Josiah	Hewlins		2	2, NM	scribbler?	158 (E)
Richard	Tipper	cripple			clothworker?	157
Robert	Tipper				clothworker?	157
Thomas	Duck		2		clothworker?	157
Thomas	Corsham	junior	2		shearman	156
William	Hopton		1		yeoman	156
Francis	Hewlins		2		scribbler	149
William	Hewlins		2		scribbler?	149
George	Hewlins		1		scribbler?	149
Anselm	Willcox				carpenter/ joiner	146 (E)
Joab	Aldridge	servant			servant	146 (E)
William	Smith	servant	6		carpenter	146 (E)
Samuell	Corsham				cordwainer	099
Gieles	Midlemore				chandler/ badger	098
George	Carothers				saddler/ collar maker	148
John	Gabb	junior	11		weaver?	095
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	095
John	Corsham		1		tailor	092
William	Deingrild	senior	12		husbandman?	091
William	Deingrild	junior	13		scribbler?	091
John	Caruthers		1		tallow chandler	091
John	Jeens		1	2	tailor	090
Thomas	Cooper				labourer?	144
Hopefull	Jones				scribbler?	144
Thomas	Parslow				tailor/ gunsmith	144
Solomon	Rowls		3		clothworker?	143
George	Elly				blacksmith	140
Samuell	Hogg				butcher	142
John	Cordwell	out/sumons	2	2	clothworker?	140
Thomas	Colston	very poor	1		clothworker?	140
William	Fryer		1		clothworker	140
Daniell	Orsburn	sen,out/sum	3		shearman	200
Thomas	Beedle		1		weaver?	199
William	Beedle		1		clothworker?	199
Samuell	Hopton				yeoman	196
Thomas	Hunt	servant	2		servant/ labourer?	196
John	Hyron				clothworker	196
John	Stock	servant			servant/grocer?	196
Thomas	Cole			4?	shearman?	196
John	Skelton	senior	1		carpenter	194
Samuell	Skelton		1	1, TRS	clothworker?	194
Stephen	Collier	very poor	3		clothworker?	190
Giles	Dimock	junior	3		clothier?	190
Richard	Heyward		2		clothworker?	190
James	Saniger				shearman?	193

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1752 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Bidle		2	2	weaver?	193
Gorge	Daingerfild	senior	3		clothworker?	192
Gorge	Daingerfild	junior	4		clothworker?	192
Thomas	Croom	junior	2		clothworker?	192
John	Willis			2, NM	clothier?	249
Simon	Vaisey		3		yeoman	253
Thomas	Bennet	very ill			clothworker?	301
Richard	Hodges				broadweaver	246
John	Bidle		1		clothworker?	239
Robert	Ball	senior	5		clothworker	242
John	Watkins		2		weaver?	182
John	Fewster	black smith			blacksmith	183
John	Cole				shearman?	136
John	Clishold		1		clothworker	137
John	Pitt	senior	2		clothdresser	126
John	Alday		5		clothworker?	126
Joseph	Smith	servant			servant/ clothworker?	126
Jonathan	Humphris	servant			servant	126
John	Cliford	servant			servant	126
Samuell	Apperley		4		yeoman	056
Petter	Russell	servant	2		servant	056
Thomas	Cratchley	servant	2		shearman	056
John	Knight				clothworker?	032
James	Soul				fuller/ shearman?	032
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
William	Lockstone	cripple			labourer?	002
Richard	Russel		2		labourer?	045
Richard	Hewin				clothier?	043
Nathaniel	Bard	junior	3		clothworker?	043
Richard	Bard		3		clothworker?	043
William	Haill		3		labourer?	028
Stephen	Beard				labourer?	028
Robert	Ball	junior	6		clothworker yeoman	028
Giles	Dimock	sen, clerk of partsh	2		clothier? clerk	323
Jonathan	Chamberlin	senior			carpenter?	363
Anselm	Jenner	jun,out/sm	4		clothworker?	324
Samuell	Meredith		3		weaver?	364
Joseph	Meredith		1		weaver?	364
John	Eagles		1	2, NM	weaver?	364
William	Pearse		2		weaver?	368
Thomas	Elliott		4		yeoman?	366
John	Chamberlin	junior		1	labourer?	363
James	Elliott		3		tailor?	365
Richard	Cole	senior	2		clothworker	371
Richard	Cole	junior	3	1+3, TRS	labourer?	371
Thomas	Jenner		1		yeoman	371
John	Dimock	senior	1		tailor	399
Samuell	Butt	very poor	3		husbandman?	399
John	Blainch		2		clothworker?	399
Samuell	Bennet	senior	1		broadweaver	400
Samuell	Bennet	junior	2		clothworker	400
Thomas	Crattchley		1		weaver?	402
Thomas	Niblett	senior	1		broadweaver	402
Thomas	Niblett	junior	2		weaver?	402
John	Niblett		4	1, TRS	soldier	402
Frances	Gibbins	sen,out/sum	1		farmer/ husbandman	462
Frances	Gibbins	junior	2	1+3, TRS	yeoman	462
William	Gibbins				clothier	462

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1752 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Gibbins				farmer?	462
Samuell	Gabb	out/sumons	3		broadweaver	463
Charles	Mills				weaver?	463
Thomas	Daingerfild	very poor	8		clothworker?	486
John	Trumaen				clothworker?	486
John	Gabb		10		broadweaver?	490
John	Francklin		2	2	carpenter?	490
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Robert	Jenner		2	1, TRS	tailor?	489 (E)
Thomas	Jenner		2	1, TRS	clothworker	489 (E)
William	Jennings		2		baker	479
Thomas	Mathis		2		butcher	457
Thomas	Alday		3		clothworker	486
Gieles	Heven				clothworker?	473
Samuell	Hankis				clothworker?	473
Hindrey	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
Samuell	Cluterbock		1		innkeeper/ victualler	476
John	Mosley		1		woolstapler	467
John	Eldredg	out/sumons	4		labourer?	477
Jemes	Pears		2		clothworker?	477
William	Harris		2		clothworker?	477
Gorge	Tounsens	out/sumons			clothworker?	477
Daniell	Hacker		2		carpenter?	477
John	Pryday	out/sumons			clothworker?	466
Thomas	Fouler		5		clothworker/Mr	447
Richard	Dun		1		clothworker?	448
William	Sidlinton				yeoman	448
William	Coull	servant	2		servant/ gent? Esq	448
Jems	Tuntoll				labourer?	448
Daniell	Hatten		1		clothworker?	449
Richard	Vinch				clothier/Mr	413 (E)
John	Turstend	servant			servant/ labourer?	413 (E)
Daniell	Jenner	sen,out/sum	2		clothworker?	413 (W)
Daniel	Jenner	junior	3		clothworker?	413 (W)
William	Truman				clothworker	413 (W)
William	Hopkins	out/ parish	1		clothier/Mr	302
Thomas	Soull				shearman?	411
William	Bird		2		labourer?	411
Richard	Smith		3		clothworker?	411
John	Wilekens	out/ parish	3		labourer?	411

1772: resiant list.⁷⁸⁰

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Pettat	Mr, Rev		2	vicar	100
John	Andrews	Esq	2		gentleman/ Esq Mr	188
Ambrose	Reddall	Esq			clothier	126
William	Hill	Mr	2		clothier	079
Nathaniel	Fowler	Mr	3		clothier/ Mr/Esq	123 (W)
John	Harmer	Mr	6		clothier/Mr	254
Richard	Pettat	Mr		2+4	clothier/Mr	302
John	Pitt		3	1+3	clothworker	032
Henry	Beard		5		clothworker?	032
Tobias	Pitt		2	1+3	shearman	032
Arthur	Russell				clothworker?	032
John	Evans		2	1+3	clothworker?	002

⁷⁸⁰ GRO D517/1772.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1772 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Evans		3		tailor?	002
Samuel	Sparrow		2		clothworker/ baker/ maltster/Mr	027
Nathaniel	Hale		1		labourer/ sawyer	027
William	Bird		3	1?	plasterer	028
John	Bird		2	1, TRS	plasterer	028
Samuel	Beard		3		yeoman	041
John	Boroughts		2		baker	045
Richard	Pitt		2		clothier	045
Thomas	Pitt			1	clothworker?	045
Thomas	Stephens		3	1?	yeoman	(164B)
Edward	Clark			2	farmer?	108
Joseph	Bennet				broadweaver	109
William	Smith		6		carpenter	109
William	Hancock				labourer	222
John	Cross				labourer?	222
Philip	Mosely		2		clothworker?	167
Philip	Mosley	junior	3	1, TRS	clothworker?	167
Caleb	Hodges		1		broadweaver	112
Thomas	Hodges			1+3	weaver?	112
Samuel	Elliott				carpenter?	112
John	Watkins		5		yeoman/ farmer	169
John	Vaisey		4		labourer?/ sexton?	164 (A)
Thomas	Hayward		4	4	clothworker?	163
Richard	Denton		2	2+4	butcher	162
Samuel	Denton			1+3, TRS	yeoman/ farmer/Mr	162
Nathaniel	Miles	senior	1		yeoman?	106
Nathaniel	Miles	junior	3	1, TRS	yeoman?	106
William	Hyde		1	4	clothworker/ butcher	161
John	Hogg			2+4	butcher?	161
Richard	Beard		4		labourer?	161
Thomas	Croom		2		clothworker?	161
Richard	Gabb		5		labourer?	158 (E)
William	Barnett		2		clothworker	158 (E)
Joseph	Daniels		1		labourer	158 (W)
Joseph	French				clothworker?	157
Nathaniel	Gardner		1		shopkeeper/ yeoman	099
Benedict	Rymer				chandler?	098
William	King		3		labourer	097
Samuel	Biddle		1	1	scribbler	149
Francis	Hulings		2		scribbler	149
William	Hulings		3	1?+3?	scribbler?	149
Josiah	Duck				clothworker?	095
Giles	Middlemore				chandler badger	092
John	Caruthers		1		tallow chandler	147
William	Caruthers		2	1+3, TRS	soap boiler	147
Benjamin	Clutterbuck				clothworker?	091
William	Wetmore				gentleman?/Mr	146
Samuel	Smith		2		canal administrator	146
John	Jeens		1		tailor	090
Stephen	Collier		3	2	clothworker?	146 (E)
Nathaniel	Collier		1	1, TRS	clothworker?	146 (E)
Daniel	Collier			1, TRS	clothworker?	146 (E)
Ezekiel	Cratchley			2+4, NM	labourer?	144
Benjamin	Harris				farmer	142
Joseph	Harris			1	labourer?	142
Samuel	Skelton		1		clothworker?	140
Thomas	Colstone		1		clothworker?	140
Thomas	Colstone	junior	2		scribbler?	140

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1772 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Solomon	Rowles		3		clothworker?	143
Richard	Yewen			2	clothier?	143
Nathaniel	Beard		3		clothworker?	143
Christo-pher	Nixon	senior	1		weaver	200
Christo-pher	Nixon	junior	2	1+3	weaver?	200
Peter	Russell		3	2+4	labourer?	200
Thomas	Biddle		2		weaver?	199
Thomas	Clift				scribbler	199
Hopeful	Jones				scribbler?	199
Joseph	Meredith		2		yeoman	189
Thomas	Cole				shearman?	196
George	Dangerfield		4		clothworker?	196
Thomas	Bick				servant	188
Richard	Cole		3	2+4	labourer?	188
John	Skelton		2	1	carpenter	194
William	Gibbins				clothier	194
John	Atkins				weaver?	193
William	Dangerfield		13	4	scribbler?	193
Stephen	Vaisey		4		labourer?/ sexton	249
William	Freeman		2	2, NM	labourer?	249
Nathaniel	Biddle		3	1	blacksmith	192
Edward	Hathaway		3		weaver?	192
Samuel	Apperly		4	1	yeoman	253
Thomas	Apperly		2		labourer?	253
William	Hitch				baker?/ clerk	253
William	Willey		3		broadweaver clothworker	253
Thomas	Biggs				clothier	253
John	Dimock		2		clothier factor Mr	123 (W)
Thomas	Lawrence		3		gentleman?/Mr	123 (E)
Henry	Reddall			1+3, TRS	clothier?	126
Thomas	Aycock				clothier	126
John	Pitt		2		clothdresser	126
Daniel	Partridge		2		clothier	136
John	Clissold	senior	1		clothworker	137
John	Clissold	junior	2	1, TRS	clothworker?	137
William	Sitlington				yeoman	137
Thomas	Sitlington			1, TRS	clothworker	137
Daniel	Sitlington			1, TRS	shearman	137
Thomas	Rudge			2	blacksmith	182
Richard	Collins				blacksmith?	183
William	Clutterbuck				clothworker?	239
Clement	Clements		1	2+4, NM	clothworker	239
Richard	Hodges				broadweaver	246
Samuel	Hodges			1, TRS	weaver?	246
William	Gabb		11		weaver?	246
John	Skelton	junior	3		carpenter	301
Samuel	Clutterbuck		3		clothworker?	301
Thomas	Vaisey		6	2	clothier/ clothworker	301
Holliday	Philips	Mr		1+3	clothier?/ gent	301
Richard	Hopton		2		labourer	301
Richard	Stephens	Mr		2+4	baker/ gent	411
William	Truman				clothworker	413 (W)
James	Hogg		1		shopkeeper/ clothier/Mr	413 (W)
John	Heaven		1		wheelwright	413 (W)
Thomas	Dangerfield		12		shearman	413 (E)
Richard	Finch	Mr			clothier/Mr	413 (E)
Thomas	Ellis	Mr	2	1+3	clothier?/Mr	444
John	Turstin				servant/ labourer?	413 (E)
Thomas	Phillimore				clothworker?	413 (E)

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1772 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Turner	Mr	3		mealman/corn miller/factor	446
Thomas	Turner	junior	4	1+3, TRS	clothier/Mr	446
William	Turner		3	1	clothworker?	414 (W)
Samuel	Bird			4, NM	clothworker	448
John	Hancock				clothworker?	448
Daniel	Jenner		3	2	clothworker?	448
Richard	Dunn		2	1?, TRS	clothworker?	448
Thomas	Dunn			1, TRS	clothworker?	448
Thomas	Fowler		5	3	clothworker/Mr	450
William	Dimock		3		clothworker?	450
William	Arundel	Mr	4		clothier?/ gent	447
William	Hopkins	Mr	1		clothier/Mr	447
Samuel	Bennet		2		clothworker	476
John	Budding		5	2+4	labourer?	476
John	Cosham	senior	1	1+3	tailor	476
John	Cosham	junior	2	1+3	innholder/ tailor	476
Thomas	Cosham		3	2+4	innholder/ tailor	476
William	Rice	senior	2		clothworker?	476
William	Rice	junior	4		clothworker?	476
John	Rice		5		carpenter?	490
Giles	Gabb		4	1	broadweaver?	490
Richard	Franklyn		1	1	carpenter?	490
John	Jenner		2		tailor	489 (E)
Jonathan	Lawrence				carpenter	491
John	Griffiths				labourer?	491
John	Butcher		2	3	baker	491
John	Lockstone			2?	blacksmith?	486
Samuel	Holmes			2+4	blacksmith	486
Samuel	Butler			2?	clothworker	486
Wilkins	Chandler				clothier	479
Joseph	Chandler			1+3, TRS	clothier?	479
John	Wastefield			2+4	clothworker	477
Thomas	Harper		3		clothworker?	477
John	Mosley	Mr	1		woolstapler	467
William	Steel				scribbler?	467
Samuel	Bassett			2, NM	scribbler?	467
Samuel	Clark		2		scribbler?	467
Giles	Heaven				clothworker?	473
John	Hawkins		1	3	gentleman	489 (W)
Harry	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
John	Partridge				dyer gent	489 (E)
John	Parry				labourer?	489 (E)
Daniel	Hawker		2		carpenter?	477
Thomas	Mathews				butcher	457
Solomon	Lawrence		1		carpenter	457
Robert	Keene			2+4, NM	mason	463
Samuel	Morse		1		broadweaver	463
William	Lawrence			2+4, NM	yeoman	462
John	Gibbins				farmer?	462
Richard	Pegler	Mr	4	1+3	clothier/Mr	440
William	Cratchley		1	1	weaver?	402
James	Cratchley		1	1	weaver?	402
Samuel	Bennett	senior	1		broadweaver	400
John	Baxter		1	2?, NM	weaver?	400
William	Driver				maltster	399
Francis	Gibbins		2	2? + 4?	yeoman	371
Benjamin	Lawrence		1	2+4, NM	carpenter	371
William	Vick			1	labourer?	371
Thomas	Vick				labourer?	371

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1772 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Elliott		4		yeoman?	366
James	Elliott		4	1	labourer	365
John	Eagles		1		weaver?	364
John	Eagles	junior	2	1, TRS	weaver?	364
Joseph	Eagles			1, TRS	weaver?	364
Samuel	Butt		3		husbandman?	323
Peter	Merrett				labourer?	324
John	Soul				shearman?	231
William	James				carpenter	115
John	Cordwel		4	1	clothworker?	117C
Joseph	Yewen			2+4, NM	clothier	242
James	Ashmead				labourer?	080
Nash	Newman				clothworker?	080
Samuel	Webb		3		clothworker?	079
William	Cosham				tailor	079
William	Hill		3	1+3, TRS	soldier	079
Samuel	Selvy				clothworker?	079

1784: resiant list.⁷⁸¹

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Skip	Esq		4	gentleman/Esq	190
Thomas	Boot	Esq		2, NM	clothier?/Mr	142
William	Read	Esq			surgeon/Esq	444
Nathaniel	Cole	Esq	2	2+4	gentleman?/Esq	188
Henry	Window	Esq			clothier?/Esq	301
John	Harmer	Mr	6		clothier/Mr	254
John	Dimock	Mr	2		clothier/ factor/Mr	123 (W)
Henry	Eycott	Mr	1		clothier/Mr	032
Edward	Hill	Mr		1+3	clothier/Mr	079
Thomas	Turner	Mr, sen	3		mealman/ corn miller/factor	446
Thomas	Turner	Mr, jun	4		clothier/Mr	446
Nathaniel	Beard	Mr	4	1+3	clothworker?/Mr	041
William	Stanton	Mr			clothier?/Mr	126
William	Hopkins	Mr	1		clothier/Mr	447
Richard	Finch	Mr			clothier/Mr	413 (E)
James	Hogg	Mr	1		shopkeeper/ clothier/Mr	408
Samuel	Clutterbuck	Mr, jun	2		soap boiler/Mr	467
Jasper	Park				clothier?	479
Richard	Franklin		1		carpenter?	490
John	Rice		5		carpenter?	490
Daniel	Shurmer				labourer?	490
Solomon	Lawrence		1		carpenter	490
John	Curtice				barber	490
Jonathan	Lawrence				carpenter	491
Richard	Biddle				labourer?	491
John	Butcher		2		baker	491
William	Mills				joiner	491
Samuel	Copner				baker?	491
William	Clifford			1?	clothworker?	489 (W)
Samuel	Holmes				blacksmith	486
Robert	Poole	not in par	2		butcher	486
Richard	Cross				labourer?	486
Thomas	Apperly		4		cordwainer	486
Thomas	Leone	Mr			clothier?/ yeoman/Mr	466
Thomas	Cosham	junior	3		innholder tailor	476

⁷⁸¹ GRO D445/M11: [489(E)] now included in [489(W)]; name in *italics* supplied by inference.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1784 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Mosley	junior	3	1+3	schoolmaster	477
Thomas	Griffits			2, NM	labourer	477
John	Hawkins		1		gentleman	489 (W)
Thomas	Fowler		6	2	clothworker?	489 (W)
Hesekia	Merrett			2?, NM	clothworker?	473
John	Barstow		2		clothworker	473
Joseph	Jenner			1	clothworker?	473
Thomas	Browning		5		labourer	473
John	Daniels		2		farmer	411
Thomas	Fillimore				clothworker?	413 (E)
Thomas	Rice		3		clothworker	413 (E)
John	Lusty				woolworker	413 (E)
Charles	Parry				labourer?	413 (E)
Thomas	Craft				clothworker	413 (W)
Thomas	Lewis				labourer	413 (W)
John	Heaven		1		wheelwright	413 (W)
Samuel	Pridey		3		clothworker?	414 (W)
Thomas	Freeman		2		labourer?	414 (W)
Anthony	Roggers				clothworker?	449
Thomas	Daniels		1		clothworker?	449
Daniel	Webb				clothworker?	448
Donkin	Gregory				labourer	448
Daniel	Jenner		3		clothworker?	448
Thomas	Dangerfield		12		shearman	448
Richard	Dunn		2		clothworker?	448
Clement	Clemmans		1		clothworker	239
William	Workman		1		clothworker	253
James	Cratchley		2	2	labourer?	253
John	Clemmans				weaver?	253
Thomas	Stevens		3		yeoman	253
John	Watkins	farmer	5		yeoman/ farmer	249
John	Watkins	labourer	6	2	labourer	249
Nathaniel	Biddle		3		blacksmith	192
Daniel	Biddle		2	1	labourer?	192
John	Humphris		3		clothworker?	193
Thomas	Sitlinton			2	clothworker	193
Nathaniel	Colliar		1	2	clothworker?	193
Anselm	Colliar		2	1	clothworker?	193
John	Skelton	senior, ill	2		carpenter	194
Thomas	Skelton			1, TRS	carpenter	194
Charles	Skelton			1, TRS	carpenter	194
Thomas	Lawrence		3		gentleman?/Mr	123 (E)
Thomas	Vick				labourer?	182
William	Rudge			1	labourer?	182
Daniel	Baker		1		farmer	189
Richard	Collins				blacksmith?	183
Thomas	Cole				shearman?	196
Richard	Cole		3		labourer?	188
Daniel	Colliar				clothworker?	199
Hopfull	Jonis				scribbler?	199
William	Hescocks				clothworker?	199
William	Sitlinton				yeoman	199
Peter	Russell		3		labourer?	200
Christipher	Nixson		2		weaver?	200
Jacob	Clutterbuck				weaver?	200
Joseph	Freeman				baker	200
Richard	Hyde		2		clothworker	143
William	Gibbins				clothier	143
Nathaniel	Beard	past age	3		clothworker?	143

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1784 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Gabb	scribler	10		scribbler	142
Samuel	Skelton		1		clothworker?	140
Joseph	Cratchly				clothworker?	140
Daniel	Sitlinton				shearman	140
Joseph	Truman				clothworker	140
Thomas	Vaisey		6		clothier/ clothworker	137
John	Williams			1, TRS	clothworker	144
Thomas	Williams		2		clothworker?	144
Stephen	Vaisey		4		labourer?/ sexton	146 (E)
William	Whetmore	Mr			gentleman?/Mr	146
John	Caruthers	Mr	2	1+3	tallow chandler?	147
Samuel	Sparrow	Mr, senior	2		clothworker/ baker maltster/Mr	091
Samuel	Sparrow	junior	3	1+3, TRS	clothworker?	091
John	Jeanes		1		tailor	090
James	Willey	al Baxtow			tailor?	090
William	Fryer		2		clothworker?	148
Gilis	Clutterbuck		2		clothworker	095
Samuel	Cordwell		2		labourer?	095
Thomas	Chapman		3		scribbler?	149
John	Chapman		5	1	scribbler?	149
William	Dangerfield		13		scribbler?	149
William	Hewlings		3		scribbler?	149
Richard	Hopton		2	2+4, NM	labourer	156
Stephen	Jenner	Mr	2		schoolmaster	097
Daniel	Smith		2	3	cooper	098
Richard	Hains		2		brazier	098
Nathaniel	Gardner		1		shopkeeper/ yeoman	099
William	Redman				clothworker	099
George	Redman			1?	clothworker?	099
Nathaniel	Dimock	Mr		1	clothier/Mr	080
David	Roberts				servant	246
William	Gabb		11		weaver?	246
William	King	Mr	4		yeoman/ farmer/Mr	056
Charls	King	Mr		1+3	yeoman/Mr	056
Samuel	King				labourer	056
George	King			1+3	labourer?	056
William	Davise		2		labourer?	056
William	Sharp				labourer?	056
John	Evans	Bonds mill	2		clothworker?	002
Cableb	Cornock		2		clothworker	157
Jasper	Evans		1		clothworker?	157
Robert	Williams		2		baker	157
James	Bates				labourer	158 (E)
John	Tanner		1		labourer	158 (E)
John	Cordwell		4	4	clothworker?	158 (E)
William	Barnard		2		clothworker	158 (E)
William	Chapman		3		husbandman?	160
Joseph	Daniels		1		labourer	158 (W)
William	Hide		1		clothworker butcher	161
William	Hitch	clerk			baker? clerk	104
George	Sansom				clothworker?	104
Richard	Denton	senior	2		butcher	162
Richard	Denton	jun, ill		1+3, TRS	yeoman?	162
John	Denton			1+3, TRS	yeoman?	162
Nathaniel	Miles		3		yeoman?	106
Thomas	Hayward		4		clothworker?	163
William	Freeman		2	2	labourer?	222
John	Crass				labourer?	222

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1784 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Joseph	Bennett				broadweaver	222
Joseph	Harris				labourer?	222
Phillip	Mosley	senior	2		clothworker?	167
Phillip	Mosley	junior	3		clothworker?	167
Caleb	Hedges		1		broadweaver	112
Thomas	Hedges				weaver?	112
John	Evans		3		clothworker?	(164B)
James	Osborn		2		clothworker?	(164B)
William	Beard		6		clothworker?	(164B)
William	King		3		labourer	164 (A)
George	Chapman				broadweaver	110
Samuel	Biddle		2	1	weaver?	169
John	Bird		4		narrow weaver	169
Samuel	Long				weaver?	109
William	Smith		6		carpenter	109
Thomas	Smith			1, TRS	carpenter?	109
Edward	Clark				farmer?	108
Benjamin	Penny				clothworker	108
John	Gabb		14	1?	labourer?	108
Richard	Gabb	out/ maner	6	1	weaver?	108
David	White		1		yeoman	114
William	Cordwell		3		clothworker?	117C
Henry	Cordwell			1	clothworker?	117C
John	Craddock				labourer	115
James	Alder			2	broadweaver	117S
Samuel	Bishop				labourer?	117S
Henry	Bard		5		clothworker?	117S
William	Gelliman	senior	2	1+3	weaver?	117J
William	Gelliman	junior	3	1+3	weaver?/soldier?	117J
John	Burows				baker	045
Daniel	Bennett		2		labourer?	045
William	Gabb	labourer	9		labourer	045
Thomas	Venn		2		clothworker?	045
John	Wilkins		4		labourer?	048
Samuel	Browning		2		labourer?	028
Samuel	Browning	pig killer	3	1, TRS	pig killer	028
Thomas	Browning		6	1?, TRS	clothworker	028
Joseph	Bird			1, TRS	labourer?	028
Thomas	Higgs	Mr			yeoman?/Mr	027
George	Gabb				carpenter	027
Nathaniel	Hale		1		labourer/ sawyer	027
William	Lawrence		2		yeoman	462
Robert	Keen				mason	463
Samuel	Niblet		2		weaver?	463
Samuel	Moss		1		broadweaver	463
John	Eagles		2	2	weaver?	400
Samuel	Mercedith	junior	4	1	weaver?	400
James	Cratchly		1		weaver?	402
William	Pearse		3		weaver?	402
Samuel	Niblet	senior	1	1	broadweaver	402
William	Franklin			2+4, NM	mason	371
John	White		2		labourer?	371
David	White	junior	2	1	husbandman?	371
Benjamin	Lawrence		2	1+3	carpenter	371
John	Brown		3	2?, NM	broadweaver	371
Samuel	Pearse				husbandman?	368
Thomas	Rudder		3		husbandman?	363
James	Elliot		4		labourer	365
William	Meridith			1	weaver?	364

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1784 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Samuel	Meredith	junior	4		weaver?	364
Samuel	Butt		3		husbandman?	323
Edward	Sanigar				shearman?	324
Thomas	Truman				clothworker?/ soldier	231
Richard	Truman			1, TRS	clothworker?	231
James	Truman			1, TRS	clothworker?	231

1788: resiant list.⁷⁸²

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Jelliman		3		weaver? soldier?	117J
Hopefull	Jones		2		brushmaker scribbler?	117J
William	Cratchly	poor	2		weaver?	117J
James Bishop	Alder				broadweaver	117S
Henry	Cordwell				clothworker?	117C
David	White	senior	1		yeoman	114
David	White	junior	2	1+3	husbandman?	114
Joseph	White			1+3, TRS	woolworker	114
John	Craddock	poor			labourer	115
Edward	Clark				farmer?	108
John	Clark		11	1, TRS	husbandman?	108
Daniel	Parker			2+4, NM	weaver?	109
James	Smith			1	carpenter?	109
John	Denton				yeoman?	109
Thomas	Watts				clothworker	167
William	King	sen, lab'rer	3		labourer	164 (A)
William	King	jun, lab'rer	5	1, TRS	labourer	164 (A)
John	Evins	poor	3		clothworker?	(164B)
John	Bird	poor	4		narrow weaver	169
John	Eagles	poor	2		weaver?	169
Samuel	Biddle	poor	2		weaver?	169
Thomas	Hedges	poor			weaver?	112
John	Crass				labourer?	222
Nathaniel	Churches				scribbler	222
William	Freeman		2		labourer?	222
William	Chapman	lab, poor		2, NM	labourer	110
Thomas	Hayward		4		clothworker?	163
Richard	Denton	senior	2		butcher	162
Richard	Denton	junior	3		yeoman?	162
William	Marlin				broadweaver	162
Thomas	Miles	Mr	4	1	gentleman/Mr	106
John	Williams		2		clothworker	161
Samuel	Lawrence			3	carpenter	161
Joseph	Daniels	poor	1		labourer	158 (W)
William	Chapman		3		husbandman?	160
William	Hitch				baker?/ clerk	104
William	Barnard	poor	2		clothworker	158 (E)
John	Cordwell	poor	4		clothworker?	158 (E)
Robert	Lawrence		2	2	clothworker	158 (E)
John	Tanner		1		labourer	158 (E)
Caleb	Cornock	poor	2		clothworker	157
Richard	Hopton		2		labourer	156
William	Hopton		2	1+3	yeoman?	156
John	Chapman		5		scribbler?	149
William	Hyde		1		clothworker butcher	149
Edward	Hewlings			1	scribbler?	149

⁷⁸² GRO D445/M11: [489(E)] now included in [489(W)].

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1788 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Nathaniel	Gardner	senior	1		shopkeeper/ yeoman	099
Nathaniel	Gardner	junior	2	1+3	baker/ maltster	099
Thomas	Williams		2		clothworker?	099
Daniel	Smith		2		cooper	098
Thomas	Dangerfield		13		scribbler?	098
Charles	Webb	Mr			schoolmaster?/Mr	097
William	Fryer	Mr	2		clothworker?	148
John	Caruthers	Mr	2		tallow chandler?	147
Richard	Cobb				labourer?	147
John	Buddin	poor	5		labourer?	095
Giles	Clutterbuck		2		clothworker	095
James	Whetmore				labourer?	095
Samuel	Sparrow	Mr	2		clothworker/ baker/maltster	091
John	Martin	poor			clothworker?/soldier?	091
John	Jenes	senior	1		tailor	090
John	Jenes	junior		1, TRS	tailor?	090
Joseph	Jenes			1, TRS	clothier	090
William	Whetmore	Mr			gentleman?/Mr	146
Stephen	Vaisey	poor (del)	4		labourer?/ sexton	146 (E)
Richard	Hogg			1	butcher?	142
William	Hewlings	poor	3		scribbler?	142
James	Osbourn	poor	2		clothworker?	196
Nathaniel	Colliar	poor	1		clothworker?	196
Joseph	Trueman				clothworker	140
Thomas	Lawrence	Mr	3		gentleman?/Mr	144
William	Gibbins				clothier	143
Joseph	Duck	poor			clothworker?	143
Joseph	Freeman	poor			baker	200
Charls	Russell	poor		1+3	labourer?	200
Christopher	Nixson		2		weaver?	200
Peter	Russell	poor	3		labourer?	200
Samuel	King				labourer	189
Thomas	Browning	poor	6	2	clothworker	199
William	Bassett				clothworker?	199
Samuel	Allin			2, NM	clothworker?	199
Daniel	Baker	senior	1		farmer	189
Daniel	Baker	junior	2	1, TRS	husbandman?	189
Richard	Cole		3		labourer?	188
Benjamin	Cole	Esq	3	1+3	gent?/Esq	188
Thomas	Skipp	Esq			gentlEsq	190
Daniel	Colliar	poor		2	clothworker?	194
Thomas	Skelton				carpenter	194
Charls	Skelton				carpenter	194
Samuel	Skelton			1, TRS	carpenter?	194
Thomas	Smith		6	2	carpenter?	194
William	Rudge				labourer?	182
John	Evens	poor	2	2	clothworker?	193
John	Kilbye		1		labourer	193
James	Cratchly		2		labourer?	193
Thomas	Sitlinton				clothworker	193
Thomas	Chapman		3	2+4	scribbler?	239
Nathaniel	Biddle		3		blacksmith	192
Daniel	Biddle		2		labourer?	192
Richard	Collins				blacksmith?	183
John	Watkins		5		yeoman/ farmer	249
Thomas	Vaisey		6		clothier/ clothworker	137
William	Redman				clothworker	140
Zachariah	Harris				clothworker	140
Henry	Eycott	Mr, sen	1		clothier/Mr	032

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1788 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Henry	Eycott	Mr, junior	2	1+3	clothier?? gent/Mr	032
John	Dimock	Mr	2		clothier/ factor/Mr	123 (W)
Nathaniel	Dimock	Mr			clothier/Mr	080
Edward	Hill	Mr			clothier/Mr	079
William	Stanton	Mr			clothier??/Mr	126
John	Hitch				labourer?	246
William	Gabb		11		weaver?	246
William	Davis				labourer?	056
George	King				labourer?	056
Charls	King				yeoman/Mr	056
William	Sharp				labourer?	056
Richard	Truman				clothworker?	231
John	Vizard				clothworker	231
John	George	Mr			farmer/Mr	048
Samuel	Browning	poor	2		labourer?	028
John	Nicols	Mr		2+4, NM	yeoman/ joiner/Mr	041
Richard	Hayns		2		brazier	041
John	Harris	poor	5		servant/ labourer?	041
Daniel	Compton			2+4, NM	wheelwright	043
Samuel	Denton	Mr		2+4	yeoman/ farmer/Mr	043
Thomas	Venn	poor	2		clothworker?	045
William	Workman	senior	1,		clothworker	253
William	Workman	junior	2	1, TRS	clothworker?	253
Henry	Window	Mr			clothier??/Esq	301
Daniel	Cobb		3		labourer?	301
Thomas	Pettat	Esq	2	1+3	clothier??/Esq	302
John	Alder	poor	5		clothworker?	302
Samuel	Hodges				weaver?	302
Phillip	Mossley	sen, poor	2	3	clothworker?	402
Phillp	Mossley	jun, poor	3	1+3, TRS	clothworker?	402
Samuel	Niblet	note ⁷⁸³	1		broadweaver	402
John	Niblet	jun, note	5	1	weaver?	402
Samuel	Merridith		4		weaver?	400
William	Lewis				weaver?	400
William	Chapman	Westrip	5		weaver?	400
Benjamin	Lawrence		2		carpenter	371
John	Brown	poor	3		broadweaver	371
Samuel	Pearce	poor			husbandman?	368
Thomas	Rudder				husbandman?	363
James	Elliot	poor	4		labourer	365
Samuel	Russell	poor	3		labourer	364
William	Merridith	poor			weaver?	364
William	Williams				scribbler	366
John	Bennett	poor	3		labourer?	324
Daniel	Hatton		2		clothworker?	465
Samuel	Clutterbuck	Mr, jun	2		soap boiler/Mr	467
Samuel	Holms				blacksmith	486
Richard	Cross				labourer?	486
John	Butcher	Mr	2		baker	491
Samuel	Copner			2+4	baker?	491
Benjamin	Aldridge			1	miller	491
Johnathan	Lawrence				carpenter	491
John	Aldridge	poor	5		clothworker	491
Soloman	Lawrence		1		carpenter	490
John	Rice	poor	5		carpenter?	490
John	Curtis	poor			barber	490
Jasper	Parke				clothier?	479
William	Dunn	poor			labourer?	489 (W)
William	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)

⁷⁸³ Original note that both Niblets 'would neither pay nor come'.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1788 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
William	Clark		9		labourer?	489 (W)
Thomas	Apperly	poor	4		cordwainer	486
Thomas	Griffiths				labourer	477
Griffin	Copper				clothworker?	477
Samuel	Blakesley	Mr			innholder	476
Thomas	Corsham		3		innholder tailor	476
Nathaniel	Fowler		4	2	clothworker?/ yeoman	476
Thomas	Orsbourn		5		butcher	476
Samuel	White				weaver?	457
Thomas	Fowler	junior	6	1+3	clothworker?	450
Joseph	Bird				labourer?	449
Thomas	Merrett	poor		2?	clothworker?	448
Thomas	Dangerfield		12		shearman	448
Daniel	Jenner	poor	3		clothworker?	448
Thomas	Browning	lab, poor	5		labourer	473
Thomas	Hescox			2?	labourer?	473
Joseph	Jenner				clothworker?	473
John	Baxter		2		clothworker	473
John	Cratchley				wool scribbler	414 (W)
Richard	Hunt				clothworker	414 (W)
Thomas	Truman			3	clothworker? soldier	414 (W)
Edward	Power	Mr, sen	1		clothworker? Mr	417
Edward	Power	Mr, jun	2	1, TRS	clothworker?	417
Thomas	Webb		2		clothworker?	417
Edward	Harding		2		clothworker?	417
James	Hogg	Mr	1		shopkeeper clothier Mr	408
John	Daniels		2		farmer	411
Benjamin	Bird				plasterer	413 (E)
Thomas	Harrison				stonemason	413 (E)
Thomas	Phillimore				clothworker?	413 (E)
John	Heaven	senior	1		wheelwright	413 (W)
John	Heaven	junior	2	1	wheelwright	413 (W)
Thomas	Fluck				clothworker?	413 (W)
Thomas	Craft				clothworker	413 (W)
Thomas	Cox				clothworker?	413 (W)
William	Read	Esq			surgeon/Esq	444
John	Phillimore				gardener	444
William	Hopkins	Mr	1		clothier/Mr	447
James	Clifford		3		clothworker?	447
Solomon	Webb				clothworker?	447
Edward	Willey				clothworker?	447
Richard	Patern				scribbler	112
John	Watkins		6		labourer	249
Samuel	Bishop	const			labourer?	117S

1793: resiant list.⁷⁸⁴

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Pettat	Mr, Rev			vicar	100
William	Cole	Esq	2	1+3	servant/ gent?/Esq	188
William	Read	Esq			surgeon/Esq	444
Thomas	Skipp	Esq			gentleman/Esq	190
Henery	Eycott	Mr	1		clothier/Mr	032
Edward	Hill	Mr			clothier/Mr	079
John	Dimock	Mr, sen	2		clothier/ factor/Mr	123 (W)
John	Dimock	Mr, jun	3	3	clergyman	123 (E)

⁷⁸⁴ GRO D445/M11: [489(E)] now included in [489(W)].

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1793 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Nathaniel	Dimock	Mr			clothier/Mr	080
Samuel	Holbrow	Mr		2+4, NM	clothier?/Mr	182
Nathaniel	Miles	Mr	2	1+3	clothier?/ yeoman?/Mr	106
William	Taylor	Mr	3		clothier?/Mr	301
James	Lewis	Mr			clothier/Mr	407
James	Hogg	Mr	1		shopkeeper clothier/Mr	408
Thomas	Pettat	Mr	2		clothier?/Esq	302
Stephen	Clissold	Mr			clothier? Mr	446
Thomas	Chance	Mr	2		clothier?/Mr	447
William	Chance	Mr	2	1+3	clothier?/Mr	447
John	Caruthers	Mr	2		tallow Chandler?	147
Joseph	Thomas	Mr			linen draper?/Mr	150
John	Elliott	Mr	10		writing master gent	097
Thomas	Miles	Mr	5		schoolmaster	097
Nathaniel	Gardner	Mr	2		baker/maltster	099
Thomas	Lawrence	Mr	3		gentleman?/Mr	144
William	Wetmore	Mr			gentleman?/Mr	146
John	Hawkins	Mr, Rev	2	1+3	clergyman	489 (W)
John	Harmer	Mr	6		clothier/Mr	254
John	George	Mr			farmer/Mr	048
Samuel	Clutterbuck	Mr	2		soap boiler/Mr	467
Daniel	Compton				wheelwright	043
John	Nickles		3		yeoman/ joiner/Mr	041
George	Shettle-worth			2, NM	labourer	027
Nathaniel	Hall	senior	1		labourer/ sawyer	027
Nathaniel	Hall	junior	2	1, TRS	sawyer	027
Samuel	Browning		3		pig killer	028
Richard	Whrite				labourer?	028
Kellip	Cumock		2		clothworker	028
James	Cumock			1, TRS	clothworker?	028
Richard	Crechly				carpenter	045
Joseph	Harris				labourer?	045
William	Compton				wheelwright?	045
Richard	Truman				clothworker?	231
Richard	Pitt		2		clothier	231
John	Pitt		3	1	clothworker	231
Richard	Jollyman		2	1+3	weaver?	117J
James	Alder				broadweaver	117S
John	Chesterman				weaver	117S
Henry	Cordwell				clothworker?	117C
John	Craddock				labourer	115
Jacob	Craddock			1+3, TRS	labourer?	115
Esau	Craddock			1+3, TRS	labourer?	115
David	White	senior	1		yeoman	114
David	White	junior	2		husbandman?	114
Josep	White		2		woolworker	114
Benjamin	White			1+3	clothworker?	114
Mickal	Harris				labourer?	108
Edward	Clarck				farmer?	108
John	Clarck		11		husbandman?	108
William	Clarck		10	1, TRS	husbandman?	108
Thomas	Clarck			1, TRS	labourer?	108
Thomas	Venn		2		clothworker?	045
Daniel	Parker				weaver?	109
Robert	French			1	clothworker	164 (A)
Thomas	French				woolworker	164 (A)
Thomas	Chapman		3	1+3	scribbler?	110
William	Chapman		4		labourer	110
John	Chapman		5	1+3	scribbler?	110

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1793 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
John	Evans		3		clothworker?	(164B)
James	Evans			1, TRS	clothworker?	(164B)
Thomas	Evans		5	1, TRS	clothworker?	(164B)
Thomas	Watts				clothworker	167
John	Eagles		2		weaver?	169
Samuel	Biddle		2		weaver?	169
Richard	Patten				scribbler	112
William	Patten			1?	scribbler?	112
William	King	senior	3		labourer	222
William	King	junior	5	1, TRS	labourer	222
Richard	Cobb				labourer?	222
William	Barnard	senior	2		clothworker	163
William	Barnard	junior	3	1, TRS	clothworker?	163
Samuel	Lewis				clothworker	163
Thomas	Hayward	senior	4		clothworker?	163
Thomas	Hayward	junior	5	1, TRS	clothworker?	163
Robert	Sheldon		5		clothworker?	163
Richard	Denton	senior	2		butcher	162
Richard	Denton	junior	3		yeoman?	162
William	Moreland		5		broadweaver	162
Charles	Cratchley		5		labourer	162
Thomas	Jones		5		woolworker	162
James	Meready				labourer	161
John	Williams		2		clothworker	161
John	Lawrence		4	1+3	clothworker?	161
John	Martin				clothworker?	158 (W)
Joseph	Daniels	senior	1		labourer	158 (W)
Joseph	Daniels	junior	2	1, TRS	clothworker	158 (W)
Thomas	Daniels		2	1, TRS	labourer?	158 (W)
Richard	Hams		2		brazier	158 (W)
Robert	Lawrence		2,		clothworker	158 (E)
Joab	Heard				clothworker?	158 (E)
John	Cardwell		4		clothworker?	158 (E)
John	Tanner	senior	1		labourer	158 (E)
John	Tanner	junior	2		labourer?	158 (E)
Phillip	Mosely	junior	3		clothworker?	158 (E)
William	Bennet		4,	3	scribbler	158 (E)
William	Hewlings	senior	3		scribbler?	157
William	Hewlings	junior	4	1, TRS	scribbler?	157
George	Hewlings		2	1, TRS	scribbler?	157
Edward	Hewlings			1	scribbler?	157
Richard	Hopton		2		labourer	156
William	Hopton		2		yeoman?	156
Daniel	Hopton		4	1+3, TRS	labourer?	156
Daniel	Smith		2		cooper	098
William	Hyde		14		clothworker butcher	149
Rubine	Hyde		4	1? + 3?	butcher?	149
William	Hyde		2	1? + 3? TRS	butcher?	149
John	Hill		2		labourer?	149
William	Freeman		2	2	labourer?	149
Thomas	Stephens		4		clothworker	149
John	Budding		5		labourer?	095
Giles	Clutterbuck		2		clothworker	095
James	Brain			2	clothworker?	095
Samuel	Sparrow	senior	2		clothworker/ baker/ maltster/Mr	091
Samuel	Sparrow	junior	3		clothworker?	091
John	Jeens	senior	1		tailor	090
John	Jeens	junior	2		tailor?	090

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1793 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
James	Jeens			1?	tailor?	090
Joseph	Jeens				clothier	090
John	Leech		2		labourer?	142
Daniel	Jenner		4		clothworker?	142
Thomas	Smith		6		carpenter?	144
James	Smith				carpenter?	143
John	Smith		3	1+3	carpenter?	143
Joseph	Duck				clothworker?	143
Stephen	Duck			1, TRS	clothworker	143
William	Mayer	senior	1		clothworker?	143
William	Mayer	junior	2	1?, TRS	clothworker?	143
Joseph	Freeman				baker	200
Charles	Freeman			1, TRS	baker?	200
Charles	Russel				labourer?	200
Thomas	Vaisey		6		clothier clothworker	137
William	Rudge				labourer?	182
James	Osborn	senior	2		clothworker?	196
James	Osborn	junior	3	1, TRS	clothworker?	196
William	Osborn		2	1, TRS	clothworker?	196
Owen	Osborn		2	1, TRS	clothworker?	196
Nathaniel	Collier		12		clothworker?	196
Daniel	Collier		2	1	clothworker?	196
Thomas	Browning		6		clothworker	199
William	Bassett		2		clothworker?	199
Stephen	Cook		2		clothworker?	199
Zechariah	Harris				clothworker	140
Samuel	King				labourer	189
Daniel	Baker	senior	1		farmer	189
Daniel	Baker	junior	2		husbandman?	189
Samuel	Baker			1, TRS	labourer?	189
William	Gibbins				clothier	189
Thomas	Skelton				carpenter	194
Samuel	Heaven				carpenter?	194
John	Skelton		2		carpenter	194
Nathaniel	Biddle		3		blacksmith	192
John	Kilby	senior	1		labourer	193
John	Kilby	junior	2	1, TRS	labourer?	193
Daniel	Sittleinton			1	shearman	193
Thomas	Sittleinton				clothworker	193
John	Evans	senior	2		clothworker?	193
John	Evans	junior	4	1, TRS	clothworker?	193
William	Evans		4	1, TRS	clothworker?	193
Thomas	Harris		4		shearman	253
Richard	Rugg				clothworker?	253
William	Workman		2		clothworker?	253
John	Workman				clothworker?	253
James	Workman				clothworker?	253
John	Watkins		5		yeoman/ farmer	249
Joseph	Watkins			1, TRS	labourer?	249
John	Watkins		6		labourer	249
Richard	Collins				blacksmith?	183
Daniel	Biddle		2		labourer?	246
Daniel	Taylor				labourer	246
Thomas	Colston		2	2	scribbler?	246
George	Gabb			1	carpenter	246
John	Gabb		15	1, TRS	weaver?	246
William	Gabb	senior	11		weaver?	246
William	Gabb	junior	12	1, TRS	weaver?	246
Joshua	Lees				woolworker	301

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1793 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thomas	Partridge				clothier?	301
George	Lawrence				clothworker?	301
Jasper	Evans	senior	1		clothworker?	239
Jasper	Evans	junior	2	1, TRS	clothworker?	239
Thomas	Clemmans		2		cordwainer	239
John	Daniels		2		farmer	411
Thomas	Webb		2		clothworker?	417
John	Harner		7		labourer?	417
Thomas	Phillymore				clothworker?	413 (E)
John	Heaven		2		wheelwright	413 (W)
William	Heaven			1, TRS	wheelwright?	413 (W)
Joseph	Bird				labourer?	449
George	Winn				clothworker?	449
Samuel	Winn			1	clothworker?	449
Thomas	Merrett				clothworker?	448
William	Lusty			2, NM	weaver	448
Thomas	Aldridge		4		weaver	448
William	Fryer		2		clothworker?	148
Thomas	Dangerfield		13		scribbler?	098
Benjamin	Lawrence		2		carpenter	371
William	Williams				scribbler	366
Thomas	Rudder				husbandman?	366
Nathaniel	Fowler		4		clothworker?/ yeoman	365
Thomas	Osborn		5		butcher	476
Thomas	Cosham		3		innholder/ tailor	476
Robert	Phillymore				clothworker?	477
John	Mosely		3		schoolmaster	477
Samuel	Holms				blacksmith	486
Daniel	Cobb		3		labourer?	486
Thomas	Griffiths			2	labourer	486
Jasper	Park				clothier?	479
John	Curtis				barber	490
William	Clifford				clothworker?	489 (W)
Thomas	Banks				yeoman	489 (W)
John	Denton	const			yeoman?	109

1799: resiant list, deleted women in ID notes (except nd = not deleted).⁷⁸⁵

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
Thos	Whit		4		gentleman/Esq	056
Will	Gascon		Mere Gascon		yeoman	048
Mathew	Arcol				labourer?	048
Nathnell	Hall		2		sawyer	027
John	Hall		2	1, TRS	sawyer	027
William	Hall		4, Mere Hall	1	labourer?	028
Samel	Brounen		3, Mere Brounen		pig killer	028
Danel	Comton		Mere Comton		wheelwright	043
Josh	Pric		2, John deleted for Josh, Ann Pric		husbandman?	045
John	Nicohls		3, Hanhah Nicohls		yeoman/joiner/Mr	041
John	Here		5		servant/labourer?	041
Georg	King		Elizabeth King, Ann King		labourer?	056
Richard	Geoleman		2, Hannah Geoleman		weaver?	117J
James	Aldr		Hester Aldr		broadweaver	117S
John	Cradock		Ann Cradock, Mere Elliott		labourer	115
Gecb	Cradock		Febe Cradock		labourer?	115

⁷⁸⁵ GRO D445/M11: [489(E)] now included in [489(W)]. The original paper was folded so that when flat the rows at the start with shaded style cells are between the two later shaded rows.

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1799 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Evt	Occupation	Site
Henre	Cardwel		Bete Cardwel		clothworker?	117C
David	Whit		2, Bete Whit		husbandman?	114
Bengman	Whit				clothworker?	114
Edward	Clark				farmer?	108
Will	Clark		10, Sera Clark		husbandman?	108
Thomas	Clark				labourer?	108
Danel	Parkr		Mere Parker		weaver?	109
John	Denton		Alice Denton		yeoman?	109
Micahel	Haris		N, Eliz Haris		labourer?	108
Thos	Grifets		Mere Grifets; Frances Chapman at 110		labourer	111
Thos	French				woolworker	164(A)
Rob	French				clothworker	164(A)
John	Evens		3, Sera Evens, Ann Hyd		clothworker?	(164B)
Liner	Smith		Mere Smith		labourer?	(164B)
John	Lawrence		4		clothworker?	161
William	King		3		labourer	222
William	King		5		labourer	222
Samuel	Mors		2, Ann Mors	2, NM	weaver	222
Nath	Coler		2, Sera Coler; Mere Paton at 112		clothworker?	167
John	Chapman		5, Ann Chapman		scribbler?	169
William	Barnard		2, Hanah Barnard		clothworker	163
Thos	Hayard		4, Mere Hayard, Sera Shilton		clothworker?	163
Richard	Denton		2, Rebacah Denton, Mere Dangerfild		butcher	162
ditto juner	Denton		3, name Richard		yeoman?	162
John	Jens		2, Mere Jens		tailor?	106
Toms	Salsbury		Shusan Salsbury (nd), Marget Salsbury		tailor?	106
Davate	Taner		Mere Taner (nd), Sera Sildonton	1?	labourer?	158(E)
Jose	Danels		1, Hestr Danels, Sera Williams		labourer	158(W)
Thos	Daneles		2, Hestr Marton, Mere Marton		labourer?	158(W)
William	Chapman		3, Jan Chapman		husbandman?	160
William	Hulens		3, Mare Hulens		scribbler?	157
Francis	Hulens		3, Bete Hulens	1, TRS	scribbler?	157
Thos	Couston		2, Sera Couston, Mere Woodman		scribbler?	157
Thos	Daingerfild		13, Sofia Daingerfild		scribbler?	157
Nathnel	Churches		Hana Duck, Jan Evins	2, NM	scribbler	157
Nathnel	Garner		2, Hannah Garner		baker maltster	099
Danil	Smith		2		cooper	098
John	Whit		3, Hestr Whit, Sera Smith		labourer	098
John	Elliott		10, Mere Elliott		writing master gnt	097
Richard	Hains		2, Mere Hains		brazier	156
Will	Mair		1		clothworker?	156
Richrd	Hopton		2, Hestr Hopton		labourer	156
Richard	Hopton	junr	3	1+3, TRS	labourer?	156
Aran	Colet		Sera Colet		wheelwright	156
Thos	Stevens		4, west		clothworker	149
John	Barnad		3, Sera Barned, Mere Taylr		shopkeeper linen draper	150
John	Brasonton		Susna Brasonton		yeoman?	149
Will	Hyd		1, Susan Hyd, Elizabeth Hyd		clothworker butcher	149
Ruben	Hyd				butcher?	149
Will	Frier		2, Mere, Elizabeth and Susan Frier		clothworker?	148
William	Osbon		2, Susan Osbon; Elizabeth, Hannah and Sera Cruthers, Mere Weeb at 147		clothworker?	148
Richard	Cob		Ann, Sera and Susan Cob, Hannah Wilkins, Ann Hopkins		labourer?	146
Nathnel	Berd		4, Sera Berd, Ann Davis, Bete Buddin, Sera Budin		clothworker?/Mr	095
John	Eyecket		Mere Sims		weaver	092

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1799 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Evt	Occupation	Site
William	Hopkins		1		clothier/Mr	092
Samul	Spra		2, Hester Spra		clothworker/ baker/maltster/Mr	091
Simon	Spra		Elizabeth Spra	1+3, TRS	clothier	091
John	Jens		1, Sera Jens		tailor	090
James	Jens		Ann Jens		tailor?	090
Thos	Smith		6, Elizab Smith, Sera Rice, Ann Berd		carpenter?	144
Thos	Lawrence		3, Hannah Larance, Hestr Cracle		gentleman?/Mr	144
William	Whetmore		Neoma Whitmore (nd)		gentleman?/Mr	142
Richerd	Ockol		Shusan Carter		labourer?	142
John	Taner		1, Sera Taner		labourer	142
Jams	Osbon		2		clothworker?	196
Danel	Coler				clothworker?	196
Nathne	Coler		1, Mere Coler		clothworker?	196
Samul	Coler			1, TRS	shearman	196
Zekere	Haris		Abagel Haris		clothworker	140
Steven	Duck			2	clothworker	140
Georg	Lawrence	ill	north, Hestr Lawrence		clothworker?	140
Jams	Smith		old cottage, Mere Smith		carpenter?	143
John	Mos		front		labourer?	143
Samuel	King		front, Sera King		labourer	143
Jose	Freeman		Sera Freeman, Elizabth Freeman		baker	200
Chorls	Freeman		Shusan Lastn, Hannah Powle		baker?	200
John	Cordwel		4, Ann Cordwel	2	labourer?	200
Will	Gabb		12, Sera Gab		weaver?	200
John	Gabb		15, Mere Gabb	1	weaver?	200
Will	Basot		Eliza Basot, Pris Jons		clothworker?	199
John	Leech		2, Mere Leech	4	labourer?	199
John	Fords		2, Sera Fords		clothworker?	199
Danel	Baker		1, Mere Baker		farmer	189
Danel	Baker	junr	2		husbandman?	189
Samul	Baker		Ann Clark, Sera Smith		labourer?	189
Henre	Osbon		cottage		labourer?	189
William	Cole	Esq	2		servant/ gent? Esq	188
Benngmang	Cole		3, Mere Hackford, Dina Hunt (nd)		gent?/Esq	188
Charls	Rusel		Hetr Rusel		labourer?	188
Jose	Whit		2, Hannah Whit		woolworker	188
George	Gab		Mare Gab		carpenter	188
Thos	Skppe		Cathrin, anon, Mare and Ann Skppe		gentleman/Esq	190
Georg	Skppe		Ann Parsons, Mere Higin	1+3, TRS	gentleman?	190
John	Antel		Mere Antel		cordwainer	194
Jacb	Wakle				cordwainer?	194
John	Kilbe		1, Mere Kilbe		labourer	193
Daniel	Tailer		Ann Tailer	2, NM	labourer	193
Samul	Webb		3, Ann Web		clothworker?	193
Thos	Sidltton		Hannah Sidltton		clothworker	193
Danel	Sidltton		Mere Sidleton		shearman	193
John	Evens		4, Hestr Evens		clothworker?	193
Thos	Evens		8	1, TRS	clothworker?	193
Willam	Evens		4		clothworker?	193
Nathnel	Bidl		3, Bete Bidl		blacksmith	192
Will	Young				blacksmith	192
Thos	Haris		4, Sera Haris, Hestr Daingerfild		shearman	253
John	Watkins		5, Mere Watkins		yeoman/farmer	249
Jose	Watkins				labourer?	249
John	Wilkins		4, Hestr Wilkins		labourer?	249
Thos	Vaise	ill	6, Bete Vaise		clothier clothworker	137
Richard	Bushel		Sera Bushel		blacksmith	183

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1799 (cont): resiant list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Evt	Occupation	Site
Elija	Forsyth				clothworker?	182
Thos	Gurne		Mare Marten		clothworker?	182
Thos	Skelton		Sera Skelton		carpenter	136
Charls	Skelton		Sere Skelton	1	carpenter	136
John	Dimock		3, Elizabth Dimock; Elizabth Dimock 2, Bete Gwilom, Bete Jones at 123(W)		clergyman	123(E)
Nathnel	Dimock		Ann Dimock		clothier/Mr	080
Johos	Wood		3, Mere Flight, Ann Jons		clothworker?	080
Edward	Hill	Esq	Susan Hill, Mere King, Sara Clark		clothier/Mr	079
John	Pettat		Martha Petet, Dorcas Pouel		vicar	100
Will	Wilkins		5, Sera Robins, Marget King		labourer?	100
Will	Sharp		Bete Egges, Ann Eges		labourer?	100
Thos	Pettat		2, Jan Pettat		clothier?/Esq	302
Nathnel	Mils		2, Hestr Mils	2	clothier?/ yeoman?/Mr	301
Will	Tayler		3, Mere Tayler, Ann Jons, Mere Arcol		clothier?/Mr	301
Samel	Franklin		Rebecah Franklin	2?, NM	coal merchant?	246
John	Watkins		6, Hannah Watkins		labourer	246
Richard	Franklin		2, Elizabth Franklin	1?	coal merchant	246
Jasper	Evins		1, Martha Evins		clothworker?	239
Thos	Evins		7, Elizabth Evens	1, TRS	clothworker?	239
Clem	Clens		2		clothworker?	239
Will	Pitt				clothworker?	239
James	Hogg		1, Ann Hogg del		shopkeeper/ clothier/Mr	408
John	Danels		2, Bete Danels del		farmer	411
John	Taner		3, middle part, Hestr Taner	2+4, NM	blacksmith/ sheargrinder	414(W)
John	Workman				clothworker?	449
Will	Reead	Esq	Elizabeth Reead		surgeon/Esq	444
Richard	Hunt		Mere Hunt		clothworker	413(E)
Thomas	Witegr				scribbler?	413(E)
John	Heven		2		wheelwright	413(W)
Steven	Clisol		Shusan Cilsol		clothier?/Mr	446
Willam	Chance		2		clothier?/Mr	447
Nathnel	Fowler		4, Eliza Fowler	2	clothworker?/ yeoman	448
Georg	Brook			2, NM	innkeeper	476
Gespr	Hakins		Elener Hakins	1?+3?	mercier	489(W)
Jaspr	Park		Mere Park		clothier?	479
Isach	Bruer		Arit Bruer		labourer?	471
Will	Trig		Susan Trig		labourer?	471
Samel	Copner		Sara Copner, east, also 487 of Butcher		baker?	486
Samul	Holms		Bete Holms, west		blacksmith	486
William	Jutson		Sara Jutson		clothier	491
Pael	Maier		Mere Maier		labourer?	490
John	Cretis		Susan Cretis		barber	490
James	Hogg		2, Mere Hogg; Sere & Gres Pegler at 440		farmer	462
Samel	Niblet		1, Sera Niblet		broadweaver	402
Thos	Hareson		Elizabeth Hareson		stonemason	400
John	Sims		Hannah Sims		weaver	400
Bengeman	Larence		2, Shusan Larance		carpenter	371
Richard	Abel		Sera Abel; Ann Perce at 368; Martha Ruder, Sera Butcher at 323	2, NM	butcher	371
John	Tekel		2		cordwainer	365
John	Budin		5		labourer?	363
Henry	Eycot	Esq, sen	1, other hand		clothier/Mr	032
Henry	Eycot	jun	2, other hand		clothier?/ gent/Mr	032

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1804: compiled list, property order, owners in notes.⁷⁸⁶

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Event	Occupation	Site
anon	Bonds M workers		Henry Eycott 2		clothier?/gent/Mr	002
void	Grove		Henry Eycott 2		clothier?/gent/Mr	027
Samuel	Browning		3, first name conjectural, Thos White 5		pig killer	028
Henry	Eycott		2, self		clothier? gent/Mr	032
John	Nichols		3, self		yeoman/joiner Mr	041
Daniel	Compton		self, occ also sundries		wheelwright	043
Thomas	Dangerfield		13, Henry Clark		scribbler?	045
William	Goscombe		Henry Eycott 2		yeoman	048
Thomas	White	Esq	5	1+3	gentleman/Esq	056
Edward	Hill		self		clothier/Mr	079
Nathaniel	Dimmock		Onesiphorus Elliott		clothier/Mr	080
James	Jeens		self		tailor?	090
Samuel	Sparrow		2, self		clothworker/ baker/maltster/Mr	091
Thomas	Lane		Thomas Cosham, LT Samuel Wathen		clothworker?	092
Charles	Skelton		James Lewis	2	carpenter	095
John	Elliott		10, Charity School		writing master/ gent	097
Susanna	Smith	Mrs	self		cooper	098
Nathaniel	Gardner		2, self		baker/maltster	099
John	Pettat	Rev	Rev William Baker, glebe		vicar	100
John	Pettat	Rev	self occ M(?r Stephen) Jenner		vicar	104
John	Jeens		2, conjectural, Henry Eycott 2 occ anon		tailor?	106
Edward	Clark		conjectural, Edward Sheppard occ anon		farmer?	108
Daniel	Parker		conjectural, Edward Sheppard occ anon		weaver?	109
Frances	Chapman	Mrs	William Chapman 3		husbandman?	110
John	Leech		2, William Parker		labourer?	111
James	Vick		2, Samuel Dowdeswell		labourer?	112
David	White		2, self		husbandman?	114
John	Craddock		self		labourer	115
Henry	Cordwell		self		clothworker?	117C
Sarah	Jelliman	Mrs	self		weaver?/soldier?	117J
James	Alder		Samuel Sparrow 2		broadweaver	117S
John	Dimmock		2, Onesiphorus Elliott		clothier/factor/Mr	121
John	Dimmock		2, part of 123(W), Onesiphorus Elliott		clothier/factor/Mr	123(E)
John	Dimmock		2, Onesiphorus Elliott		clothier/factor/Mr	123(W)
John	Brown		4, self		labourer/yeoman?	126
Thomas	Skelton		John Barnard 3 (m Partridge)		carpenter	136
Thomas	Vaisey		6, self		clothier/clothworker	137
Stephen	Duck		James Kibble		clothworker	140
William	Wetmore		self		gentleman?/Mr	142
James	Smith		self		carpenter?	143
Thomas	Lawrence		3, self		gentleman?/Mr	144
Bevan	Smith		Thomas Skipp		baker/yeoman	146
Bevan	Smith		Thomas Skipp		baker/yeoman	146(E)
Elizabeth	Carruthers	Mrs	self		tallow chandler?	147
William	Fryer		2, self		clothworker?	148
William	Hyde		1, self		clothworker/butcher	149
John	Barnard		self		shopkeeper/ linen draper	150
Simon	Sparrow		self		clothier	(155A)
Richard	Hopton		2, conjectural, self occ sundries		labourer	156
William	Hewlings		3, conjectural, Henry Eycott 2 occ anon		scribbler?	157
David	Tanner		conjectural, William Fryer 2 occ sundries		labourer?	158(E)
Samuel	Daniels		Thomas Miles 5, LT occ Hester Daniels	1	labourer?	158(W)
William	Chapman		3, self		husbandman?	160

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Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1804 (cont): compiled list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Evt	Occupation	Site
John	Lawrence		4, conjectural, LT Samuel Lawrence occ Solomon Hopson		clothworker?	161
Richard	Denton		2, self		butcher	162
Thomas	Hayward		4, conjectural, John Denton occ sundries		clothworker?	163
Robert	French		conjectural, John Russ occ James Smith		clothworker	164(A)
John	Evans		3, conjectural, Richard Whitehead		clothworker?	(164B)
John	Denton		Richard Whitehead	2	yeoman?	167
John	Chapman		5, self, occ also sundries		scribbler?	169
Nathaniel	Bird		John Chapman, LT to Thos Lane 1804	2	plasterer	169
Hester	Watts	Mrs	John Dimmock 2	2+4	clothier/factor/Mr	182
Richard	Bushell		conjectural, Onesiphorus Elliott		blacksmith	183
William	Cole	Esq	2, self		servant/gent? Esq	188
Daniel	Baker		1, William Cole 2		farmer	189
Thomas	Skipp	Esq	self		gentleman/Esq	190
Nathaniel	Biddle		3, John Elliott 9		blacksmith	192
John	Evans		4, Mary Davis		clothworker?	193
John	Antel		conjectural, Lord Sydney occ sundries		cordwainer	194
James	Osbourne		conjectural, Sarah Pegler occ sundries		clothworker?	196
William	Bassett		conjectural, John Leech 2 occ sundries		clothworker?	199
Joseph	Freeman		Henry Clark		baker	200
Richard	Denton		3, conjectural, Richard Denton 2		yeoman?	222
John	White		3, Merett Stephens		labourer	231
Nathaniel	Clemmons		self	1+3	clothworker?	239
James	Cowley		5, conjectural, Nathaniel Dimmock occ sundries		weaver	242
Richard	Frankling		2, Robert Sandford		coal merchant	246
Thomas	Harris		4, conjectural, William Cole 2 occ anon		shearman	253
Edward	Sheppard	Esq	self	2+4, NM	gentleman?/Esq	254
building on map	Elliott no house		Stephen Clissold		clothier?/Mr	278
William	Taylor		3, Robert Sandford		clothier?/Mr	301
Nathaniel	Miles		2, Robert Sandford		clothier?/yeoman?/Mr	301
Thomas	Pettat	Esq	2, Robert Sandford		clothier? Esq	302
Samuel	Clissold		Mrs Anne Pearce of Kings Stanley		yeoman	323
Charles	Holder		Susanna Holder		labourer	324
void	void		George Knowles		cordwainer	363
Samuel	Russell		3, Samuel Smith		labourer	364
John	Mosley		3, self		schoolmaster	365
Samuel	Clissold		Mrs Anne Paerce of Kings Stanley		yeoman	366
Anne	Pearce	Mrs	Richard Whitehead, of Randwick not Kings Stanley		husbandman?	368
William	Butcher		self		slaymaker	371
Solomon	Hopson		2, self		butcher	399
Thomas	Harrison		William Butcher, Harrison's tenements		stonemason	400
Samuel	Niblett		1, John Mosley 3		broadweaver	402
James	Hogg		2, Richard Cook, sublet?		farmer	404
James	Lewis		self		clothier Mr	407
James	Hogg		1, self		shopkeeper/clothier Mr	408
John	Daniels		2, Merrett Stephens		farmer	411
Richard	Hunt		cottage, conjectural, William Read		jenny spinner	413(E)
William	Whittaker		cottage, conjectural, William Read	1?	clothworker	413(E)
John	Heaven		2, conj, Merrett Stephens occ sundries		wheelwright	413(W)
Thomas	Watkins		self, LT bought 1799 from Lewis		carpenter?	414(E)
John	Tanner		3, James Lewis		blacksmith/ sheargrinder	414(W)
James	Hogg		1, self occ sundries, Mount Pleasant		shopkeeper/clothier/Mr	415
James	Stephens		self		husbandman?	416
Thomas	Niblett		4, John Church		clothworker?	417

Appendix 3: resiant and compiled lists

Resiant lists in original order, columns 1-3 in original, 4-7 selected from research.

Compiled lists as described. Original spelling retained.

Evt = typed change event. TRS = temporarily resident son. NM = newcomer, property by marriage.

1804 (cont): compiled list.

Forename	Surname	Style	ID	Evt	Occupation	Site
building on map	Elliott yards etc		James Hogg 1		shopkeeper/clothier/Mr	419
Sarah	Pegler	Miss	Richard Cook	2+4	clothier/Mr	440
William	Reade	Esq	self		surgeon/Esq	444
Stephen	Clissold		self		clothier?/Mr	446
William	Chance		2, self, west cottage void?		clothier?/Mr	447
Nathaniel	Fowler		4, Joseph Butcher, LT occ J Hooper		clothworker?/yeoman	448
John	Workman		conjectural, William Read occ sundries		clothworker?	449
Daniel	Fowler		8, self, LT Thos Fowler occ Sarah Fowler	1+3	clothworker?	450
Joseph	Parslow		Thomas White 5		husbandman?	457
James	Hogg		2, Richard Cook		farmer	462
William	Butcher		self, ?sublet		slaymaker	463
John	Apperly		4, John Mosley 3		cordwainer?	465
Joshua	Flight		self, LT Mrs Clissold	1	clothworker?	466
Samuel	Clutterbuck		2, self		soap boiler/Mr	467
Thomas	Grazebrook		Benjamin Grazebrook	3	gentleman?	468
Isaac	Brewer		self		labourer?	471
William	Thomas		William Chance 2		clothworker?	473
George	Brooks		Thomas Cosham, LT Samuel Wathen		innkeeper	476
Henry	Grimes		John Mosley 3		clothworker?	477
Jasper	Park		Rev Robert Rickards		clothier?	479
George	Minchin		self		clothworker?	484
Samuel	Copner		self, east part, LT of Samuel Holmes		baker?	486
Samuel	Holmes		self, west		blacksmith	486
Samuel	Copner		self occ sundries	2+4	baker?	487
Thomas	Griffiths		Jasper Hawkins, LT late part 490	2?	labourer	489(W)
Jasper	Hawkins		self, includes 489(E)		mercier	489(W)
John	Curtis		Rev David Lloyd		barber	490
William	Judson		Samuel Copner		clothier	491
Edward	Hains		Proprietors of the Navigation		coal merchant?	492